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A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

COMPILED

FROM LOCAL INFORMATION, AND THE MOST RECENT AND
OFFICIAL AUTHORITIES.

BY JOHN GORTON,

EDITOR OF THE GENERAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

THE IRISH AND WELSH ARTICLES

BY G. N. WRIGHT, M.A.

PROFESSOR OF ANTIQUITIES TO THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.

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VOL. III.

LONDON:

CHAPMAN AND HALL, 186, STRAND.

1833.

MANCHESTER AND OLDHAM RAILWAY, co. Lancaster.

In 1826 an act was obtained for making this road from Manchester, through Newton, Failsworth, Prestwich-cum-Oldham, and Ashton-under-Lyne, to Mumps Brook, in the parish of Oldham.

MANSFIELD AND PINXTON RAILWAY, cos. Nottingham and Derby.

This road, which passes near Alfreton, and twice communicates with the Cromford Canal, was made under the authority of an act obtained in 1817.

MONMOUTH RAILWAY, cos. Gloucester and Monmouth.

In 1810 an act passed for making this road from Howler Slade, in the Forest of Dean to Monmouth, with several branches.

NANTLLE RAILWAY, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

This road extends from Gloddfarlon Slate-quarries, near Nantlle Pool, to the shipping-quay at Carnarvon. Acts for making it passed in 1825, 1827, and 1828.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY, cos. Northumberland and Cumberland.

For this very extensive undertaking an act passed in 1829, giving the proprietors authority to raise 300,000*l*.

PENRHYNMAUR RAILWAY, co. Anglesey, N. W.

An act passed in 1812 for making this road from Penrhynmaur coal-works to Red Wharf Bay, crossing the turnpike-road between Holyhead and Bangor.

PLYMOUTH AND DARTMOOR RAILWAY, co. Devon.

This road, made under the authority of acts passed in 1819, 1820, and 1821, extends from Lydford, on Dartmoor, where an establishment for French prisoners was formed during the last war, to Egg Buckland, near Plymouth.

REDRUTH AND CHASEWATER RAILWAY, co. Cornwall.

In 1824 an act passed for making this road from Redruth to Nangiles, where it is met by a branch from mines near Scorrier Hall, and passes on by Killiganoon House to Point Quay, where it terminates.

SAINT HELEN'S AND RUNCORN GAP RAILWAY, co. Lancaster.

For making this road, with branches from various collieries to the Mersey, an act passed in 1830. Estimate 119,980*l*.

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY, co. Durham.

This road commences at the river Tees, near Stockton, joins the Clarence Railway, and divides into various branches, one of which extends to Darlington. It was made under the authority of acts passed in 1821, 1823, 1824, and 1828.

STRATFORD AND MORETON RAILWAY, cos. Warwick and Gloucester.

Commencing at Stratford-on-Avon, this

road passes by Atherstone, Tredington, and other places, to Moreton-in-the-Marsh, sending off a branch to Shipston-upon-Stour. Acts for making it passed in 1821 and 1825. Estimated expense, 33,456*l*.

SURREY IRON RAILWAY, co. Surrey.

This road extends from the Thames at Wandsworth, by Mitcham, to Croydon, where it joins the Croydon, Merstham, and Godstone Railway. Acts for making it passed in 1801 and 1805.

WARRINGTON AND NEWTON RAILWAY, co. Lancaster.

In 1829 and 1830 acts passed for making this railway, at the estimated expense of 7,008*l*.

WIGAN BRANCH RAILWAY, co. Lancaster.

In 1830 an act passed for making this road from Wigan to the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, at Newton, with collateral branches. Estimated expense 70,000*l*.

INNERKIP, shire of Renfrew, S.

P. T. Greenock (65) 5½ m. SW. Pop. 2344.
Fairs, three annually.

A parish and village, the latter of which, seated at the mouth of the small river Kip, is a neat and well-frequented bathing-place, possessing also a very productive fishery, and a ferry across the Firth of Clyde to Dunoon, in Argyll, which is distant five miles. The parish extends seven miles along the coast, which is indented by several fine bays and harbours, that of Gourock in particular, being safe and commodious. About one half of the surface is arable, and inclosed, while the remainder is either moorland, or covered with heath. The living is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Sir Michael Stewart, Bart., whose spacious mansion, Ardgowan, stands near the shore of the Clyde, in a delightful situation, embellished with extensive and thriving plantations. The church has been lately rebuilt.

INNERLEITHEN, shire of Peebles, S.

P. T. Peebles (20) 5½ m. ESE. Pop. 705.
Fair, Oct. 14.

A parish and village, the latter of which is situated at the confluence of the river Leithen, with the Tweed, a spot peculiarly well adapted for manufactures, being surrounded by a country abounding in wool, and intersected by a stream, capable of turning the most powerful machinery, conveniences that have led to the establishment of an extensive manufacture of woollen cloth, and the employment of most of the inhabitants. The parish extends into the shire of Selkirk, and altogether comprises about 22,300 Scottish acres of rugged and precipitous ground, rising from the banks of the two rivers, to the height of 1000 feet, and chiefly laid out in sheep-walks, remarkable for affording luxuriant and healthy pasture, sufficient for more than 15,000 sheep. At the north-eastern extremity of this district

is the mountain, termed Windlestraw Law, near which the shires of Edinburgh, Peebles, and Selkirk, meet. A mineral spring here, similar to the Harrogate water, is in high repute for the cure of scrofula and diseases of the eye. The living is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patrons, the Oswald family. The church, a very neat edifice, has been lately rebuilt. This parish exhibits numerous vestiges of antiquity, the most remarkable of which are the ruins of a fortified tower at the entrance of each defile; a triple-intrenched camp, near the village, and the old castle of Horseburgh, on the margin of the Tweed, adorned with young and thriving plantations.

INNERPEFFRAY, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Crieff (56) 3½ m. SE. Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Madderty, situated near the ruins of an ancient castle, on the bank of the river Earn, which is here crossed by a ferry. It is noted for its charity-school, and a library, founded by David, Lord Madderty, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, to which additions still continue to be made.

INNERWICK, shire of Haddington, S.

P. T. Dunbar (28) 5 m. SE b S. Pop. 924.

A parish, twelve miles in length, and averaging four in breadth, lying on the coast of the North Sea, or German Ocean, by which it is bounded on the north and east, and having a small creek, convertible with ease into an harbour. The surface, though level as it approaches the sea, rises inland to a considerable elevation, and the soil in general is fertile. Freestone, limestone, and peats, are plentiful, but coal is mostly used for fuel along the shore, where there is also a very profitable lobster-fishery. The living is in the presbytery of Dunbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, William Nisbet, Esq. The church was erected in 1784, previously to which there was an ancient chapel, the ruins of which are still visible on a promontory, at the northern extremity of the parish. Black Castle Hill is occupied by a small Danish camp; and here are the remains of a border fortress of the Hamiltons, which was taken by the Duke of Somerset, in 1547.

INNY, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

A sluggish stream, having few obstructions, intersecting the barony of Ratheline; it could readily be rendered navigable. In the year 960, a bloody conflict took place upon the banks of this river, between Malton and Feargal, in which the latter was defeated. It is a remarkable circumstance, that two of the brightest ornaments in the literary annals of Ireland were born upon the banks of this little river; the first, Oliver Goldsmith, at Pallas, near Ballymahon; the second, Maria Edgeworth, at Edgeworthstown House. The Royal Canal crosses the Inny, by an aqueduct of five arches, each having a span of twenty feet.

INOSH, co. Clare, Munster, I.

An island in the barony of Bunratty, situated in the river Shannon. The name is a corruption of Inch, which is itself a corruption of Inis, an island.

INSKIP, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Kirkham (225) 5 m. NNE.

Pop. with Sowerby, 739.

A township in the parish of St. Michael and hundred of Amounderness.

INSTOW, co. Devon.

P. T. Bideford (201) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 353.

A parish in the hundred of Fremington; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 23*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) C. W. Sibthorp, Esq.

INTWOOD, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 4 m. SW. Pop. 44.

A parish in the hundred of Humbleyard; living, a rectory, with that of Keswick, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Keswick rectory.

INVAR, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Dunkeld (55) ½ m. WSW.

Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Little Dunkeld, situated at the junction of the rivers Bran and Tay, and connected with the town of Dunkeld by a bridge, over which passes the great Highland road from Perth to Inverness. Neil Gow, the celebrated composer of Scotch reels, was born here.

INVER, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Larne (123) m. Pop. with Glynn.

A parish in the barony of Belfast; living, a rectory in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, being part of the corps of the deanery of Connor. See *Carrickfergus*.

INVER, or INVERNAYLE, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Killybegs (158) 5 m. E. Pop. 9364.

A parish in the barony of Bannagh, watered by the river of Inver, and situated upon Inver Bay. There was a pier erected here at the expense of Parliament, but the unskilfulness of the workmanship was so gross, that it has literally been washed away by the great swell of the Atlantic. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 346*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; possessing a church, glebe-house, and about sixty-four acres of land, and being the corps of a prebend. St. Natalis, who died A. D. 563, was abbot of Inver; and a monastery, for Franciscans of the third order, was founded here some time in the fifteenth century, probably upon the site of the ancient abbey of Natalis.

INVER, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Crossmalina (192) m. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Kilcommon and

barony of Erris, situated upon the isthmus which connects the peninsula of Mullet to the mainland, and just midway between Broad Haven and Blackrod Bay. It is a good fishing-station, and has derived incalculable benefit from the new line of road through Erris, connecting Bellmullet and Castlebar.

INVER, shire of Sutherland, S.

Edinburgh 245 m. NNW.

A small village and excellent fishing-station in the parish of Assint. It is situated on the Minsh Channel, near the mouth of the small river Culag, and possesses a spacious and secure harbour, termed Loch Inver. At a neighbouring farm there is a burying-ground.

INVERALLEN, shires of Elgin and Inverness, S.

P. T. Grantown (135) 1½ m. SW.
Pop. with Cromdale.

An ancient parish in union with that of Cromdale, lying on the west bank of the river Spey. The old church and cemetery are still in use.

INVERARITY, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Forfar (70) 4½ m. S. Pop. 966.

A parish about three miles square, and of unequal surface, though generally enclosed, and either well cultivated or planted. The living is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; patrons, the Fotheringham family, who have an elegant mansion here. The church has lately undergone repair. Hare Faults, an extensive Roman camp, is partly in this parish.

INVERARY, or **INVERARAY**, shire of Argyll, S.

Edinburgh 114½ m. W b N. Glasgow 60 m.
W. Pop. 1137. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Ayr, &c.

A royal burgh, seaport, post-town, and parish, in the district of Argyll; the former the capital of the shire and seat of the High Court of Justiciary for the western circuit, and of the jurisdictions of justiciary and sheriff of Argyll, an office hereditary in the illustrious family of Campbell. The town is a regular and well-built place, delightfully ranged around the head of a small bay on Loch Fine, which there receives the river Aray, whence it derives its name. It has an elegant new church in the Gothic, or what is familiarly termed, the later English style, erected from a design by Milne, and comprising two places of worship under the same roof, in one of which the service is performed in English, and in the other in Gaelic. A commodious prison has been recently erected; and in the centre of the town is a monument, raised in commemoration of the massacre of seventeen gentlemen of the name of Campbell, who were executed upon the spot, without trial, for alleged participation in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. The rise of this place, which before the fourteenth century was only a poor fishing-village, is attributable

to the ancestors of the Dukes of Argyll, having about that period made it their chief residence, and founded a new town, to which the inhabitants removed from their former dwellings near the ancient castle, on the north side of the bay. It is governed under charter of Charles I., by a provost, two bailties, and a council appointed by the Duke of Argyll; and jointly with Ayr, Campbelltown, Irvine, and Rothesay, sends one member to Parliament. The revenue of burgh arises chiefly from the petty customs, from land bestowed upon it by its noble proprietors, and from a perpetual rent-charge of 20*l.* secured upon the domain by the late duke. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of linen, woollen cloth, iron, and carpentry, but the town derives its principal support from the herring-fishery, in Loch Fine, which produces annually upwards of 20,000 barrels for exportation. Wool, timber, and oak-bark are likewise exported; while the imports chiefly consist of home and foreign merchandise, including meal and coal, also iron-ore from the west of England, consigned to the Argyll Iron Company, who in 1754 established large blast-furnaces, about two miles from the town, for the purpose of smelting the ore by means of charcoal, produced from the neighbouring extensive forests. The parish stretches about eighteen miles along Loch Fine, but is no more than three in breadth, and is watered by the rivers Aray and Shira; also by a deep fresh-water lake, termed Dub Loch, which is abundantly stocked with fish, and communicates with the sea by a narrow outlet, crossed by a bridge. The general aspect of the surface, which is finely ornamented with wood, giving shelter to a profusion of game, is mountainous, though interspersed with beautiful and extensive plains, rich in soil and highly cultivated; of these, the picturesque Glen-Shira, is about five miles long, and noted for its drying-barns, erected by the Duke of Argyll, for the purpose of making hay, or drying corn during the heaviest rains. The living is in two distinct benefices, Highland and Lowland, in the presbytery of Inverary and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll and Lord of Inverary, whose princely mansion partakes both of the dignity of a Highland castle, and the elegance of a more modern taste. From the lawn, in front of the castle, the distant scenery is sublime beyond expression; and near it is a rude pillar of stone, said to have been raised over the grave of some hero.

INVERAVEN, shires of Banff and Elgin, S.

P. T. Grantown (135) 11½ m. NE. Pop. 2481.

A parish, mostly in the former shire, eighteen miles in length by five in breadth, and watered by the rivers Avon and Spey, which here unite their streams; it is also intersected by the smaller river Livet, which gives name to a considerable district termed

Glen Livet, noted for its great fertility and valuable substratum of limestone. Living, in the presbytery of Aberdour and synod of Moray; patron, Lord Seafield. The church, a venerable structure, is dedicated to St. Peter. There are ruins of several other places of worship in different parts of the parish, the burying-grounds of which are still used for sepulture; also the remains of three Druidical temples.

INVERCHAOLAIN, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Rothesay (89) 6½ m. N. Pop. 651.

A parish in the district of Cowal, lying on the estuary Loeh Straven, and intersected by the small river Chaolain, both abounding with a variety of fish. The surface is rugged, but affords good pasturage for sheep and exhibits a vast extent of natural wood in which game is extremely plentiful. Living, in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll; patron, the Marquis of Bute. The church was erected in 1745. Here are vestiges of many graves and cairns; and a small island at the mouth of Loeh Ridau is memorable, as having been a depository for arms and ammunition belonging to the Duke of Monmouth's followers in 1685, but which fell into the hands of government before they could be rendered available.

INVERESK, shire of Edinburgh, S.

Edinburgh 5 m. E. Pop. 7836.

A parish and village, the latter of which, from the salubrity of the climate and its pleasing site, on an eminence overlooking the beautiful windings of the river Esk, and the Firth of Forth, has been justly termed the Montpellier of Scotland; between it and the towns of Musselburgh and Fisher-Row, which are also within the limits of this parish, are the fine downs termed Musselburgh Links a noted field for playing the national and manly game of Golf, and upon which Cromwell encamped in 1650. The parish contains about 3570 acres all in high cultivation, more especially on the banks of the Esk, and the inhabitants of the different villages are chiefly supported by tillage, and by a constant traffic with Edinburgh, where they find a ready market for the produce of the soil and fisheries, as well as for the salt manufactured here. Freestone and limestone are abundant, and a most productive and valuable vein of coal lies under the entire surface of the parish. Living, in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The church, which is greatly dilapidated, and dedicated to St. Michael, was built on the site of a Colonia Romana, and with the materials of the Prætorium; besides this relief, foundations of various buildings, and many other marks of Roman occupancy, near the shore, have been frequently discovered, and some of them are still visible. The celebrated battle of Pinkie was fought in this parish between the protector Somerset and the regent Arran, in 1547, when the

unfortunate Mary was yet an infant. Overlooking the field is a hill, termed the Queen's Seat, which afterwards proved still more fatal to that princess, who having been then deserted by Bothwell, gave herself up to the confederated lords, her enemies, on June 15th, 1567; the result is too well known to need repetition.

INVERGORDON, shire of Ross, S.

Edinburgh 163 m. NNW. Pop. with Pa.

A small seaport and post-town in the parish of Rosskeen, situated on the northern coast of the Firth of Cromarty, over which there is a stated ferry to and from the town of Cromarty. It is also termed the Ness of Invergordon, and has a secure harbour capable of receiving vessels of 100 tons burden. The parish church stands about one mile and a half to the westward, and the parochial school in the immediate vicinity of this place. The castle of Invergordon, surrounded by beautiful and very extensive plantations is the noble residence of the family of Macleod.

INVERGOWRIE, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Dundee (40½) 3 m. W. Pop. 36.

A small parish, mostly in the above shire, but extending into that of Forfar. It is situated on the northern side of the Firth of Tay; about half a mile from the village are vestiges of the Roman camp Cater, Mellie, which seems to have formed part of a chain of forts constructed for the purpose of keeping up a communication with the Roman navy when lying in the Tay. Alexander I., on escaping assassination at his palace of Liff, embarked from this place. The living is united to that of Liff, in the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns. The first church north of the Tay, is said to have been founded here by the legate Boniface, on his landing from Rome in 620; it has been long demolished; the inhabitants still use the cemetery for interment.

INVERKEILOR, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Arbroath (58) 6 m. N b E. Pop. 1785.

A parish and village, the latter situated on the small river Keilor, about one mile above its fall into the German Ocean. The parish, in which also is the fishing-village called Ethiehaven, contains more than 8000 acres in high cultivation, and is intersected by the river Lunan, which empties itself into a bay of the same name, affording excellent anchorage when the wind blows off the shore. The coast, which extends about six miles, is mostly flat and sandy, but southward it becomes considerably elevated, rising into a lofty promontory termed the Red Head, from being composed of a freestone of that hue; in its inexhaustible quarries are found beautiful specimens of the Scotch pebble, and from them was drawn the material used by William the Lion in building his royal hunting-seat, Red Castle, the venerable ruins of which still occupy a neighbouring hill. The living is in the presbytery of Aberbrothock and

synod of Angus and Mearns. Here are two schools each with a small endowment. The remains of St. Murdock's chapel and that of Quytefield, both monastic edifices of very ancient date are still visible in this parish, as are vestiges of several Danish intrenchments.

INVERKEITHING, shire of Fife, S.

Edinburgh 12½ m. NW. Dunfermline 8 m. Eb S. Pop. 2512. Fairs, 1st Wed. in Mar.; 3d Thurs. in May and June; 1st Wed. in Aug.; and 3d Wed. in Oct. Mem. of Pt. 1, with Stirling, &c.

A royal burgh, seaport, market, and post-town and parish, occupying a pleasant elevation rising from the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, which here forms a noble bay of the same name, affording secure anchorage for ships of all descriptions, including the men of war on the Leith station, which in heavy gales occasionally run up hither from Leith roads for safety; here also foreign vessels usually perform quarantine, for whose accommodation a lazaretto is moored at the mouth of the harbour for the purpose of receiving their merchandise and fumigating it under the superintendence of an inspector. Within this bay is the harbour which has been recently improved and deepened, so that ships can now take in or discharge their cargoes alongside the excellent and commodious quays constructed close to the town. Inverkeithing is a very ancient place, having been a royal residence in the time of David I., when it contained convents of Franciscan and Dominican friars, the remains of one of which termed The Inns, is still exempt from the magisterial authority exercised over the rest of the burgh. At present it consists of one spacious street intersected by several others of inferior width, and contains the parish church, which is a large structure; also a town-house, a prison, and various public offices, under one roof. It was made a royal burgh by William the Lion, and has since received charters from other kings, all ratified by James VI., under which it is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer, who are annually elected by the councillors and the deacons of the trades. The number of the town council is not limited, but cannot be less than twenty, so that every burghess may become a councillor and continue in office during life. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends from the water of Doon to that of Leven, and northward as far as Kinross, and though many of their ancient rights and dues have been disposed of, the revenue is still considerable and applied for the public good. This burgh, with those of Culross, Queensferry, and Stirling, enjoys the privilege of sending one member to Parliament. There are several salt-pans and an iron-foundry; and a branch of the custom-house of Borrowstouness is established at this place for the convenience of its commerce, as well as that of St. David's, the chief place of export for the produce of

the extensive coal-mines in the neighbourhood. Several vessels belonging to merchants of this port trade with the Mediterranean, and others are constantly employed as coasters and in the herring-fishery. The parish is three miles and a half in length by about one in breadth, and includes the island of Inchgarvie, the fishing-village of Bruce Haven and that of North Queen's Ferry, between which and South Queen's Ferry, on the opposite side of the Forth, passage-boats are in constant requisition. The climate is pure and healthy, and the soil yields rich crops of corn. The living is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife; patron, Sir William Erskine, Bart. Upon a rock surrounded at high water by the sea are the ruins of Rosyth Castle, and the summit of Lethem Hill is covered with the remains of a Druidical circle; there is also in the northern part of the parish an ancient monument ten feet high, called the Standing Stone, curiously carved with rude figures of men and horses. Commodore Roxburgh and Admiral Greig, who became distinguished officers in the Russian navy, were born here.

INVERKEITHNY, shire of Banff, S.

P. T. Turreff (155) 6 m. WSW. Pop. 577.

A parish five miles and a half in length, by six in breadth, intersected by the burn Keitlmy, which falls into the river Doveron in a narrow valley near the church. Living, in the presbytery of Turreff and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Morison of Bognie.

INVERLOCHY, shire of Inverness, S. See *Kilmanivaig*.

INVERNESS, shire of, S.

NE to SW, 92 m. NW to SE, 50 m. Pop. 90,157. Parishes 35. Royal burgh 1. Mem. Pt. 1.

A maritime and very extensive county of Scotland, bounded on the east by those of Aberdeen and Elgin or Moray, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by the shire of Ross and the Moray Firth, and on the south by the shires of Argyll and Perth, including also the islands of North and South Uist, Eigg, and several others of the Hebrides. It comprehends the three districts, Badenoch, Glenely, and Lochaber, and extends across the entire country from the North Sea to the Atlantic, having the noble Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy, running in a direct line through the centre, or vale of Glenmorenahalabin, from north-west to south-east, and uniting the northern and western oceans by means of the great Caledonian Canal cut from the Moray Firth to that arm of the sea termed Lochiel. This extensive vale is bounded on each side by wild and barren tracts, terminating in lofty mountains, of which the celebrated Ben Nevis, whose summit is capped with eternal snow, is elevated 4370 feet above the level of the sea, and is principally composed of brown porphyry, with a finer specimen of a green colour, speckled

with white quartz; it contains a rich vein of lead ore, and the red granite quarried in this mountain is deemed the best and most beautiful yet discovered in any part of the world; its verdant sides, as well as the surface of the adjoining mountains, which attain to nearly the same height, the more distant tracts, and the forests on the borders of the county, respectively afford provender for numerous sheep, cattle, goats, and game of almost every description, including vast herds of red deer and roes, the Alpine hare, &c. &c. This great district is intersected by numerous rapid streams, which, uniting at various points, form the rivers Beauly Foyers, noted for its stupendous falls, Lochy and Sprey, with others of minor consideration, all of them well stocked with salmon, trout, and different other kinds of fish. There are evident remains of extensive forests, consisting of several tracts of oak, fir, mountain-ash, and other wood, and in the neighbourhood of the lakes and rivers are large patches of arable lands, well cultivated, though the farmers are mostly engaged in rearing black cattle and sheep for the southern markets. Springs impregnated with sulphur and iron, are met with as are veins of lead, silver, and iron ore, but the absence of coal is severely felt. Gaelic is generally spoken, and is still the most prevalent language. Since the construction of the military stations, Fort Augustus, Fort George, and Fort William, to overawe the inhabitants of this wild and remote region, the means of communication with the south has been rendered equally expeditious and convenient by the formation of various roads and bridges at the public expense, which are kept in excellent repair. The limits anciently assigned to this shire, comprehended the whole of that division of Scotland lying north of the Grampians, the extent of which entitled it to be considered rather as a vice-royalty than as a secondary division of the kingdom, though in the earlier annals of Scotland its kings appear to have had but a doubtful authority over this part of the realm, the Norwegian princes then possessing the province of Caithness, with the isles of Orkney and Shetland, while the Lords of the Isles held dominion over the Hebrides, and the adjacent districts of the Mainland, and the rest of the country was peopled by rude and barbarous tribes who owned no regular authority or government. No steps seem to have been taken towards the division of Inverness so late as 1633, but in the act passed by the first parliament of Charles I. against the clan Gregor, the sheriffs of Perth, Dumbarton, Angus, Mearns, Stirling, Banff, Elgin, Cromarty, &c. &c. are expressly noticed, though there is no mention of Argyll, Caithness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland, which, however, appear to have been all distinct from the shire of Inverness, at the Restoration, and no material alteration in the limits of the latter have since

been made. In Glenelg are the remains of several circular towers, similar to those so common in the Hebrides, with galleries, and flights of steps ascending to the top, which is quite open. Inverness has the honour to give the title of Earl to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex one of the King's brothers.

INVERNESS, shire of Inverness, S.

Edinburgh 155 m. N b W. Fort Augustus 32 m. NE. Pop. 12,264. Markets, two weekly. Fairs, Feb. 11, or Wed. after; and the Wed. after July 18; Aug. 11; Sept. 11; and Nov. 11 (all O. S.) Memb. of Pt. 1, with Fortrose, &c.

A royal burgh, seaport, market-town, and parish, the capital of the shire, also of the Highlands, and the seat of the Court of Justiciary for the northern circuit, as well as of a presbytery. It is situated on the southern coast of the Moray Firth, near the mouth of the river Ness, from which it takes its name, and by which it is divided into two parts, connected by a noble stone bridge of seven arches, thrown across the stream, the southern division of the town being the principal and by far the most populous. The harbour has depth of water sufficient not only for the admission of vessels of 200 tons burden, but to enable them to take in or discharge their cargoes alongside its commodious quay; while ships of a superior class and tonnage may ride with perfect safety on the Firth, about a mile below. This town, a century ago, consisted chiefly of barns, granaries, kilns, &c.; and so lately as the rebellion of 1745, presented an appearance little better than a confused heap of ruins, but since that period it has been wholly rebuilt, and is still improving in all quarters. It is now a large, well-built place, containing several spacious streets of handsome houses, three national churches, one Episcopalian church, a Methodist chapel, a court-house, and tollbooth, of elegant design, with a stately tower, surmounted by a spire of beautiful proportions, a general post-office, a public academy of high repute, erected in 1790, and conducted by a rector and four masters; and several other schools, four of which, here and in other parts of the parish, owe their origin to the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge. Inverness was made a royal burgh, by Malcolm Canmore, from whom it received its first charter, which was ratified and renewed by succeeding monarchs, till its constitution was settled by James VI., as it now exists, and under which it is governed by a provost, elected triennially, four bailies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer, who continue in office two years, and twenty-one town-councillors, chosen annually, at Michaelmas, who have a clerk and a clerk-depute. There are six incorporated trades, at the head of which are as many deacons, who elect out of their own body a deacon-convener, or president of all the corporations, who, by virtue of his office, is a member of the town-

council. This burgh, jointly with those of Fortrose, Nairn, and Forres, sends one member to Parliament. All criminals from the shires of Inverness, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Nairn, and Elgin, are confined and tried here. The markets are amply supplied with fish, flesh, and fowl, of the best quality, and at a cheap rate. A number of the inhabitants find employment in the manufacture of hemp, flax, linen, and woollen cloth, cotton, leather, &c.; and in a considerable salmon-fishery, in the river Ness, which is farmed by some of the principal fishmongers in London, and the produce conveyed thither in vessels belonging to this port, whose return cargoes chiefly consist of colonial merchandise, and hardware. A convent of Black Friars, founded here in 1233, by Alexander II., was demolished by Cromwell, and the materials appropriated to the erection of a citadel, at the mouth of the harbour. On a hill, overlooking the town, are some slight traces of a castle, said to have been built by Malcolm Canmore; and of another fort, constructed by Cromwell, but they have been almost obliterated by the plough, as have the castles of Macbeth and Cummings, which stood in this neighbourhood. The parish is ten miles in length by two miles and a half in breadth, and its surface pleasingly diversified with hills rising into mountains, plains, and extensive plantations in a very thriving condition. The soil is rich and productive, and the roads and bridges, particularly the great military road which intersects the district, are in capital repair. The principal mountains in this parish form a continuation of the great chain that separated the Scottish and Pictish kingdoms, termed Drumalbin, in which range is Craig Phatriek, 1150 feet in height, and crowned with the ruins of a vitrified fort, supposed to be Pictish; and at a short distance from the town on the west side of the Ness, is the remarkable mount Tom na Hurich, the Hill of Fairies, bearing some resemblance to a ship turned keel uppermost; it is a beautiful isolated object, elevated about 250 feet above the stream, inclosed and clothed with rich plantations. The entire parish labours under a great scarcity of fuel, the mosses being either exhausted or under cultivation. The livings (three charges) are in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray; patrons, the Crown, of the first and third; and the Hon. A. Fraser, of the second. The ancient parish of Bona was united to Inverness in 1618.

INVERNOCHTIE, shire of Aberdeen, S. See *Strathdon*.

INVERSNAID, shire of Stirling, S.

P. T. Drymen (55) 14 m. NW. Pop. with Pa. A village in the parish of Buchanan, situated at the northern extremity of Loch Lomond, over which there is a ferry. A fort was constructed here about the beginning of the

last century, to keep in awe the freebooters, particularly of the Clan Macgregor, who at that time committed great depredations in the neighbourhood, and who burned it in 1745, but it was soon afterwards repaired, and has been ever since garrisoned by detachments from the Castle of Dunbarton.

INVERUGIE, shire of Aberdeen, S. See *St. Fergus*.

INVERUGLAS, shire of Dunbarton, S.

P. T. Luss (70) 4 m. N b W. Pop. with Pa. A small village situated at the junction of the river Douglas with Loch Lomond, over which there is a ferry.

INVERURY, shire of Aberdeen, S.

Edinburgh 137 m. N b E. Aberdeen 15 m. NW. Pop. 1129. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Kintore, &c.

A royal burgh, post-town, and parish, in the district of Garioch, situated on a point of land formed by the approximation and junction of the rivers Ury and Don, each of which is crossed by an elegant bridge, of recent erection; and a third bridge is about to be thrown over the Ury. Though a small town, the canal communicating with Aberdeen having given a stimulus to trade formerly unknown, it has for several years past been rapidly improving, and bids fair to become a place of considerable importance. It was erected into a royal burgh by Robert Bruce, on occasion of the great victory he achieved here over the army of Edward I., commanded by Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, is governed by a provost, three baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and three counsellors; and jointly with Kintore, Cullen, Banff, and Elgin, enjoys the privilege of sending one member to Parliament. The parish comprises about 4000 acres, half being arable, while the other half, which is more elevated, and skirts the Mountain Benochce, is appropriated to pasturage for sheep. The living is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Earl of Kintore, to whom it gives the title of Baron. The church was built in 1774.

INWARDLEIGH, eo. Devon.

P. T. Hatherleigh (201) 2½ m. SSE. Pop. 540. A parish in the hundred of Black Torrington; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; patron (1829) Albany Saville, Esq.

INWORTH, eo. Essex.

P. T. Kelvedon (41) 1½ m. SE. Pop. 437. A parish in the Witham division of the hundred of Lexden; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colechester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron (1829) Thomas Poynder, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure; on the south side is a curious porch, built with a mixture of flints and Roman bricks; in a recess near the altar is a piscina, formerly used by the Romish priests at the solemnities of the Eucharist.

IPING, co. Sussex.

P. T. Midhurst (50) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW. Pop. 305.
A parish in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester; living, a rectory with the curacy of Chithurst, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Egremont.

IPPLEPEN, co. Devon.

P. T. Abbot's Newton (188) 4 m. SSW.
Pop. 815.

A parish in the hundred of Haytor; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Woodland, in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 2*s.* 3*½d.*; ann. val. P. R. 59*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

IPPOLETTIS, or HIPPOLITS, co. Hertford.

P. T. Hitchin (34) 2 m. SE b S. Pop. 671.

A parish in the hundred of Hitchin; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Great Wymondley, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Great Wymondley vicarage.

IPSDEN, co. Oxford.

P. T. Wallingford (46) 4 m. SE b S. Pop. 583.

A parish in the hundred of Langtree; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of North Stoke, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with North Stoke vicarage.

IPSLEY, co. Warwick.

P. T. Alcester (103) 6 m. N b W. Pop. 745.

A parish in Alcester division of the hundred of Barlichway; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 10*s.* 7*½d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Rev. T. S. Dolben.

IPSTONE, cos. Oxford and Buckingham.

P. T. Great Marlow (31) 7 m. NW b W.
Pop. 272.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Desborough, county of Buckingham, and partly in that of Pirton, county of Oxford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*½d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, Merton College, Oxford.

IPSTONES, co. Stafford.

P. T. Cheadle (146) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N b E. Pop. 1425.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Totmonslow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 96*l.* 18*s.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patrons, the Freeholders.

IPSWICH, co. Suffolk.

London 69 m. NE. Pop. 17,186. M. D. Wed., Frid., and Sat. Fairs, May 4 and 18, for lean cattle and toys; July 25, for toys; Aug. 22, for horses and lambs; Sept. 25, for butter and cheese.

A market, borough, and county-town, under a separate jurisdiction, as forming a distinct liberty, which includes the town and suburbs, with the hamlets of Stoke Hall, Brooks Hall, Wykes Ufford, and Wykes Bishop. It stands on the banks of the river Orwell, just below its junction with the Gipping, from which the town derives its appellation, as in Domesday-book it is called Gyppesvitz, or Gyppeswic, since altered to Ipswich. It was anciently fortified and encompassed by a ditch and rampart, which were partially destroyed by the Danes, who took and pillaged the place in 991, and again in 1000. A castle is said to have been erected here by William the Conqueror, which was demolished by King Stephen; but the fortifications were renewed in the fifth year of John, when a wall was built round the town, with four gates, denominated from the four cardinal points of the compass; and of this wall a portion is still remaining. The first charter of incorporation was granted to the inhabitants in 1199, by King John; but Edward I., in the thirteenth year of his reign, deprived them of their franchises, which, however, on their subsequently furnishing ships for his service, he restored; and in 1291 granted a new charter, confirming those of John and Henry III. Other charters were granted by succeeding princes, the last being that of Charles II., under which the town is governed by a high steward, a recorder, twelve portmen, including two bailiffs, twenty-four chief constables, a town-clerk, and other officers, the bailiffs and four of the other portmen being justices of the peace. Ipswich has sent members to Parliament ever since the twenty-sixth of Edward I.; the right of election is vested in the bailiffs, portmen, commonalty, and freemen, resident and non-resident, in number 1100; and the bailiffs are the returning officers. The corporation has the power of passing fines and recoveries, trying civil and criminal causes, and holding pleas of the crown; as likewise of holding assizes of wine, bread, beer, &c.; and also of maintaining an admiralty jurisdiction, extending to the claim of all waifs, strays, and goods, cast on shore. No freeman can be compelled to serve on juries out of the town; and all the burgesses are entitled to various advantageous privileges on sailing to different ports. The jurisdiction of the corporation extends not only throughout the liberty of Ipswich, on land, but also over the estuary of the Orwell, on the Essex coast, beyond Harwich, and on both sides the Suffolk coast, beyond Landguard Fort. At the period of the Norman Conquest, the town contained nine parish churches, three of which are supposed to have been destroyed by a tempest, recorded by Stow, to have happened January 1, 1287, notwithstanding which the number afterwards increased to twenty-one; but at present there are only twelve remaining; those of St. Clement, St. Helen, St. Laurence, St. Mar-

garet, St. Mary at Elm, St. Mary at Quay, St. Mary at Stoke, St. Mary at Tower, St. Matthew, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, and St. Stephen, with those of Thurlweston, Wilton, and Westerfield, which are within the liberties of the borough. The living of St. Clement's is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, consolidated with St. Helen's; patron (1829) H. S. Thornton, Esq.; St. Helen's is a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; patron (1829) J. G. Baseley, Esq.; St. Laurence's is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the patronage of the parish; St. Margaret's is a perpetual curacy; certified value 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. W. Fonnereau; St. Mary's at Elm is a perpetual curacy; certified value 9*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*, in the patronage of the parish; St. Mary's at Quay is a perpetual curacy; certified value 25*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 53*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the parish; St. Mary's at Tower is a perpetual curacy; certified value 60*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 89*l.*, in the patronage of the parish; St. Matthew's is a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor; St. Nicholas's is a perpetual curacy; certified value 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 117*l.*, in the patronage of the parish; St. Peter's is a perpetual curacy; certified value 30*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. W. Fonnereau; St. Stephen's is a dis. rectory; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. William Marsh. These benefices are in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich. The church of St. Laurence is said to have been commenced by John Bottold, who died in 1431; and the chancel was built by John Baldwyn, who died in 1449. A chantry was founded in it, in 1514, by Edward Daundy, a portman of the borough, who also erected the market-cross, now taken down. A free grammar-school existed here previously to 1477, and after the termination of Cardinal Wolsey's Collegiate Institution, Henry VIII. renewed the school by a royal charter, which was confirmed and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, in 1565. It is endowed for the support of a master and usher, under the patronage of the corporation; and the number of scholars is at present restricted to thirty. There are also three charity-schools, in two of which are seventy boys, and in the third forty girls. Besides these there is a Lancasterian school, founded in 1811, for 200 boys. In the town are various almshouses; and in 1704 was established an institution for the relief and support of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen, which is supported by subscription. The town stands on a gentle declivity, forming a sort of crescent on the north side of the Orwell, which here makes a curve in its course, and over which there is a stone bridge leading to the suburb of Stoke. The streets in general are narrow, and disposed without much attention to regularity; but they are well paved and

lighted with gas. Many of the shops and private houses are handsome modern buildings; and among the number which have an antiquated appearance, many are spacious, comfortable, and convenient. The townhall formerly constituted part of the parochial church of St. Mildred, said to have been one of the most beautiful structures in Ipswich; the custom-house, situated on the quay, is a commodious brick building; and the corn-exchange, standing on Corn Hill, is well arranged, and furnished for the business there transacted. A handsome market-cross, which had been erected in 1510, was taken down in 1812, and the square in which it stood enclosed for a market-place. At no great distance from the former is another market-place, built at the joint expense of five persons, in 1811, and consisting of inner and outer quadrangles, round both of which are covered colonnades, affording to the market-people protection from the weather; and adjoining is an enclosed cattle-market, constructed at the expense of the same proprietors. The county gaol, the plan and disposition of which have been highly praised, stands within a boundary wall, twenty-four feet in height, and enclosing about an acre and a half of ground; in front is the turnkey's lodge, which has a flat roof, covered with lead, where malefactors are executed. At a short distance from this edifice is the House of Correction, in an airy situation, surrounded by a wall seventeen feet high; it includes three court-yards; and in the keeper's house is a chapel for the prisoners. The Borough goal, in St. Matthew's Street, is described as a handsome and commodious building. The manufacture of linen was introduced here by French refugees, but it did not succeed; and the spinning of woollen yarn is the only manufacture carried on here at present, to any extent, except ship-building, sail-making, &c. The principal commerce of the town arises from the exportation of corn, malt, cheese, and butter, the produce of the neighbouring country. A good harbour for light vessels is formed by the estuary of the Orwell, which is navigable at high water up to the bridge, except for ships of considerable burden, which pass no further than Downham Reach, three or four miles nearer the sea. Acts of Parliament passed in 1790 and 1793, for making the river Gipping navigable from Stowmarket to Ipswich. The Orwell, which is noted for the beauty of its adjacent scenery, affords the means for a pleasant excursion to Harwich in the summer season; and to that place wherries go and return regularly every tide. The number of vessels belonging to the port of Ipswich in 1829 was 138, and their collective burden 8532 tons. On the quay is a custom-house. In the reign of Edward III. it was decided that the bailiff and burgesses of Ipswich possessed the sole right to take custom-house duties for goods landed at the port of Harwich; whence it is to be in-

ferred that the latter was then a subordinate and dependent port with respect to Ipswich. Among the ancient mansions here belonging to eminent persons, of which some parts or traces are remaining, may be mentioned, the walls and a brick-built gateway of a building called Wolsey College, which was appropriated and enlarged by Cardinal Wolsey, for the establishment of a dean, twelve secular canons, and other officers, with a grammar-school, on a magnificent plan; but it failed in consequence of the misfortunes and death of that ambitious statesman. It is, however, supposed to have given rise to the foundation of the free grammar-school, by Henry VIII. already noticed. The Bishop of Norwich had a palace, called Curson's House, in Silent Street; Sir Andrew Winsor, afterwards ennobled, had a house in the parish of St. Mary-at-Stoke; and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Sir Anthony Wingfield, vice-chamberlain and privy counsellor to Henry VIII., both had mansions in the parish of St. Stephen. There are also in the town several houses, embellished, externally and internally, with carved and stuccoed devices, in the taste that prevailed in the reigns of James I. and his son. A priory of canons of St. Anstin was founded here before 1177, the revenue of which, at the dissolution of monasteries, was 88*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; there was another priory of the same order, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, founded in the reign of Henry II.; and also convents of Austin Friars, Dominicans, Franciscans, and White Friars, or Carmelites. Among the eminent natives of Ipswich, the most distinguished was Thomas Wolsey, born in March, 1471, who, after attaining the official dignities of Archbishop of York, cardinal, and prime minister of Henry VIII., died under arrest for treason, at Leicester Abbey, Nov. 29, 1530. Fuller, in his Worthies, mentions as having been born in this town, Ralph Brownrigg, D. D. a learned bishop of Exeter; and Dr. William Butler, a physician at Cambridge, in the reign of James I., who seems to have been the Radcliffe of his age, as he was alike distinguished for his wit and humour, and for his skill in his profession.

IRBY, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Great Neston (194) 5 m. NNW.
Pop. 145.

A township in the parish of Woodchurch and hundred of Wirrall.

IRBY-UPON-HUMBER, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Great Grimsby (165) 5 m. WSW.
Pop. 217.

A parish in the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 18*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Lord Yarborough.

IRBY-IN-THE-MARSH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 6 m. ESE. Pop. 78.

A parish in the Wold division of the wapen-

take of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 4*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

IRCHESTER, or ARCHESTER, co. Northampton.

P. T. Wellingborough (67) 3 m. SE.
Pop. 689.

A parish in the hundred of Higham Ferrers; living, a dis. vicarage, with that of Wollaston, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Catherine; patronage with Wollaston vicarage.

IREBY, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Kirkby-Lonsdale (253) 3 m. SE & E.
Pop. 115.

A township in the parish of Tatham and hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands.

IREBY, HIGH, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Wigton (303) 7½ m. S & W. Pop. 164.

A township in the parish of Ireby and Allerdale ward, below Darwent.

IREBY, LOW, co. Cumberland.

London 304 m. NNW. Pop. of Pa. 457.
Of To. 293. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Feb. 24,
and Sept. 21, for horses and horned cattle.

A market-town and township, forming, with High Ireby, a parish, in Allerdale ward, below Darwent, situated near the source of the river Ellen. It is called Low Ireby, and also Market Ireby, to distinguish it from the village of High Ireby, in its vicinity. Though now an inconsiderable place, its origin has been referred to a remote period; for Camden supposes, from the similarity of names, that it was the Arbeia of the Romans, where the military corps of the Barcarii Tigrienses was stationed; but this opinion is controverted by Horsley, who observes that no Roman antiquities have been discovered here. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; certified value 25*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 45*l.*; in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The grant for holding the market was obtained in 1237; and in 1688 it was frequented as a great corn-mart, but at present there is only a small market for butchers' meat. A freeschool was founded here in 1726, by Matthew Caldbeck, and endowed with 5*l.* per annum.

IRELAND.

NE to SW 306 m. E to W 207 m. No. of square statute-miles, 30,370. No. of acres, 19,436,000. Pop. 6,801,827. Provinces 4. Counties 32. Baronies 252. Cities 7. Counties of Towns 9. Boroughs 17. Memb. of Pt. 100. Archbishops 4. Bishoprics 18. Parishes 2436.

The most westerly of the British isles, and the second in magnitude and importance. Although anciently unconnected with Great Britain, it does not appear to have submitted to the government of any one royal family, but was partitioned amongst many petty princes, to the dissensions of whom the acquisition of this fine island by the

IRELAND.

NORTH PART.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL.

English Miles.

5 10 20 30 40

55

55

54

54

9 Longitude West from Greenwich 8

7

6

10



English is mainly attributable. In the year 1800, all distinction between Great Britain and Ireland was abolished by the Act of Union then passed, transferring the seat of government to London, the capital of the empire. Ireland lies between longitude 6° and $10^{\circ} 40'$ W., and latitude $51^{\circ} 15'$ and $55^{\circ} 13'$ N. It is bounded on the north, south, and west, by the Atlantic Ocean; is separated from Scotland by the North Channel, from Wales by the Irish Sea, and from England by St. George's Channel. Cape Clear is the most southern point, and it is the first land made, or rather seen, by homeward-bound vessels from America; Malin Head, the *Robogdium* of Ptolemy, is the extreme north. The longest line that can be extended across the island would be from Emlagh-Rash, in Mayo, to Carnsore Point, in the county of Wexford; and it is very remarkable, that there is not a spot in the kingdom distant sixty-three miles from the sea. The Irish Sea, from Howth to Holyhead, is about sixty geographic miles in width; and the Channel between Portpatrick, in Scotland, and Donaghadee, in Ireland, is contracted to a breadth of about twenty-seven.

The surface of the country possesses infinite variety. The extreme of desolation may be witnessed in one place, and the most complete and perfect civilization in another. Extensive denuded areas, as well as districts richly clothed with wood; scenery the most wild and savage in nature, and landscapes the most delicate and tender. Numerous lakes and lofty mountains, which every where encumber, may be said also every where to adorn the island. Fertile limestone regions, spread out in plains, present agricultural and pastoral scenes rarely equalled. The courses of many rivers mark and fertilize the picturesque valleys between noble ranges of lofty mountains, and the dreary bog covering so great a proportion of the island, although it does not beautify, certainly varies the character of the scene, and is a fortunate acquisition during the absence of coal. The northern counties are much engrossed by mountains, but contain extensive tracts of flat and fertile land. The western are still more encumbered with mountain masses. The southern are also mountainous, but possess some of the richest pastures in Europe; and the central and eastern parts include the most level and productive parts of the whole surface. The coast on the south, west, and north, is elevated, and generally fortified by nature against the awful incursions of the Atlantic Ocean; while the eastern is lower and more sheltered, but possesses fewer and less valuable harbours. The whole island may be said to be basin-formed, the centre dipping, and the coast rising on all sides. That Ireland was, at an early period, part of a great continent, has been urged with much apparent truth by learned naturalists. The discovery of the horns and skeletons of the moose-deer, an animal too

enormous and too active for the present narrow limits of the island, has contributed to encourage this opinion; a similarity between the basaltic formation of the opposite coast of Scotland and that of the county of Antrim, affords an argument in favour of an ancient union of those parts; and the resemblance between the vegetable and mineral productions of the western coast and the opposite shores of North America, where the moose-deer also is still found, have helped to confirm the belief that, although long since dissolved, a union probably did once exist between them.

No country in Europe possesses coasts abounding with so many or such noble harbours as Ireland. On the north are the spacious estuaries of Loughs Foyle and Swilly, the former washing the walls of Derry, and the latter extending thirty miles inland, and affording safe anchorage and shelter for the largest vessels at the Roadstead of Bunrana, several miles from the entrance. To the west of these are situated Mulroy Bay and Sheep Haven, ports of less value, separated on the south-west by an inhospitable coast from the noble bay of Donegal, within which are some small harbours of great utility, particularly Killybegs. Sligo and Killala Bays are the ports of important towns, the former one of the most prosperous and independent in the kingdom. Broad-Haven and Black-sod Bays enclose the isthmus leading to the Mullet, and might readily be united by cutting through the narrow neck of land which divides them. They possess a great depth of water, and will at some time contribute to the aggrandizement of this now wild and retired district. Clew Bay lies due south of the two former; it is an area of sixteen miles in length by six in breadth, and contains about 300 islands, many of which are inhabited: two thriving towns, Westport and Newport, stand upon its margin, and a population of about 30,000 souls, all engaged in the deep-sea fisheries, inhabit its shores and islands. Of the many convenient harbours between Clew and Galway, Killery is one of the safest, and Ardbear capable of floating the largest vessels at all times of tide. The prosperous town of Clifden, a place of late creation, stands at the head of Ardbear Harbour. The bay of Galway seems to invite the trade of the western world. It opens to the Atlantic, but is sheltered from its violence by the south isles of Arran, which, while they allow ample sea-room, act as a distant breakwater. The Shannon, the Severn of Ireland, opens to the west, and its mouth is a sea or channel, as that of Bristol. Like the Severn, too, it cuts off a portion of the kingdom, the language and habits of which are original and distinct from those of the other provinces; and many excellent towns stand upon its banks, in the great length of its course from Lough Allen to the sea. Tralee, Brandon, Smerwick, and Dingle Bays, admit small craft; and some inlets on the Kerry coast are capable of being converted

into safe asylums; but the boast of the western coast is the noble arm of the sea, called Bantry Bay, thirty-six miles in length by an average width of six. All the shipping of Europe might anchor safely here in thirty fathom water. Its vast depth of water, great extent of superficies, and complete shelter from the west wind, are not more conspicuous in a description of this noble haven, however brief, than the bold and beautiful scenery which encompasses it. The south-western extremity of Ireland is indented with harbours, which are in general deep, and enclosed by rocky shores. These may be considered as the natural consequence of the violent action of the waves of the Atlantic driven against this precise coast by the prevailing wind. Of the many harbours of the Cork coast from Bantry to Cove, Kinsale is the most secure, and of most ancient establishment. Cove or Cork Harbour is decidedly the finest in Ireland or in the British isles, being a land-locked basin of great depth, wherein the navy of Britain may ride in smooth water during the year. It is the Milford Haven of Ireland, but with this difference, that there vessels must take the ground, while Cove Harbour is a spacious wet-dock. Youghal and Dungarvan derive consequence from being the ports of the little thriving towns from which they borrow their names, but Waterford Harbour or Haven is a noble estuary, into which fall the waters of the Nore, the Barrow, and the Suir; the last ought to have been the Irish Thames, and at Cheek Point, on this river, the capital of the island should have been erected. The eastern coast is less exposed to the prevailing winds, for which cause it is less indented. From Wexford Harbour to Dublin no large bay occurs, and the harbours of Courtstown, Wicklow, and Bray, afford shelter to small craft only. Dublin Bay has been adapted to the admission of large vessels by the construction of an asylum at Kingstown, and a Packet Harbour has been formed, at the expense of government, on the north side of the Hill of Howth. There is a small harbour at Balbriggan, north of Dublin, and northward still lies the mouth of the Boyne at Drogheda, an entrance obstructed by banks, but quite capable of improvement. Dundalk is an open bay, and Carlingford sheltered, and remarkably picturesque. Strangford Lough is an arm of the sea extending into the county of Down; and the Lough of Belfast, or Carrickfergus Bay, is a similar expansion, but not so completely sheltered. The coast is again without opening from Belfast to Derry, with the exception of Larne Lough. Nature appears to have acted bountifully to this island, in conferring upon it commercial facilities greater than falls to the lot of other nations; and to this incomplete enumeration of the great harbours is to be added above one hundred smaller asylums, enclosed by piers erected at the expense of the Fishery-board, under the direction of

Alexander Nimmo, for the protection and encouragement of the valuable fisheries along the coast; which desirable improvements are still in progress of execution, under the same skilful director.

The climate of Ireland naturally resembles that of England, so that the details relative to rain, dew, variation in the length of days, and other properties common to this part of the temperate zone, will be found in the article *England*. The difference between the climate of these two islands is but slight. In Ireland the weather is more variable, and probably more mild than that of England; its summers are less hot, and winters not so cold. The air is certainly damper, which arises from its insular position, and from its greater proximity to the western ocean, whereby it intercepts a greater quantity of the moist particles wafted thither by the prevailing winds. The moisture of the Irish climate has been erroneously attributed to the presence of so much bog; but this is a mistake, and even if it were the case, the vicinity of bogs is not unwholesome, any more than the moist atmosphere, which prevails here. Bog waters do not emit putrid exhalations, like marshes, fens, or stagnant pools, but possess antiseptic and strongly astringent qualities. This fact is abundantly testified by the preservation and additional durability acquired by timber, which has lain in bogs for ages; and the same result is further established by the conversion of the hides of animals and skins of human beings into a species of leather. This twofold effect was illustrated within the last ten years by the discovery of the skeleton of a man, clothed with undressed hide, and holding a staff in his hands, which was found in a bog in Connaught; his skin and clothing were completely tanned, and the staff in perfect preservation. In a comparative estimate of the effects of fens and bogs upon the climate of a country, the advantage appears to be on the side of the latter, fens being confessedly unwholesome. Plagues visited Ireland in the year 1348, 1462, 1470, 1525, and 1604; but were almost wholly confined to the metropolis, and are supposed to have been imported from England. For nine months of the year, nearly, the westerly and south-westerly winds prevail, the violence of which is somewhat checked by the elevated surface of the western districts. In the year 1316, it is recorded that the steeple of Christ Church Cathedral, in Dublin, was blown down; and within the last twenty years, violent storms, resembling West Indian hurricanes, have visited Ireland, throwing down houses, and otherwise occasioning serious damage. The winters are generally less severe than those in England; but in the year 1739, a frost commenced upon the 29th of December, and continued with unabated severity until the 8th of February following. The consequences of this unusual event were lamentable, the ensuing season being marked by pestilence and fa-

mine amongst the poor. A frost of less severity set in upon the 25th of December, 1783, and lasted till the 21st of February following; and in 1814 the whole island was covered beneath a fall of snow of some feet in depth. These visitations of intense frost and deep snow are "few and far between" in Ireland. The mean temperature of the north counties is about 48°; of the middle, about 50°; and of the south, 32°; of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The summer's heat is insufficient to bring grapes and other tender fruits to maturity in the open air, without especial care; but the broad-leaved myrtle and the arbutus grow luxuriantly in the southern counties. The latter is not indigenous to any other country so remote from the equator. Thunder-storms and forked lightning, so frequent in England, are of rare occurrence here; and, in their effects, by no means so ruinous and awful. The instances wherein life has been taken away, and houses rent by lightning, are comparatively few.

Ireland is well watered both by lakes or loughs, and rivers. Of the former, some possess magnitude and beauty; others enjoy the latter quality in an eminent degree, although their surfaces are but small. Lough Erne occupies about one-sixth of the county of Fermanagh, measures forty miles in length, but varies in breadth from one mile to nine, and is adorned with about 100 islands. Lough Neagh washes the shores of five different counties, and is of a quadrangular form, thirty-two miles long by sixteen in width. It is now navigated by steam-boats. These are the largest fresh-water loughs, not only in Ulster, but in Ireland. Donegal contains many small lakes, contributing to its picturesque scenery; one of them, called Lough Dearg, is celebrated as the theatre where superstitious ceremonies are annually enacted at St. Patrick's Purgatory. There are upwards of twenty lakes in the county of Cavan, in one of which the river Erne takes its rise, the source of the great lake of that name. Loughs Melville, Nilly, and Gill, are the most interesting in the north-west angle; and in Connaught, the lakes called Carra, Mask, and Corrib, may be termed inland seas; the last will shortly be made navigable to the bay of Galway. There are four expansions of the Shannon, lakes Allen, Bofin, Ree, and Derg, which impede boat navigation by the extent of their areas, and liability to agitation from winds; a steam-boat, however, is established upon the largest of them, which partly remedies this disadvantage. There are about thirty pools formed in the mountain glens of the county Clare; and Kerry is celebrated for its beautiful lakes at Killarney. The celebrated lakes of Glendalough and the beautiful lough of Luggelaw are numbered in the ten pools of the county of Wicklow; and the county of Westmeath is a region of waters. Here are Lough Ouil, the reservoir of the Royal Canal; Bellhaven Lake, and the loughs called Ennell and Sil-

lin, all possessing extensive areas; besides the largest and most beautiful, Derryvaragh. There are, besides, several great inlets or arms of the sea, which it is customary in Ireland to call loughs; the principal are Loughs Swilly, Foyle, Larne, Belfast, and Strangford. The lakes of Ireland are so important as mediums of conveyance, that the rivers appear rather less valuable here than in other countries. Many of them, however, are extended through lengthened lines, and navigable for considerable distances. The Shannon is the noblest river in the island; it rises at the foot of Culma mountain, in the county of Cavan, and passing by Carrick, Lanesborough, Athlone, Banagher, Portumna, Killaloe, and Limerick, falls into the sea, after a course of 190 miles, between the counties of Clare and Kerry. It is very singular that the direction of this river, and the manner in which it detaches Connaught from the rest of Ireland, are precisely similar to the position and circumstances of the Severn in England; and the analogy appears more striking, when it is remembered that the inhabitants of Connaught profess to be the direct and unmixed descendants of the Milesians, and retain their primitive language to the present day; all which circumstances correspond precisely with the relation existing between the English and Welsh, as regards the Severn. Besides an infinite number of minor streams, the Shannon receives the Fergus below Clare and Ennis, the Suek below Ballinasloe, and the Brosna near Banagher. The Inny joins it in Lough Ree, and the Camlin near to Tarmonbury. It is crossed by bridges at Carrick, Athlone, Banagher, Portumna, Killaloe, and Limerick. That at Portumna is of great length, and built of wood, the others are all of stone. The Suir is the second river in magnitude, and perhaps affords more present advantage than the Shannon. It rises in the mountains of Kilnemana, and flowing past the large towns of Cahir, Clonmel, and Carrick, washes the quays of Waterford, and falls into the Atlantic below Dunmore East, after having its waters swelled by those of the Nore and the navigable Barrow. The rapidity and floods of the Nore render improvement in its navigation impracticable; but the Barrow, which rises in the King's County, and takes a southerly course of many miles, affords a valuable line of inland navigation. The Lee rises in the romantic lake of Gougane Barra, in the county of Cork, and after a short course from west to east, and being augmented by numerous rivulets, falls into the harbour of Cove, six miles below Cork city, the head of its navigation. There are three Blackwater rivers in Ireland. The southern is the finest river, and its banks possess the most interesting, picturesque, and cultivated scenery; rising in the borders of Kerry and Cork, the Blackwater flows by Mill Street, Mallow, a fashionable spa, Fermoy, where it is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, the ancient city of Lismore, Capo-

quin, and Youghal, at the last of which places it is crossed by a wooden bridge of 1400 feet in length. The Slaney may also be ranked amongst the rivers of note in the southern counties; it takes its rise in the county of Wicklow, and passing down into Carlow and Wexford counties, becomes navigable at Enniscorthy, and ultimately falls into Wexford Haven. The city of Dublin occupies both banks of the river Liffey, a stream which otherwise would be little known to geographers. The river flows out of a little pool in the county of Wicklow, called Liffey Head, and meandering into Kildare, turns eastward into Dublin, and running through the middle of the city nearly, falls into Dublin Bay, about one mile below the custom-house, or the seamost bridge. It may be called a tide river up to the city, and it allows boat navigation for a length of two miles further at half-tide, but is fordable at ebb. Few navigable rivers fall into the sea on the eastern coast, although there are many eminently suitable to the erection of mills and application of water-power to machinery. The Boyne is navigable naturally as far as Drogheda, one mile from the coast; and a still-water navigation is formed by means of its waters to Navan, where the central Blackwater unites with the Boyne. Art has rendered the rivulet, called the Newry Water, both known and valued; and the Lagan, like the Liffey, derives its consequence from its proximity to a noble town, Belfast, which stands on its northern bank. The basaltic shores of Antrim appear to refuse a passage for the waters to the sea; and the Bann is the first river of note from Belfast to Coleraine. It is divided into two parts, the Upper rising in the Mourne Mountains, and discharging its waters into Lough Neagh, the Lower conveying the surplusage of that great lake into the Atlantic Ocean, a little to the north-west of Coleraine. Lough Foyle is the estuary of the river bearing that name, upon which the city of Derry stands, and as far as which it is navigable by vessels of 500 tons burden. Lighters proceed to Lifford, a distance of twenty-five miles; and an artificial communication renders Strabane accessible by water. The Morne and the Finn are tributaries to the Foyle. Here the northern enumeration ceases, the rivers which flow into the sea along the residue of the coast not being navigable. The Guibarra is the principal on the Donegal coast, except the outlet of Lough Erne, called the Erne River, known by its famous salmon-fishery. The Moy, which runs by Balliner and Ardnaree, is navigable for a short distance, and also possesses a valuable salmon-fishery. The coast of Connaught is deficient in deep and navigable rivers, but this loss is amply supplied by an uncommon number of the finest natural harbours in Europe. In a country possessing such natural advantages of water-carriage, and where manufactures are yet so little cultivated, it may be supposed that little necessity would be felt for further ex-

tension, but the facts appear otherwise. Two great lines of still-water navigation extend from Dublin to the river Shannon, and are called the Grand and Royal Canals. Lough Neagh forms part of a navigation, commencing at Newry, and borrowing a supply from the Upper Bann. Branches issue in various places from the great trunks connected with the metropolis. Short cuts render the navigation of the Shannon perfect. A line is projected between Loughs Neagh and Erne, and a second from the latter to the bay of Ballyshannon. A survey is also made for a line of navigation from Enniskillen to Derry, and another from Lough Foyle to Lough Swilly. How far these vast projects may be superseded by the introduction of railroads, would be difficult to foresee; but it is already decided, that the ship canal contemplated to connect Kingstown Harbour with the river Liffey, is to be laid aside for this more favoured mode of transport and conveyance.

It is rather singular that the ingenious Dr. Beaufort, who devoted so much of his life to the investigation of Irish topography, should have concluded that the term mountainous was not correctly applied to Ireland. The central counties certainly are free from mountains, and one great plain stretches directly across the island from east to west. But with this exception, the learned topographer admits that there are few places where the prospect is not somewhere terminated by mountain scenery, forming a back-ground seldom more remote than twenty miles. The generality of those to whom this island is at all familiar, will, notwithstanding, readily grant to it the character of mountainous, and of being only less so than the neighbouring territory of Wales. In the province of Ulster, the adjacent counties of Donegal, Londonderry, and Antrim are altogether encumbered with mountains, rising generally to a height of 1500 feet. Knockade in Antrim attains an altitude of 1820. The eastern half of the county of Down is also completely engaged with lofty hills, projecting into the sea, and forming sublime and prominent features in the view. They are usually denominated the mountains of Mourne; and the summit of Sliebhn Donard, the loftiest, is elevated 2809 feet above the sea level. Tyrone and Monaghan are, properly speaking, hilly; but Sligo, Mayo, all the west of Connaught province, and literally the entire of the county of Clare, present a continued and unbroken chain of mountain masses, interspersed with fertile vales and spacious lakes. Benbulbin, in Sligo, is a remarkable object, and presents the appearance of an enormous mass, flattened on the top, and having precipitous sides. Its summit reaches a height of 1697 feet. Culkagh, in Cavan, stands 2155 feet high, and Nephin, in Mayo, one of the most remarkable in Connaught, is 2600 feet over the surface of the sea. The singularly wild and mountainous tract along the western coast testifies the goodness and wisdom of Provi-

dence in the dispensations for our happiness ; for it is to this great barrier the islanders generally are indebted for the climate they enjoy, and the protection they possess against the fury of the transatlantic storms and rains. The most famous of the Connaught range, however, is Croagh Patrick, a conformed and conspicuous mountain, overhanging Clew Bay, and rising to an elevation of 2510 feet. An altar or cairn appears on its summit, to which pilgrimages are sometimes made, and on the west side is discovered the beautiful marble called serpentine. This is the hill so famed in story, from which St. Patrick banished all noxious animals existing in the island, and commanded them to plunge themselves into the sea. The Twelve Pins of Connemara are also remarkable landmarks and enter into the composition of many interesting landscapes. South of the Shannon, again, the hills of Kerry raise their heads, and continue ascending towards the south, until the lordly Reeks of M'Gillieuddy are seen exalted to their proud preeminence ; Carràn-Tual, the highest, attaining an elevation of 3410 feet. Around stand Mangerton, 2550 ; Purple Mountain, 2280 ; and many others, of nearly equal heights. These form the boldest, and most picturesque groups, and the summit of Carràn-Tual is the highest point in the kingdom. The chain extends away southward to the wilds of Glengariff and Bantry, thence easterly to the Bogra hills, and along the south bank of the Blackwater. A little north-east of the Bogra hills are the Galtees, a chain of twenty miles in length, extending from Seefin, near Charleville, to the river Snir. The highest point of this range is elevated 2500 feet. In the King and Queen's counties is the fine range of the Sliabh Bloom Mountains, the fruitful source of rivers and rivulets, and admitting of an easy passage from one side to the other in one place only, that is through the Gap of Glandine. Many small groups must be here overlooked, and the enumeration concluded with the mention of the mountains of Wicklow, which cover the entire of that beautiful county. Some of these are lofty ; Lugnaquilla is 3070 feet high, and many are picturesquely and irregularly formed. The Glens in Wicklow constitute the peculiar beauties of this romantic and mountainous region.

The mineral productions of Ireland are various and considerable, and from its very mountainous surface greater results may fairly be calculated upon. The most useful of all subterranean productions is coal, two species of which substance have been found here, very distinct in character ; the one the bituminous, the other the stone or non-flaming coal. It is asserted confidently, that if a line were drawn across the island, from Galway to Dublin, the former species would be found exclusively on the north, and the stone-coal on the south of that separation. Hitherto there have been but three great coal-fields, where works have been exten-

sively conducted : the Tyrone and Antrim district, the Connaught, or Leitrim district, both on the north side of the imaginary line, and the Kilkenny field, which contains non-flaming coal only, and has been extensively wrought for years back. Indications of coal appear in other parts of Ulster and Leinster, and a tolerably extensive field has lately been discovered and worked to advantage in the county of Cork. Other mineral substances are found, and raised with skill and spirit in various districts, but cannot be conducted to the consummation of art, as in England, from the want of a sufficient and convenient supply of coal. There are now established in Ireland two energetic companies, the one called the Mining Company, the other the Hibernian Mining Company. Their singular zeal and large capital have caused trials so numerous and scientific to be made, that upwards of twenty lead-mines, ten copper-mines, twenty coal-pits, and about twelve slate-quarries have been set to work by their speculative and beneficial exertions. The Audley mines in Cork and Bonmahon in Waterford, are the most promising in copper. The lead-mines in Wicklow and Donegal will perhaps prove the most productive of their kind, and the coals of Leitrim are of the best quality, and in the greatest abundance. In the vicinity of this last field ironstone exists, and bloomeries were anciently established here. The finest and best-working slates are raised near Killaloe, upon the river Shannon, but quarries are worked to advantage in Cork and elsewhere. Silver was raised in the county of Tipperary at a place which derives its distinctive appellation from that circumstance, the townland being now called Silver-mines, and it is in contemplation to revive the works. Gold was found, and stream-works established at the expense of Government, at the base of Croghan Kinshelagh in the county of Wicklow, but the return ultimately proved inadequate to the cost of working. At Clontibret, in Monaghan, there is a mine of antimony, and manganese exists in many places. In connexion with the mines of Ireland may be mentioned the many beautiful species of marble found in various parts of the kingdom. In Donegal and Galway white marble is raised fit for the statuary ; and in the latter county serpentine of the richest colours and slabs of any dimensions. Brown marble exists in Fermanagh, where it is worked into chimney-pieces, for the home market only, and the black and gray marbles of Kilkenny have long been sought after by the public, and a good trade is now established in these quarries. In Kerry also there is a useful species of marble, and a mineral production of much beauty and rarity called Irish diamonds is found there. Potters' clay is found in Cork, gypsum in Antrim, and a silicious earth in Donegal. These mineral productions have hitherto proved of little value, from the remoteness of the factories where-in they are required.

The geological structure of Ireland is quite dissimilar to that of England. Here limestone is the substratum, or at all events, the prevailing rock: there, the protruding ridge, called by geologists the Back Bone of England, is narrow and limited to the central region entirely. Ireland possesses three extensive granite regions, one in Leinster, extending from Dublin to Kilkenny, a second in Donegal, and a third spread over a great part of the west of the island. The field of Dartmoor, or more properly of the south-west of England, is the only extensive one in that country. The quality of the Irish granite also is greatly superior to that of England. Red sandstone supports part of the county of Antrim and is scarcely met with elsewhere, while it is the predominant stone in the sister kingdom. Coal, perhaps, exists but in a scanty supply in one country, and in inexhaustible quantities in the other, and lastly, there is no basalt or trap in England, while the most perfect specimen of the columnar kind, and the largest basaltic area in Europe is that in Antrim. A tolerable profit is derived from the export of slabs of serpentine, and some benefit arises from the sale of black marble; but the white and rose marbles continue unnoticed, the different earths suited to the manufacture of glass, porcelain, and pottery remain unused, and the granite both of the gray and red kinds, is only consumed or employed at home. It appears a rational conclusion to form, that these mineral productions would afford a ready commodity to exchange with the British manufacturer for his less durable goods. Besides the Irish diamonds, perhaps peculiar to Kerry, beryls of a beautiful green colour are found in the Mourne mountains, garnets in Dublin and Wicklow, pearls in many of the rivers, and much admired pebbles in Wicklow and along the shores of Lough Neagh. The Achill diamond is of a purple hue but is of no value in the estimation of the lapidary.

The bogs of Ireland constitute a distinct feature, not belonging to either mountain or plain exclusively, but partaking of the character of both. According to Mr. Bald, there are three millions of acres of flat and mountain bog in the whole kingdom, the mean depth of which may be estimated at three yards, making 7,055,247,360 cubic yards of bog soil, exhibiting a quantity of fuel apparently calculated to last for many centuries. The mountainous districts generally are interspersed with peat bog, and the level country with a black, heavy, earthy turf. The greatest of the low county bogs is that of Allen, extending over parts of the counties of Kildare, Roscommon, Meath, Westmeath, and the King's and Queen's Counties; 36,430 acres of this plain have been surveyed at the cost of government. Minute surveys have also been made by eminent engineers, of 1,036,988 acres in different parts of the kingdom, and general reports made upon 500,000 acres additional. The commissioners appointed to inquire into

the nature and extent of these bogs, laid their final report before Parliament in the year 1812, and a bill for the purpose of aiding in their reclamation is now before the house. Individuals have improved particular districts of bog, but their efforts make but a trifling diminution in such a vast amount of acres. The investigation of the constitution of Irish bogs has furnished a strong proof of the existence of extensive forests in ancient times. At considerable depths, stumps, trunks, and roots of trees, are continually found, and when cut into faggots, are sold as match-wood for kindling fires. Different kinds are found, firs, oak, and sometimes yew.

Plantation is little encouraged in Ireland, although no country is better adapted to it. Less cold than Scotland, and equally moist, vegetation would advance rapidly in all the hardier kinds of forest-trees. The soil is of depth sufficient to retain the largest roots; and the mountain brows that now lie denuded, bleak, and profitless, might readily be converted into objects of interest, beauty, and emolument. The forest-trees of Ireland are analogous to those mentioned in the account of England; the oak, however, is a different species, and it is said that spiders will not build in it; the arbutus also is indigenous to the south of Ireland, and has attained to unusual dimensions in the county of Wicklow.

Agriculture is conducted less skilfully than in England, arising altogether from the inferior value of land. The soil exhibits all varieties; stiff clay, fertile loam, light and strong ground, thin pastures, and sometimes, but unfrequently, light sand. The highlands every where are employed in feeding cattle for exportation, as well as in raising oats and barley for the English market. Belfast, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Limerick, are the chief ports whence grain and cattle are shipped for export. Butter is also an article of great consequence here, and the sales effected in this article nearly defray the rental of all the small upland farms in the kingdom, as well as of many in the low and fertile plains. The butter made in the county of Carlow bears the highest price in the English market, but the greatest quantities are sold and shipped at Cork and Belfast. Wheat is the produce of every county, for home consumption, but the counties of Meath, Louth, and the rich clay soils, dispose of vast quantities for other markets. Drogheda and Dublin are two very principal markets for the sale of wheat. The northern counties have been occupied largely in the manufacture of linen, which has caused the growth of flax to be encouraged there, but the extension of this important manufacture into Connaught and Munster has introduced the culture of flax along with it. Beans and turnips are not extensively cultivated, as there is not that great coaching system which exists in England, and the black-cattle of Ireland are exported as stores only. The pastures are considered the

richest and sweetest in the British isles; they rest on limestone, and almost every where limestone-gravel, marl, or coralline, may be had for manuring; yet it is strange that Irish cheese does not possess an agreeable flavour, although made with the utmost skill, a circumstance, perhaps, attributable to the very fact of the limestone soil. Ireland did not possess any royal forests, but was doubtless at an early period clothed with wood. In these, perhaps, the moose-deer sheltered, and the noble animal called the red deer was one of the inhabitants. Some of the latter are still found near the lakes of Killarney, and it is supposed they are not extinct in Donegal. The wolf was a native of this country, but his race was extinguished by the perseverance and vigilance of the agriculturist. A reward was paid for the head of the last wolf taken in the kingdom in the year 1710. With the extinction of this vicious race perished a breed of noble dogs, probably peculiar to Ireland, and called the Irish wolf-dog. The other quadrupeds are nearly of the same kinds as those found in England and Wales. The fox, hare, rabbit, weasel, ferret, otter, hedgehog, and varieties of rats and mice, but the mole does not belong to this country. Though the wild horse is unknown, herds of small and hardy creatures of this tribe are bred in the mountains of Connemara and of Kerry, where they are permitted to range for two or three years, and then driven to the market as a flock of sheep. The expertness of the herdsman in catching a particular horse is remarkable: when the animals are collected together, and any one pointed at by a purchaser, the care-taker instantly rushes into the midst of the group, throws his arms round the animal's neck, and hangs from it until a halter is placed upon its head. Horses of a strong and active description, fitted for the carriage, are found both better and cheaper here than in England, and the benefit of a public and national race-course is completely established by this fact, the Irish horses being the heaviest and most worthless animals in the empire previous to the institution of the Curragh meetings. The black-cattle, such numbers of which are annually exported, are less admirable than the horses; the breed was improving during the life of "The Farming Society," and crosses from the best English kinds introduced. Much still remains to be done in this way, and it is a matter of vast importance to a country so wholly agricultural. There is one breed of sheep in Ireland held in much esteem, it is called the South Down, but the sheep generally are of a good kind. The Irish pigs are rather long-legged, but better and more improved breeds are in the possession of individuals. The breeds of swine and sheep in the county of Fermanagh are both excellent. The feathered tribe exhibits less variety here than in most other countries. The eagle and hawk are amongst the birds of prey, and falcons were common here two centuries

ago; owls are less common than in Wales or England, and nightingales do not live in this climate. Amongst the game may be mentioned the pheasant, woodcock, partridge, grouse, barnacle, widgeon, snipe, &c. Ringdoves, stockdoves, cootes, quails, and water-hens, are met in every part; and the passerine family is remarkably numerous. The winged inhabitants of the sea-coast are also of various kinds,—puffins, eider-ducks, curlews, &c. There are no poisonous animals, or any of the reptile species of a disgusting kind in Ireland: whether owing to the soil, or to the fabled patronage of St. Patrick, neither vipers, snakes, or any venomous reptiles are found here; even the croaking frog is an importation.

The coast fisheries are amongst the principal resources of the population. In the prosecution of them they have been aided by government as well as by the landed proprietors, and as the supply of fish is infinite, so is the variety very great. The fishing-banks, which nearly surround the island, contribute turbot, cod, ling, sun-fish, on the western coast; a delicious fish unknown on the English coast, called haddock; bream, mackerel, hake, ray, herrings, pilchards, gurnet, mullet, and a great variety of the less valuable kinds; while the lakes and rivers contain an inexhaustible store of the different species peculiar to fresh water. Of these, the principal are pike and trout, the latter in some places having gizzards, and being distinguished by the epithet Gillaroo; char, perch, tench, carp, eels, a species of fish found in the great lake of Erne called "Fresh-water herrings," and various others, to which must be added the salmon, a source of much profit to the country. Valuable salmon-fisheries belong to the Boyne, Bann, Erne, Moy, Shannon, and Blackwater; and almost all the rivers of any consequence abound with this desirable species. Lobsters, crabs, muscles, crayfish, &c., are taken all along the coast; and the finest-flavoured oysters in the British isles are brought from Lisadil, near Sligo, and from Carlingford, in the county of Down. The former are considered the most delicious, and possess a flavour quite *unique*, the latter resemble the natives sold in the London market.

The learned and accurate Ware observes, in speaking of the ancient territorial division of Ireland, "that it is a subject so difficult and obscure, that the most clear-sighted can hardly discover any thing of certainty in it." And Seneca exclaims, "new foundations of cities are laid, and new names of people spring up, either from the extinction of the ancient, or change of them into the more prevailing." The only true guides to the distribution of Ireland in early days are Marinus Tyrinus, and after him Ptolemy, for what Camden has added is not to be implicitly relied on. According to these ancient geographers, the north was inhabited by the Venicni, Robogdii, and Damnii. The Erudini occupied the site

of Cavan and its vicinity, and the Voluntii somewhere near the present county Down. Connaught was possessed by the Nagnati, Auteri, and Gangani, and Leinster divided amongst the Ebalni, Cauci, Menapii, and Brigantes; the Coriondii, Lucenii, Velabri, Ulterni, and Vodii, occupied the south. They do not favour the moderns with any name for the Cape Clear of our day, but the present Malin-Head was named Robogdium. The number of small principalities into which the kingdom was divided under what is termed the Milesian dynasty, and subsequently, from the year 807, when the Danes and Norwegians first infested Ireland, to the arrival of the English in the reign of Henry II., must here be passed over. It may be observed, briefly, that the Romans never obtained a footing in Ireland: and that a pentarchal form of government existed up to the arrival of Palladins and of St. Patrick, the petty kingdoms being named Munster, Leinster, Connaught, Meath, and Ulster. These were afterwards subdivided, and the variety of their conflicting interests occasioned the history of the country to present a succession of very sanguinary events. Henry II. acted vigorously in reducing the kingdom to a more systematic territorial arrangement, and a reduction of the ancient partitions into shires commenced by him, was pressed much by Elizabeth, and completed by Charles I. In the year 1152, Pope Eugene III. divided Ireland into four provinces, for ecclesiastical objects purely: this division, however, has been retained ever since, without any one advantage resulting from it. The first of the provinces, Ulster, includes the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Down, Donegal, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone; which counties are subdivided into fifty-five baronies, a denomination corresponding to the hundreds and wapentakes in England. Leinster contains the shires of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's County, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow, which are again partitioned into ninety-nine baronies. The southern province, called Munster, consists of the six following shires: Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, the number of baronies in which is sixty-three. And Connaught is composed of Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo counties, having but forty-three baronies. The circuits are arranged to correspond with the four provinces, the Leinster being generally called the Home Circuit, and supreme courts are also held in Dublin. Each county has its chairman, a barrister of eminence, and sessions are held under his direction and decision. The county of Cork, like Yorkshire, is divided into ridings, east and west, and has the benefit of two petty judges, or chairmen, to preside at their sessions. Drogheda, Waterford, and a few other large towns, possess separate local jurisdictions, which will be found described under each particu-

lar place; and the unhappy inquietude of the country is under the watchful care of stipendiary magistrates, whose quarters are shifted according to the urgency of cases, assisted by the gentry of each vicinity, who are commissioned, as magistrates, by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland solely. There is no map of Ireland whose accuracy and truth are esteemed, and it is more than probable they are all completely worthless. The Domesday-book, the Stafford Survey, and Pinnar's Survey, are mere terriers or catalogues of property, not maps laid down on paper. The topographical representation of Ricardus Corinensis, and of Mercator, are totally incorrect. Some few additions to the map of Ireland were acquired in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; but the principal survey, and the only one possessing a claim to accuracy or authenticity, is the Down Survey, made by Dr. Petty immediately subsequent to the memorable time of 1641. Even this last work is charged with imperfection upon two accounts; first, the persons employed in making it were, in most cases, the private infantry soldiers, who were incapable of laying down any thing on paper; and, secondly, part of the original maps, on their way to Dr. Petty in England, were taken by a French privateer and carried to Paris, where they are now preserved in the King's Library; the copies retained in Ireland were destroyed accidentally by fire, and the copies granted by the French government since have been totally objected to when brought to Ireland. Such is the case of the general topography of Ireland, from which the necessity of the trigonometrical survey now in progress, under the Ordnance, evidently appears.

The Irish claim a high antiquity. They assert that Partholanus, with a train of Grecians, first colonised their island about 322 years after the deluge. After a period of 330 years, during which the first invaders became extinct, a colony of Scythians appeared; and the inhabitants, about this era, are usually denominated Fírbolgs. Grecians, Danes, and Egyptians, successively possessed and were expelled the country, until the establishment of the Milesian kings, the descendants of Heber and Heremon, a race which is supposed to have continued till the arrival of the English. It cannot be said that the Milesian race is still in existence, although Spain acknowledges a consanguinity, and the Aborigines of Connaught profess such ancient ancestry; the period of their government is too remote, and their history too uncertain. The Irish, like other nations, appear to have been the dupes of priests for centuries. The worship of the sun, or some such ancient system, probably existed here, and the upright stones may have relation to their mode of adoration. This was, in all likelihood, succeeded by Druidism, a religion of blood and terror: it was extensively cultivated through the kingdom, as the very many cromlechs, circles,

chairs, and sacrificing-stones, amply prove. Aborigines, Danes, and all the component parts of this wild nation were under the entire control of the Arch-Druid and his disciples. The ready transition from Druidism to Christianity, which followed the preaching of St. Patrick, argues the severity of their former masters; and they again became the slaves of the Christian minister, and the altar of the sun was abandoned, the cromlech overturned, the rocking-stone dislodged, and their places filled by temples dedicated to the true God. Ireland now became the "insula sanctorum." Architecture, borrowed from the Grecian churches, was introduced instantaneously, amongst people who had not before known the art of masonry. Seven churches at Cluanmacnois, as many at Glendalough and in Scattery, testify the genius of the ministers of the new religion and the submission of the converts; and Cormac's chapel at Cashel, and the stone-roofed church of St. Doolagh, are surviving evidences of incomparable skill in workmanship and design. Where the pillar-towers are to stand in history, whether erected for religious purposes, when erected, and by whom,—these questions are all unanswerable, if we except that they may probably be said to have been raised sometime in the tenth century. The remains of one hundred are still visible, and fifty are quite perfect; they average one hundred feet in height, measure from fifty to sixty in circumference near the base, are entered by a door nine or ten feet from the ground, are smooth like gun-barrels on the inside generally, and covered with a conical cap of stone, beneath which appear four small windows, corresponding to the cardinal points. The English found them here upon their arrival, but even then their uses were unknown. Rathes and tumuli are found in almost every district. Some were intended as intrenchments, within which cattle and moveables might be enclosed and watched during the night, others are sepulchres of the great, such as the cave at New Grange, in Meath, in which the chambers of the monument were discovered, and wherein urns full of burned bones were deposited. Although ecclesiastical architecture, imported from the eastern kingdoms, adorned this country at an early period, the military holds did not enjoy the benefit of such substantial protection as masonry afforded. Perhaps the Wonderful Castle, as it is styled, of O'Connor, at Tuam, was the first stone edifice erected in Ireland for objects not exclusively religious. This was built, according to Ware, in the year 1161. Portumna Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Clanricarde, was erected by his ancestors, the De Burgos, in the year 1180. It is still completely perfect, and one of the most interesting objects in Ireland to the antiquary. The face of the kingdom is speckled with castles of the Irish chieftains, all erected between the date of Portumna and the reign of Elizabeth. Those belonging to the mere

Irish, as they are called, consist of one square keep or citadel, without outworks, but enclosing a small space in the centre used as a bawn for the preservation of their cattle at night. The castles erected by the Norman barons, are extensive and architectural; but the most magnificent in the kingdom are the royal castles of King John, of which that at Trim is perhaps the most spacious and perfect. The plan consists of an outer court, secured by a ballium, which encompasses rather more than an acre of land, the entrance being through a noble barbican, concealing a drawbridge. In the centre stands the citadel, a pile of great magnitude, originally secured by the curtain walls of the inner court. The waters from the Boyne, on whose banks this stately pile is built, can be conducted round the outer walls by means of a broad fosse. After the manner of this royal habitation, the Anglo-Irish lords raised spacious, secure, and costly structures. One of the most perfect in its plan was Courtstown, the palace of the Graces, to which may be added Kilkea, belonging to the Fitzgeralds, and Dunluce, the property of the M'Donnells. The style of all, the last excepted, was Norman, or Anglo-Norman, as might naturally be concluded from the origin of the settlers. The policy, the wisdom, and determination of Elizabeth, at last rendered the abandonment of the defensive dwelling practicable. Henceforth the open casement is to be found, and other indications of the establishment of perfect personal security. Few, however, of the pretty gabled houses of that reign are to be met with in Ireland, although the style so completely possessed the sister island. The famous Inigo Jones was not unknown in Ireland, and the Old Tholsel of Dublin, built from one of his designs, although substantial in appearance, was obliged to be pulled down in less than a century after its elevation. Some few specimens of Inigo's style still survive in the old cities and towns, but, like heavy animals, they sink under their own weight. Cassels, Penrose, and others, softened the severity of this style, and introduced the Grecian orders. The Bank of Ireland is acknowledged to be one of the noblest piles in the British isles. The force of example is not only striking, but lasting, and to the present day the public buildings of Ireland, so conspicuous for their chaste and classic elevations, are uniformly built in some modification of the Grecian manner. The introduction of the Anglo-Normans did not diminish the religious or superstitious character of the inhabitants. Religious houses, monasteries, and cells, were multiplied, and the ruins of many yet surviving exhibit masterly specimens of the architectural art. Jerpoint Abbey possesses a mixture of Saxon and Norman. Holy Cross, in Tipperary, presents a splendid display of the abilities of the artist, and a wonderful proof of the excellence of the workmanship of that age. The carving of the twisted pillars of black

and polished marble would be found a task of no ordinary difficulty in the present day. The style of Holy Cross, as well as that of some hundred other ecclesiastic edifices, scattered over the kingdom, is Gothic, or more properly, pointed, and it does not appear that this beautiful style advanced in the hands of the Irish after this period, as is sufficiently shown from the inferiority of the greater number to the exquisite workmanship at Holy Cross. The Reformation shook the religious fabrics of Ireland, and cut short the progress of monastic establishments. The arts fell by this blow, and their revival was for years both slow and spiritless. A style, contemptible and inconvenient, was adopted in the erection of churches for the celebration of the reformed service. The disputed claims to many of the noblest buildings, caused their final desertion and utter decay; nor have any new cathedrals been raised by the successors to the property of the church. A happier age of ecclesiastical architecture has lately arisen, the merit of which is due to Francis Johnston; he ventured to revive the Gothic, or pointed style, in its most florid manner; and although he cannot be exactly followed, from the cost attendant upon such elevations, a spirit has been awakened amongst his disciples which will beautify and improve. The castle chapel, in Dublin, is the richest specimen of Johnston's labours. A living artist has ventured further back into the study of the ancients, and borrowed their vaulted roof. Several very graceful churches in this ancient manner have lately been raised in the diocese of Dublin. Private mansions of extent and costliness were first, it may be said, erected in Ireland by Cassels, not a century back. Carton House, the seat of the Duke of Leinster; Rusborough House, the front of which extends 700 feet; Powerscourt and other magnificent mansions were built after his sensible designs. Gandon, one of the editors of "Vitruvius Britannicus," was next known as the skilful artist and accomplished gentleman; the late president of the Royal Hibernian Academy, besides his public works, has left Tullamore Castle as a monument of his fame in domestic architecture; and the authors of Shelton Abbey, and Kilruddery House, may assume the peculiar merit of having selected all the graces of ancient English architecture, neglecting its many incongruities, and of applying this, their happy union, to the embellishment of their country. The profession of an engineer is one with which the early Irish appear to have had but little acquaintance, wherefore those beautiful efforts of art, the construction of bridges and harbours were almost wholly neglected. Few ancient bridges are known of, and the great rivers of the Foyle, the Suire, and the Barrow, are crossed by wooden bridges, at the cities of Derry and Waterford, and the town of New Ross, all designed by Lemuel Cox, an American. A new era, however, has arrived in this useful science;

and to the genius and exertions of existing Irish engineers, assisted by public bounty, is to be attributed the construction of the great asylum, called Kingstown Harbour, an area of above 200 acres; the Packet Harbour of Howth, and upwards of 100 smaller safety and fishing harbours. Roads have been constructed upon new principles, into districts where wheeled carriages were never seen before, canals carried from one side of the kingdom to the other, and permanent stone bridges thrown across the most rapid, as well as the broadest rivers. Perhaps the Wellesley Bridge, over the Shannon, at Limerick, may be mentioned as one of the most accomplished designs in this species of architecture; it is about 400 feet in length, and presents a flat causeway from end to end.

It has already been observed that the Irish claim a high antiquity. According to traditional history, about 1300 B. C., the Gadelians, called also Scots, conquered Ireland, and settled there under the government of Heber and Heremon, sons of Milesius, King of Spain, to whom the country was indebted for comparative civilization. A code of laws was introduced by the celebrated Ollam Fodla, under whose institution conventions of kings, priests, and bards, were held triennially in the great hall of Tarah, in Meath. Kinboth, one of his successors, built a palace and established his seat of government at Armagh. The bards during this and a long succeeding period, exercised a great ascendancy, but the result appears to have been no way desirable, as few or none of the monarchs or minor kings or chieftains died, otherwise than in battle or by conspiracy, until the arrival of St. Patrick A. D., 432 who softened the native character by the introduction of a peaceful religion. The invasions of the Danes, rude and barbarous as they were, and the government established by them, were in some respects favourable to a still ruder people, and although ultimately subdued, a remnant of the race, as in the north of England, is still traceable.

About the year 1156, from which period the history of Ireland is connected with that of England, Dermot M'Murrough, King of Leinster, inflamed by an unlawful passion, carried off Dervolga, the wife of O'Rorke, Prince of Breffny, or Leitrim. A willingness to embrace the military life, which the Irish Toparchs manifested in the early history of the country, seconded the desires of O'Rorke to revenge the injury done to his honour, and the insult to his crown. Supported by Roderic O'Connor, King of Connaught, aided by the remnants of their old enemies, the Danes, and urged by such powerful feelings of vengeance against Dermot, he accordingly took the field. The latter deeming himself unable to oppose so formidable a coalition, set fire to his palace at Ferns, and fled into France, to seek the assistance of King Henry II., then in Aquitaine, whom he promised to acknowledge as

his sovereign lord, and consented to hold his dominions in vassalage to the crown of England. Henry received the application of the Prince of Leinster with courtesy, and granted him letters of aidance addressed to all his subjects, giving licence and promising favour to those who might be disposed to assist him. This permission induced Richard, Earl of Chepstow, or Strigul, and surnamed Strongbow, to make a treaty of alliance with the exile, and Fitzstephen and Fitzgerald engaged their services for the proffered reward of the town of Wexford. The two last adventurers arrived in the month of May, 1170, with two vessels called the Bag and Bun, and landed upon a small cape near Wexford, named at this day the Bagandbun Head. Hervey De Monte-Marisco, nephew of Strongbow, accompanied this armament, which consisted of thirty knights, sixty men in armour, and 300 archers. The smallness of the body of troops, and the mode of their introduction into Ireland, certainly do not permit this descent to be called an invasion, nor does the gradual manner in which the English advanced from one acquisition to another, deserve the epithet of conquest; perhaps it had been a happier event for Ireland had it been boldly invaded by the English king, and the inhabitants, like those of Wales, completely and at once subdued. After some insignificant engagements, Dermot was enabled to obtain a peace, of which his perfidious heart did not long permit him to observe the conditions. New broils arose and gave an opportunity for the admission of Strongbow, in addition to the brave Raymond le Gros, whom he previously sent into Ireland with a handful of warriors. The earl was accompanied by a force of 200 horse and 1200 foot, all disciplined troops, and with these he succeeded in establishing himself on the throne of Leinster, to which he founded an additional claim as the heir of Dermot, whose daughter Eva he had espoused. Henry could not brook a rival so near his throne, and determined to bring his suspicions of Earl Richard to the test by ordering his immediate return and appearance in his presence. Strongbow and his followers instantly obeyed and attended the king at Newnham, in Gloucester, and there acknowledged a loyal and dutiful submission to his will. Henry affected to be satisfied with the loyalty of his newly-acquired subjects, but resolved to have a more entire knowledge of their affection by visiting the kingdom of Ireland in person. Wherefore, in the month of October, 1172, having previously obtained a grant of the whole island from the pope, he sailed from Milford with 400 knights and a force of 4000 men, and landed at Waterford on the festival of St. Luke, not as an invader, but as one desirous to take possession of a conquest and grant already completed. The Princes of Desmond, Thomond, and others, submitted and did homage for their dominions; and Limerick,

Cork, Waterford, and Wexford, received English garrisons. Dublin was honoured by a royal visit, when a temporary palace was erected, and a charter granted to the citizens. The lieutenancy of Prince John, declared Lord of Ireland by his father, Henry, followed; and this weak prince acted there with the same tyranny and insolence as he did every where else. A visit, however, which he made to Ireland after his accession to the English throne, was attended with more beneficial results. He gave the Irish a new code of laws, which he ordered to be deposited in the Exchequer at Dublin, under the royal seal, and constituted the shires of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Louth, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary, being the entire of the English pale at that period. He also appointed courts of judicature in Dublin, and sheriffs to the counties; and further empowered his deputy, Grey, Bishop of Norwich, to coin money in Ireland of equal weight with that of England, which was made current through the empire at large by royal proclamation. Notwithstanding these wise and wholesome arrangements, Ireland remained in great disorder in the following reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., and in that of Edward II. was further distressed by an invasion of the Scots under Edward Bruce, brother of the celebrated Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. Edward Bruce was, however, slain in battle, on which his brother Robert, who had landed with an army to support him, retired. The reign of Edward II. is marked by an effort to found a university of learning in Dublin, which proved abortive. The oppressions of the Irish and Anglo-Irish attained their climax under Edward III. All persons, either natives, or allied to them by marriage, were disqualified from holding office under the crown, and distrust and ill-treatment were the portion of the subjects of this part of the kingdom. Remonstrance and petition followed each other incessantly, and at length an assemblage of Parliament was convened at Kilkenny, in 1368, the result of whose deliberation was the act called "the statute of Kilkenny." By this, unluckily for the peace of the country, it was enacted, that marriage, with the mere Irish nurture of infants, &c., should be punished as high treason. That if any man of English descent should adopt an Irish name, apparel, language, or customs, he should forfeit his lands or tenements; or, if he had none, be imprisoned till he gave security for his future abstinence from such supposed crimes. The Brehon law was pronounced vicious, and submission to it high treason, while the English laws were to be found only amongst the English by descent and birth. These were the principal features of this vile statute, the consequences of which were increased hatred, jealousy, animosity, and frequently bloodshed. Like all laws of a too sanguinary cast, it had a direct contrary tendency to the

intention of its makers, and accordingly the English interest was found to decline daily. Henry VII.'s reign brought to England peace, and established the English interests on a solid foundation in Ireland. The law of Sir Edward Poynings ordained that Irish Parliaments should not assemble, or enact laws without the leave and approbation of the king of England, by which the seigniority of the English king was fully established, and the exaction of Black Rents abolished. Disorders arose in the reign of Henry VIII., which were suppressed with a severity characteristic of that monarch. The instigation and assistance of the Spaniards, seconded by the daring spirit of Tyrone, kept the whole kingdom open as an arena for marshal display to the hour of Elizabeth's dissolution. James I., perhaps, took the most decisive step to calm this agitated state of things, by actually removing the obstructions to an even flow of events. This he did by ejecting the old inhabitants, of about 500,000 acres of forfeited lands in Donegal, Tyrone, Derry, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Armagh, and colonising them with English undertakers and Scotch servitors. Whatever may be thought of the severity of this measure, as respects the native Irish, its effects were otherwise beneficial. Here the linen manufacture sprung up, and this is the most tranquil, wealthy, and enterprising portion of the kingdom. Difference of religion cannot be urged as a reason why other provinces have retrograded while Ulster advanced, for there is a greater variety of sects in the north than in any other part of Ireland. It was in this arrangement the corporation of London, became proprietors of large estates in Derry and elsewhere, granted on condition of their expending 20,000*l.*, upon improvements, and building the towns of Derry and Coleraine. The cause of education was not neglected in this applotment. Several freeschools were endowed, and the university of Dublin, which had been founded in the preceding reign, enriched by a grant of many of the largest benefices in the province.

The Roman Catholic party availing themselves of the miserable condition of the English nation, broke out into rebellion in the memorable year 1641, and many English Protestants were massacred in cold blood. The accounts, however, of what is called the Popish massacre, are discredited or deemed exaggerated by some of the most intelligent and candid historians. Cromwell's arguments proved very convincing, and the horror and barbarity with which his reduction of the distressed districts is connected, are disgraceful to the character of both man and soldier. The restoration was a cause of gratulation, although Charles proved a contemptible arbitrator between individuals, and here, as every where else, was deficient in gratitude, but on the whole his reign was favourable to Ireland. Endowments of schools, establishments of hospitals, and renewals of charters, evince the

fact very generally in every part of the kingdom. The conflict between the infatuated James and the cautious William, although decided by the battle of the Boyne in this country, is a conspicuous part of the history of England. The English Parliament at this time enacted many laws restrictive of trade and destructive of the establishment of manufactures in Ireland; in addition to which the English Lords reversed a decision of the Irish Lords, a power it was never thought they possessed; and, in 1724 a patent was granted to an individual named Wood, an Englishman, to coin halfpence and farthings for this kingdom. Here were causes of jealousy and discontent sufficient to inflame a less irritable people; and the Drapier's letters, from the pen of the facetious Swift, put the match to the combustible matter. An attempt was made in the year 1731, by which the English government endeavoured to supersede the necessity of parliamentary meetings in Ireland, by asking for a supply for twenty-one years at once; this stratagem was frustrated by the arrival of Colonel Tottenham, in time for the division, which was against the minister by a majority of one. The government of Lord Chesterfield is much extolled. His courtesy, condescension, and acts of liberality to the Roman Catholics preserved a perfect calm in Ireland, while rebellion raged in Scotland. A new and unexpected event now occurred. Factions called White Boys, Oak Boys, Steel Boys, &c., arose, who did not know the precise object of their coalition, yet were conscious that they were not governed as they ought to be. It was also enacted at this time, as if to augment the disturbances, that beef or live cattle should not be exported to England, nor any commercial intercourse between Ireland and the American colonies allowed, except through the medium of England or Wales. This last act brought Irish affairs to a crisis, as it gave occasion for the display of Mr. Grattan's eloquence and abilities, and led to the celebrated association called the Irish Volunteers, owing to whose independent declaration the opening of a free trade was effected. This final adjustment and first day of real independence occurred in 1782. The Irish were now flattered by the institution of the illustrious order of knights of St. Patrick; and a succession of noblemen of the greatest abilities and amplest fortunes were appointed to govern them. Still the religious animosities, the Association of United Irishmen for reform of Parliament, and the approach of the French, under General Hoche, with 25,000 men, laid the foundation of those unhappy rebellions, which burst forth with such violence in 1798 and 1803. The suppression of the first and most formidable of these civil wars, was followed quickly by the legislative union of the two British isles, which took place in the year 1800; from which period the history of Ireland can no longer be considered as distinct from the

more general history of the British dominions.

The legislative and executive government of Ireland are not further distinct from that of the great island to which it is now united, than by the substitution of a viceroy for the monarch (see the article, *England*). Ireland contributes to the Upper House twenty-one peers, elected for life; and to the Lower 100 commoners, returned by freemen of corporate towns, by freeholders possessing real estates to the value of 10*l.* per annum, by boroughs, and the university of Dublin. There are three representative bishops and one archbishop, always entitled to seats in the House of Lords; they sit in rotation with their venerable brethren. The courts of justice are numerous, but analogous to those of England. The lord chancellor is assisted in the discharge of the duties attached to his high court by the master of the rolls, but there is no vice-chancellor in Ireland. The courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, are each presided over by a chief, assisted by three puisne judges; and the judges of the three law courts preside at the courts of assize held in the different counties. Dublin possesses several courts peculiar to itself, as the recorder's, lord mayor's, court of conscience, &c.; and other corporate towns enjoy similar advantages in the speedy attainment of justice. The Insolvent Debtor's Court is a tribunal distinct from all others, and subject to judges confined to that part of the administration of the laws. Each county has also a petty judge, or chairman; and several courts of feudal origin still exist throughout the kingdom, and aid in the decision of minor matters. The ordinary revenues of both countries arise from the same sources, viz.—customs, excise, post-office, and stamp duties; but there are no assessed taxes collected in Ireland. The total amount of public income received in 1829, is stated to be 4,734,291*l.*, and the net paid into the exchequer 4,664,778*l.* The consolidation of the different boards of customs, stamps, &c., has rendered separate statements less useful or necessary. The revenue derived from the post-office, which may be considered as under a distinct arrangement from the office in London, was, in 1828, 216,232*l.*, although it yielded but 84,040*l.* in the year 1800. The number of post-towns is 429: the number of mails, forwarded weekly, amounts to 2436; and there are thirty-one mail-coaches in the employment of the establishment.

Attempts have been frequently made by private individuals and by existing governments, to ascertain the exact population of Ireland: perhaps that of Sir William Petty, in the year 1672, was the first. His occupation in making a territorial survey of the forfeited lands, coupled with his well-known talent for calculation and tact for such inquiries, lead to the supposition that his return, amounting to 1,320,000 souls, is tolerably correct. In 1695 Captain South published his calculation of the number of in-

habitants, in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, which reduced the amount to 1,034,102. Thomas Dobbs made four different enumerations, basing his calculation upon the returns of the hearth-money collectors, in all of which he makes the population exceed 2,000,000. His last census is dated 1726. The House of Lords directed a return of the population to be made by the established clergy in the year 1731, the amount of which was somewhat lower than that of Dobbs. From 1731 to 1785, four distinct enumerations were attempted, calculated from the hearth-money collectors' books, from which a regular increase was observable to the last year, when the total amounted to 2,845,932. But there is very little doubt that the preceding were founded upon insufficient data, for in three years subsequent to the last estimate, Gervais P. Bushe, Esq., upon good grounds, considered that the population should be rated at 4,040,000, in which conclusion he was countenanced by Dr. Beaufort, who made a calculation in 1792. Mr. Newenham's inquiry into the progress and magnitude of the population in 1805, discovers a farther increase, the total then being 5,395,456, which differed little from the incomplete census of 1814, taken under an act of Parliament, in which the amount is made 5,937,856. In the preceding list of enumerators. Sir W. Petty, Mr. Bushe, and Major Newenham, are generally supposed to have arrived pretty near the truth; but the enumeration of Mr. Shaw Mason, under an act passed in 1821, is perhaps the most satisfactory document of that description ever submitted to the legislature of any country. According to him, Ireland contained, in 1823, a population of 6,801,827, of which number only 2,836,815 are stated to have been occupied. There is much difficulty in distinguishing the population otherwise than into the occupied and unoccupied; there are no poor-rates in Ireland, whereby a line of distinction can at once be drawn, so that the relative numbers of what the world call rich and poor, or the ancient Romans called patrician and plebeian, patron or client, cannot here be ascertained. The applotments returned to Parliament in 1820, and called Parochial Rates, are wholly levied for the maintenance of the established church, and not in any way connected with the relief of the poor. The absence of legal provision for the aged and infirm, is in part supplied by the benevolence of the wealthy. No country abounds in a greater number of charitable asylums than this, and annual contributions are as regularly paid by every parishioner capable of affording such, either at the usual parochial charity-sermon, or in some other voluntary manner, as by the rate-payer in England. Every county possesses its infirmary: the whole kingdom is divided into districts, to each of which a lunatic asylum, on an extensive scale, is attached; and mendicity associations are established in Dublin and Cork. The education of the humbler

classes is a subject of anxious care to the Irish gentry. Charter-schools for the maintenance and education of Protestant children, are under the direction of the Incorporated Society. They were established in conformity with a charter, granted in 1733, and have been largely endowed since that period by benevolent individuals. About 2000 children were sheltered in these asylums; but the plan has lately been objected to, and is about to be reformed. The Association for Discountenancing Vice was instituted in the year 1792; it extends its patronage to poor-schools, and upwards of 20,000 children are educated at schools in connexion with this society. The Kildare Street Society direct their attention exclusively to the extension of education amongst the humbler classes, and have received annual grants of considerable amount from the imperial Parliament. The first meeting of this society was held in the year 1811; and there were in January, 1831, the number of 1553 schools on the society's list, containing, in all, 124,449 scholars. Besides those already mentioned, there are numerous poor-schools, supported by the Roman Catholics exclusively, the numbers educated in which are not anywhere returned upon authority; so that, in quoting the parliamentary return of the number of children, receiving gratuitous education in this country, at 394,813, a return less than the truth is really made. The endowed classical schools, some of royal foundation, others diocesan, and some on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, are not connected with the subject of the education of the poor, although they receive some free scholars. They are like the endowed schools of England, intended for and adapted to the children of the more wealthy.

Though Ireland cannot be called a manufacturing country, nor until larger fields of coal be discovered can she expect to enter into competition with countries superior to her in this respect, yet she claims the character of a commercial kingdom. A few centuries back the restrictions laid upon her commerce by the legislature of Great Britain completely crushed her infant struggles. The prohibition from exporting wool or cattle seemed to have been enacted in a destructive spirit. However, in 1782, a free foreign trade was obtained for this country by the eloquence of Grattan, and the union of the two kingdoms in 1800, has rendered the ports of Ireland as free as those of the British merchant, while the vexatious duties upon the trade between these sister islands is now upon the footing of a coasting-trade. Without the consequences of the union, Ireland could never hope to become a country of manufactures, unless she were powerful enough to subdue the British lioness, and hold her bound in chains. Linen is and has long been the staple manufacture of the kingdom. It is asserted by one of the most learned Irish authorities, John Lynch, that the growth of flax and

weaving of linen was early known to the Irish, and that thirty yards were generally consumed in the formation of the dress then commonly worn by the natives. However this may be, the present generation are indebted to the unfortunate Lord Strafford for the secure footing on which he planted that trade, and to their own industry, for the high character their fabrics have obtained. The province of Ulster is wholly engaged in this manufacture, and it has latterly been extended into Connaught and the south of Munster. Rivals have started in Yorkshire and borne away part of the trade from Drogheda and some other places; but the privation has been supplied by the introduction of the cotton manufacture into Ireland, a business occupying upwards of 30,000 hands in the counties of Antrim and Down alone. Woollen is not extensively manufactured; coarse cloths are made in many places, but fine ones rarely attempted, the English cloths being now sold at such moderate rates. The other manufactures are muslin, leather, glass, salt, vitriol, &c. Spirits are distilled in great quantities, but subject to restriction in exportation; and porter is exported to England from the Dublin and Cork breweries. The maritime position of Ireland seems to calculate it more especially for commerce, her ports are convenient to every nation, and her havens deep, spacious, and sheltered. She enjoys a share of foreign commerce as appears from the returns of 1828, calculated upon average of the three preceding years, the amount of exports abroad averaging 773,944*l.*, and of foreign imports 1,538,347*l.* The trade with England consists in the export of corn, cattle, hides, butter, and all sorts of agricultural produce, besides linen, lead and copper ore, whiskey, tallow, and various other commodities; for which she receives in exchange, of cottons about 5,000,000 of yards annually, of coals about 921,000 tons, besides china, earthenware, cutlery, and hardware of every description. Iron, hats, hosiery, and the productions of the East Indies, those of Canada and the colonies, being imported directly into the harbours of Ireland. Agriculture constitutes the principal employment of the population. Mining probably will give much additional occupation very speedily, but no prospect of profit or employment appears more decided or rational than that likely to arise from the fisheries. Some of the noble harbours on the coast have been already described as natural features only, on which account the seaports of consequence may here be enumerated. On the eastern coast are Wexford, Dublin, Drogheda, and Belfast; on the north, Derry possesses a solitary importance, owing to the imperfect navigation of the Bann, whereby Coleraine is excluded from a rank it should aspire to. Sligo, Westport, Clifden, and Galway, carry on direct foreign and British trade, and Limerick is one of the chief places of export in the kingdom; Kinsale is an ancient port, but Cork possesses

the finest harbour and the best situated in the British isles, for trade with all parts of the globe. The port of Waterford remains to be mentioned amongst the principal in the island, and has been chosen as a packet harbour by the post-office. The limits which are here prescribed prohibit a further detail of the ports of minor importance, although many, such as Youghal and Dungarvan, possess an active and improving commerce. There are few ports where ship-building is conducted upon an enlarged scale, though vessels are repaired in a skilful manner and at the most moderate rates. The number of merchant-ships belonging to the Irish ports is estimated at 1500, besides a vast number of smallcraft engaged in the deep-sea fisheries and the coasting trade. The total amount of import tonnage, as returned in 1829, was 1,470,977 tons; and of tonnage engaged in the export trade, in the same year, 1,039,461. Of course many of the bottoms here enumerated belong to English, Welsh, and Scotch ports. Ireland participates in the benefit and fame of the British navy, but its history belongs to the details of English shipping.

The constitution of society here is analogous to that of England and Wales, being divided into laity and clergy. Of the former, subdivisions are made into nobility, gentry, and commonalty. The highest rank of nobility is a dukedom, of which there is but one in Ireland, that of Leinster, the well-deserved dukedom of Ormond being suppressed. Of the second rank, marquises, there are fourteen belonging to Ireland exclusively: there are besides seventy-three earls, forty-eight viscounts, and seventy-one barons. Many of these enjoy English titles of an inferior rank, from which they become entitled to the honour of a seat in the House of Peers; the remainder are excluded from this high privilege, the twenty-one representative peers of Ireland excepted. Peerages, or rather Irish titles of nobility, are granted by letters patent, but no new creation takes place until the complete extinction of four Irish peerages, conformably with a clause in the Act of Union. The title of baronet is the next inferior in rank to that of baron, but it does not confer any of the privileges of nobility; of this class the total is seventy-five, whose titles also are hereditary. In addition to the honourable and hereditary titles already mentioned, there is an order of knighthood here, to companionship in which the nobility alone are admitted, it is styled "the illustrious order of St. Patrick." It was instituted on the 17th of March, 1783, Earl Temple being then lord lieutenant. His majesty is sovereign of the order, and an installation was held by the king (George IV.,) in person, in August, 1821, in the ancient cathedral of St. Patrick, in Dublin. The lord lieutenant for the time being is grand master, and the number of knights companions was augmented by his late majesty to twenty-one. The lord lieutenant of Ireland, as the king's repre-

sentative, possesses authority to confer a distinction also called knighthood. The person upon whom this honour is bestowed, by a touch of a sword upon the shoulder, is styled a knight bachelor, and adopts the prefix of Sir to his name, but his title does not descend to his heirs.

Though the greater portion of the inhabitants of Ireland are of the Roman Catholic religion, and many also dissenters, yet the religion must, in an historic narrative, be called Protestant, that being the religion established by law. Palladius first attempted the introduction of Christianity amongst the Irish, and was not successful; but St. Patrick, who followed immediately after him, overturned the altars of the Druids for ever. The disciples of the patron saint were also subservient to the see of Rome; but the Culdees, who possessed most extensive influence here during the middle ages, as they are termed, of Irish history, disclaimed totally all Romish interference, and very much resembled in their forms and principles, the Protestant church. Their power, however, was again set aside by the followers of the church of Rome, who held possession not only of the national creed, but also of much of the landed property of the kingdom, until the Reformation. There are some trifling differences between the articles of the English and Irish churches, which were mainly drawn up by the learned Archbishop Ussher, and they would have been more and wider, but for the prudent remonstrances of the lieutenant-governor of that time, with the pious and excellent prelate himself. The Irish church is under the government of four archbishops, viz., of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tnam. The occupant of the first is styled the lord primate of *all* Ireland, the dignitary presiding over the second being called the lord primate of Ireland. This curious division of an honour is the result of the settlement of a long and violent contest, as to which was entitled to the rank of metropolitan. There are besides eighteen bishops, who, together with the archbishops, preside over thirty-two dioceses, twenty of the sees coalescing into ten; under these again there are thirty-three deans and thirty-four archdeacons. The bishops of Dromore, Down and Connor, Derry, Raphoe, Clogher, Kilmore, Ardagh, and Meath, are suffragans to the Archbishop of Armagh. The archdiocese of Dublin includes the sees of Glendalough, Kildare, Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. There are eleven dioceses in the ecclesiastical province of Cashel, viz., Emly, Waterford and Lismore, Cork and Ross, Cloyne, Limerick, and Ardfert and Aghadoe, Killaloe and Kilfanora; and the suffragans of Tuam are the bishops of Clonfert, Kilmacdnagh, Elphin, and Killala and Achonry. One archbishop and three bishops sit as barons in the House of Lords and there is an order of rotation fixed, according to which the different prelates succeed to this privilege. The total number of parishes in

Ireland is 2436, which are reduced into 1396 benefices, by unions, held by faculties, dispensations, permission, &c., and by corporations, and *in commendam*. 1250 are served by resident incumbents, who have no second ecclesiastical preferment. There are about 1100 parish churches for the accommodation of above 2000 parishes; and the working clergy, 1250 in number, are provided with but 771 glebe-houses. The diocesan schools, long since founded, but suffered to decay, have lately been revived under strict regulations; and where the means of one diocese were insufficient to procure a house and compensate a qualified master, two dioceses have united to effect the desired end. The established church is sometimes furnished with ministers from the English universities, but chiefly, of course, from the university of Dublin. This is the great seat of learning in Ireland, and here many eminent persons have received their education. It was founded by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1591, and contains one college, with provision in the charter for a second. The number registered upon the college books at this period, amounts to about 2000.

IRELAND, co. Bedford.

P. T. Biggleswade (45) 5 m. SW b W.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Southill and hundred of Wixamtree.

IRELAND'S-EYE, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

An island in the parish of Howth, off the barony of Coolock. It is of a pyramidal form, occupies an area of forty-eight statute acres, and is overrun by rabbits. It forms a natural break-water to Howth Harbour; and on it stand some singular rocks, presenting a castellated form, as seen from the mainland, which is just one mile distant. Its ancient name was Adros. Ptolemy calls it Adri-Deserta; Pliny, Andros; and by Richard, of Cirencester, Edria. On the east side is a cluster of dangerous rocks, called the Stags; and on the south-west may be seen the ruins of an ancient chapel. About the year 570, St. Nessan founded an abbey here, in which was preserved the book of the Four Gospels, usually styled "The Garland of Howth," of which Archbishop Allen speaks in his "Liber Niger."

IRELETH, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ulverston (273) 5 m. Pop. 513.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Dalton in Furness and hundred of Lonsdale north of the sands; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 3*l*.; patrons, the Vicar of Dalton and Landowners. The passage over the Dudden Sands commences here.

IRETON KIRK, co. Derby.

P. T. Wirksworth (140) 3 m. SSW.
Pop. 826.

A parish in the wapentake of Wirksworth;

living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 7*l*. 10*s*. 10*d*.; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron, the Dean of Lincoln.

IRETON WOOD, co. Derby.

P. T. Wirksworth (140) 4½ m. SSW.
Pop. 165.

A township in the parish of Kirk Ireton and wapentake of Wirksworth.

IRISHTOWN, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 2 m. E. Pop. with Donnybrook.

A poor village and a parish in the barony of Rathdown, situated at the extremity of Dublin Bay, near to the embouchures of the Liffey and Dodder rivers. It derives some advantage from the occasional residence of visitors in the bathing season. Here is a chapel of royal foundation, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin.

IRLAM, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 9 m. WSW.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Flixton and hundred of Salford. Here is a ferry over the river Irwell.

IRLAM-O'THE-HEIGHT, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 3½ m. W b N.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Eccles and hundred of Salford.

IRMINGLAND, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Aylesham (118) 5 m. WNW. Pop. 16.

A parish in the hundred of South Erpingham; living, a dis. rectory with that of Heydon, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l*.; patronage with Heydon rectory.

IRNHAM, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Corby (105) 2 m. NE b N. Pop. 413.

A parish in the wapentake of Bentsloe, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 13*l*. 13*s*. 9*d*.; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Rev. F. Burton.

IRON-BROCK GRANGE, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 13 m. NNW. Pop. 34.

A hamlet in the parish of Wirksworth and hundred of High Peak.

IRON-LOUGH, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

A lake in the barony of Moygoist, covering an area of 640 acres. Near to this is Baronston, the seat of the Malones, an ancient family.

IRSTEAD, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Coltishall (116) 6½ m. E. Pop. 152.

A parish in the hundred of Tunstead; living, a dis. rectory with that of Barton Turf, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

IRTHINGTON, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 8 m. NE b E.
Pop. of Pa. 1020. Of To. 251.

A parish and township in Eskdale ward; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Kentigern; patron (1829) Mrs. Dacre. Here is an endowed freeschool.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH, co. Northampton.

P. T. Higham Ferrers (65) 2 m. NW.
Pop. 1072.

A parish in the hundred of Huxloe; livings, a rectory and a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; the former valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the latter not in charge. The church, which is ded. to St. Peter, consists of a nave, two aisles, a transept, a lofty spacious chancel, with a tower, which is square for two stories, where an octangular part rises; in the chancel are several antique monuments; patron (1829) Earl Fitzwilliam.

IRTON, or **IRTONDALE**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Ravenglass (279) 5 m. N b E.
Pop. 566.

A parish in Allerdale ward above Darwent; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. Paul; patron (1829) Lord Muncaster.

IRTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Scarborough (217) 4½ m. SW. Pop. 105.

A township in the parish of Seamer and east division of the wapentake of Pickering Lythe.

IRVINE, shire of Ayr, S.

Edinburgh 68½ m. SW b W. Glasgow 25½ m. SW. Pop. 7007. Fair, 3d Mond. in Aug. for the week. Mem. of Pt. 1, with Ayr, &c.

A royal burgh, sea-port, market, post-town and parish in the district of Cunninghame, situated on an eminence rising from the north bank of the river Irvine, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge leading to a well-built street in the parish of Dundonald, and chiefly inhabited by mariners; through this suburb passes the road to the harbour, which is formed by the estuary of the river, half a mile south-west from the town. This place consists principally of one broad street running parallel with the river, and contains an elegant church surmounted by a lofty spire, a handsome town-house in the centre of the town, and at its northern extremity a commodious academy, where Greek, Latin, French, the mathematics, and various other branches of useful knowledge are taught. Here also are established branches of the Paisley and Ayr banks: and a weekly market is held, which is well attended and plentifully supplied with provisions. Irvine was erected into a royal burgh long before the reign of Alexander II., who confirmed its ancient charter

under which it is now governed by a provost, two baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve councillors; and jointly with Ayr, Campbelltown, Inverary, and Rothsay, sends one member to Parliament. An ample revenue arises from the landed possessions of the burgh and customs of its port, which is commodious, and at spring-tides has about twelve feet water on the bar. The principal article of export is coal, of which 24,000 tons are annually shipped in vessels built and fitted out here, for which purposes there is a yard for ship-building, and a rope-walk, affording employment to a number of the inhabitants, while many others are occupied in a considerable manufacture of leather and cotton. The imports consist chiefly of iron, timber, hemp, flax, and grain, and formerly a great number of boats were employed in the herring-fishery, but it has been long on the decline. The parish is five miles in length by two in breadth, and the soil in some parts is abundantly productive, though the surface on the banks of the river is flat and sandy. The living is in the presbytery of Irvine (of which it is the seat) and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Earl of Eglintown, to whom belongs the remains of an old castle in the neighbourhood, said to have been built on the site of an ancient nunnery. The religious sect termed Buchanites, from their founder, Mrs. Buchan, originated in this parish.

ISALL, or **ISELL**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Cockeramouth (306) 3 m. NE.
Pop. 449.

A parish in Allerdale ward below Darwent, situated on the north bank of the river Darwent; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., who has a seat here called Isall Hall; it is an ancient building, and was formerly a place of defence, one of its old towers is still remaining; it is situated in a pleasant and well-wooded spot, nearly surrounded by eminences. Old mines which have been worked, are visible in many parts of this parish, and there are supposed to be still veins of coal and copper untouched. Moothey Hill, in the neighbourhood, produces excellent freestone. Here is a school for the education of seventeen poor children, supported by Sir W. Lawson and H. T. Thompson, Esq.

ISALL OLD PARK, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Cockeramouth (306) 5 m. NE b E.
Pop. 90.

A township in the parish of Isall and Allerdale ward below Darwent.

IS-CARNEG, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Machynllaeth (208) m. Pop. 338.

A township in the parish and hundred of Machynllaeth. The woollen manufactory and tanning are conducted here with great spirit, and give considerable occupation.

IS-COED, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 6 m. S. E.
Pop. 169.

A hamlet in the parish of Llan-dyfaelog and hundred of Kidenelly, not far from the banks of the Towy.

IS-COED, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Wrexham (179) 5 m. E b S.
Pop. 509.

A parish in the hundred of Maclor, county of Flint, and partly in that of Bromfield, county of Denbigh. It is altogether entered in Flint in P. R. Living, a chapelry in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, and not in charge, to the parish of Malpas; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. This is a coal district.

ISERTKELLY, or DYSERTKELLY, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Loughrea (109) 8 m. SW.
Pop. 217.

A parish in the barony of Loughrea, situated upon the Gurnamuckin river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmacduagh and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of six vicarages which compose the union of Killinane; patrons, the Marquis of Clanricarde and the Bishop of Clonfert alternately. See *Killinane*.

ISERTKERRIN, or DYSERTKERRIN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Callan (80) 6 m. SW.
Pop. with Killenaule.

A parish in the barony of Sliebhhardagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, and forming a part of the union of Killenaule.

ISERTLAURENCE, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Limerick (119) 7 m. SE.
Pop. 778.

A parish in the barony of Clanwilliam; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel. The rectory constitutes the corps of a prebend, of which the Archbishop of Cashel is prebendary, without cure of souls; patron, the King. The vicarage is united to the benefices of Ballybrood, Liscormack, Listerly, and Rathjordan, constituting the corps of the precentorship of Emly diocese; value, by commutation of the rectory, 92*l.* 16*s.* 1*½d.*, of the vicarage, 46*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* per annum. Isertlaurence possesses about eighteen acres of glebe, together with a good house, but the church of the union is at Ballybrood; its area covers 820 acres.

ISFIELD, co. Sussex.

P. T. Uckfield (43) 3 m. SW.
Pop. 569.

A parish in the hundred of Isfield, rape of Pevensey; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 12*s.* 8*½d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

ISHAM, co. Northampton.

P. T. Kettering (74) 3½ m. SSE. Pop. 322.

A parish in the hundred of Orlingbury; living, a rectory in two portions, inferior and superior, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. each 7*l.* 10*s.*; the latter of ann. val. P. R. 137*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons (1829) the Rev. Sir H. Hoare, Bart. and the Bishop of Lincoln.

ISHARTMON, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Broadway (193) 5 m. SW.
Pop. 224.

A parish in the barony of Forth, situated upon the sea-coast; living, an inappropriate cure in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, united to five other inappropriate cures, the vicarage of Maglass, and the rectory of Killinick, at which place is the church of the union.

ISHLAWRCOED, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Newport (126) 16 m. NW.
Pop. 978.

A hamlet in the parish of Bedwelty and hundred of Wentloog.

ISHMAELS, ST., co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Kidwelly (230) 3 m. WNW.
Pop. 861.

A parish in the hundred of Kidwelly, situated upon the sea-shore at the embouchure of the Towy river; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David; valued in P. R. at 89*l.* 10*s.* The church stands upon a rock within thirty yards of high water-mark, and there is a chapel of ease to this parish called Llan-Saint, or Halkin Chapel. Excellent barley is grown here, and three-fourths of the population are engaged in the catching and sale of shell-fish. The village of Ferry Hill is resorted to in summer for the benefit of sea-bathing. Tradition states that a monastery once existed at Pen Allt within this parish, but is silent as to its founder, or the date of its erection.

ISHMAELS, ST., co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Milford (258) m. W. Pop. 458.

A parish in the hundred of Rhôs, situated upon a creek issuing from Milford Haven, and opposite to the village and parish of Hubberston; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. at 62*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.* The corporation of Tewkesbury are the impropiators, and the Lord Chancellor is patron. Caradoc of Llanearvan, the Welsh historian, died here, and was interred with much ceremony in the cathedral of St. David.

ISLAND OF ALLEN, co. Kildare, I.

A remarkable tract of land, called an island, from the circumstance of its being entirely surrounded by bog. It contains stratified limestone, used chiefly for building, the great portion of ilex found in it rendering it difficult to be burned into lime. Here also is found a conglomerate of rounded

quartz pebbles, imbedded in argillaceous cement. The Hill of Allen, which is within the island, rises 300 feet above the level of the vast surrounding bog, and is composed of an unstratified fine-grained greenstone. The Milltown Canal and the main trunk of the Grand Canal intersect the island, and at the village of Ballyleagne a limestone quarry is worked. This place was the eastern portion of the Uagh Leana of the ancients, and the Hill of Allen is the Mount Cromla of the bards.

ISLAND-BRIDGE, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 2 m. W. Pop. 507.

A village in the parish of St. James and barony of Newcastle, agreeably situated upon the banks of the river Liffey at the head of Tide Water. Here is an artillery barrack, a few good private dwellings, and an extensive flour-mill. The salmon fishery also is a source of much profit, the fish being held in considerable estimation. The place derives its name from a noble bridge of one arch, which crosses the Liffey here. Its span is 104 feet, and versed sine thirty feet. The foundation stone was laid by Sarah, countess of Westmorland, in the year 1791, and it is in consequence, more generally called Sarah's Bridge. Mr. Stephenson was the architect, and Sir John Blaquiére the amateur engineer. The original island bridge was erected in the year 1577, and had the armorial bearings of Queen Elizabeth carved upon the centre stone of the battlements. Here is a Holy Well, dedicated to St. John of Jerusalem, and a patron is observed here upon Midsummer-day. Adjoining is the ancient cemetery of the hospital of the Knights of St. John, in the centre of which stands the shaft of an enormous cross, usually mistaken for the monument of Brian Boromhe.

ISLAND, or INCHIDONY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cloghnakilty (198) 2 m. S. Pop. 2091.

A parish, partly in the barony of Carberry, but partly also in the united baronies of Ibane and Barryroe, situated upon the bay of Cloghnakilty. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarages of Killgaruff, Disart, Killkerran, and Castrum-Ventry, constituting thereby the corps of the prebend of Island. The church is at Killgaruff, but there is no residence for the incumbent, nor does the prebend possess any glebe.

ISLANDIKANE, or ISLAND OF KANE, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) 9 m. SW. Pop. 1018.
Of Islands 267.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird, situated upon the sea-coast and including three inhabited islands of Ikane, on which there are about forty dwellings. The living is an entire rectory, in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the en-

tire rectory of Killbride, constituting thereby the corps of the economy of the diocese; patron, the King.

ISLANDINE, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Castlebar (159) 4 m. NW. Pop. 8419.

An extensive parish, partly in the barony of Burishoole and partly in that of Carra. The living is a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, constituting part of the Union of Breafoy. See *Breafoy* and *Castlebar*.

ISLAND-MAGEE, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Larne (123) m. E. Pop. 2299.

A peninsula in the barony of Belfast, bounded on the east by the sea, and on the west by the Lough of Larne. It occupies an area of 6000 statute acres, and is remarkably fertile. It derives its name from the Magees, the proprietors in the reign of Elizabeth, and possesses a melancholy notoriety in history, as the scene of a barbarous massacre committed upon the inhabitants in the year 1642, by a party of military quartered at Carrickfergus. The unfortunate victims were surprised, murdered in cold blood, and thrown into the sea from the basaltic cliffs, called the Gobbins. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh, forming part of the Union of Carrickfergus, which latter constitute the corps of the deanery of Connor; patron, the King. Here is a church, but no glebe or parsonage. The substratum of the peninsula is basalt, but chalk and lias emerge at the northern extremity. Gypsum also exists here, and coals undoubtedly are at a trifling depth. It is also thought that salt-mines will yet be discovered. There is here a bed of red ochre, 200 feet in thickness. The fishery upon the coast produces turbot, herrings, and a fish called blockens, peculiar to this ground; and kelp is manufactured on the eastern side of the peninsula. The remains of two churches, Killkeran and White Kirk, may still be seen. Also the ruins of two ancient castles, besides Druidical cromlechs and rocking-stones.

ISLANDS, co. Clare, Munster, I.

Pop. 24,141.

One of the nine baronies into which the county is divided. Its superficial contents are estimated at 28,088 acres, which is distributed into six parishes. Ennis, the chief town of the county, is in this barony, and also the town and commons of Clare. The surface of the western part is moory and mountainous, but that of the eastern is level and fertile, and includes some of the famous grassland of this part of the kingdom, generally denominated Corcass.

ISLAY, or ISLA, shire of Argyll, S.

N to S 28 m. E to W. 18 m. Pop. about 1270. Fair, May 18.

The most southern island of the Æbudæ, or Hebrides, comprising the parishes of Bownmore, or Kilarrow, Kilchoman, Kildalton and Kilmeny, in the district of Islay. It

is separated from the island of Jura, on the north-east, by a narrow sound formed by the Atlantic Ocean, which bounds it on every side, and is said to have derived its name either from Isla, the daughter of a king of Lochlin, whose ashes repose at Kildalton, or Isla, *i. e.* the Isle, from its having been the chief seat of the Lords of the Isles, till their sovereignty was overthrown by James III. The coast, though rocky and dangerous, is indented by several safe bays and harbours, that of Loch-in-Daul, affording secure anchorage, off the populous village of Bownmore, for ships of large burden, and having a commodious quay, with good landing-places. In the centre of the island is Loch Finlaghan, three miles in circuit, surrounding an islet of the same name, where are vestiges of the palace in which the Macdonalds, lords of the isles, once resided in all the pomp and splendour of royalty, and who were here crowned, anointed, and enthroned on a square stone by the Bishops of Argyll, in the presence of their subordinate chieftains. There are several other lakes, besides numerous streams, all abounding with salmon and trout, but the soil is not very productive in corn, flax being chiefly raised for spinning into yarn, which is annually exported to the value of about 3000*l.* Lead, copper, and iron ores, with quicksilver, limestone, and marl, are obtained here. This is a favourite resort for eagles, falcons, geese, ducks, and various other species of birds; and otters, hares, weasels, vipers, &c. are frequently found upon the island. Isla has recently become celebrated for the excellence of its distillation of whiskey.

ISLE, ABBOT'S, co. Somerset.

P. T. Ilminster (133) 4 m. N b W. Pop. 342.

A parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone, situated near the small river Isle, a branch of the Parrot; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

ISLE, BREWERS, co. Somerset.

P. T. Langport (128) 5 m. SW. Pop. 219.

A parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) D. R. Mitchell, Esq.

ISLEBECK, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Thirsk (217) 4 m. SSE. Pop. 221.

A township in the parish of Thirsk, and partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Birdforth.

ISLEHAM, or ISELHAM, co. Cambridge.

P. T. MEdenhall (70) 3 m. SW b W.
Pop. 1716.

A parish in the hundred of Staplehoe; liv-

ing, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew, patron, the Bishop of Rochester.

ISLE-MARTIN, shire of Cromarty, S.

P. T. Ullapool (216) 5 m. NW.
Pop. with Pa.

A considerable fishing-station and village in the parish of Lochbroom, lying in the loch of that name. It has a fine harbour in latitude 57. 56. 12. N., and longitude 5. 16. 15. W., and is accommodated with a custom-house establishment.

ISLEWORTH, co. Middlesex.

Pop. 12,285.

A hundred, situated on the south-western side of the county, bounded on the east by the Thames, and north by the Grand Junction Canal, containing three parishes.

ISLEWORTH, co. Middlesex.

London 8 m. WSW. Pop. 5269.

A village and parish in the hundred of Isleworth, pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Thames, opposite to Richmond. In Doomesday Book this place is called Gistelworde; and about the time of Queen Elizabeth, the name was altered to Thistleworth, but of both these appellations the origin is uncertain. In 1263, the barons, in insurrection against Henry III., encamped in Isleworth Park, which at that time belonged to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the king's brother. The following year, the citizens of London, headed by the constable of the Tower, destroyed the manor-house and two mills, besides committing other ravages. The property subsequently became vested in the crown; and Henry V., in 1414, founded within the manor of Isleworth a convent of Bridgetine nuns, called the Monastery of Sion. The original site of the convent was within the parish of Twickenham; but in 1432 a new and more spacious nunnery was erected in the parish of Isleworth, to which the sisterhood removed; and there continued till the dissolution of monasteries, when the revenues belonging to it were 1731*l.* 8*s.* 4½*d.* Edward VI. granted the conventual estate to his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, who erected a noble mansion at Sion, and formed a botanic garden. The property, on his attainder, fell to the crown; and in 1604, it was regranted to Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who laid out 9000*l.* on the house and gardens, which have been since variously improved by later proprietors. This noble mansion, now belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, is of magnificent dimensions, and of a quadrangular form, and is built of white stone. The four fronts are all unornamented, and the grandeur they display arises from accuracy of proportion, and the massive solidity of the component parts. The building has a flat roof, and embattled parapets, and at each angle is a square embattled turret. An inclosed area

of eighty feet in the centre is laid out as a flower-garden. The entrance to the house, from the principal front, is by a flight of steps; and on the eastern side is a piazza, or cloistral arcade. The great hall, paved with black and white marble, contains some antique statues, and a cast of the dying gladiator; and adjoining this hall is a most magnificent vestibule, furnished with Ionic columns and pilasters of verde antique, said to consist collectively of a larger quantity of that expensive kind of marble than is to be found in any other building in Europe. The living of Isleworth is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 18*l*.; and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with an ancient Gothic tower at the west end. The whole structure, except the tower, was rebuilt of brick, in 1706. An almshouse for six poor women was founded here, and endowed with an estate in Yorkshire, by Sir Thomas Ingram, in 1664; another almshouse for six poor men and six women, was erected in pursuance of the munificent bequest of 5000*l*., by Mrs. Tolson, who died in 1750; and there is a third, for six women, built in 1738, and subsequently endowed by Mrs. Mary Bell. There is likewise a charity-school for children of both sexes, originally founded by Dame Elizabeth Hill, in 1630. The parish comprises 2377 acres of land, principally arable and pasture; but between four and five hundred acres are occupied by nurserymen and market-gardeners, the latter of whom raise large quantities of fruit, especially raspberries, for the London market. Brass and copper-mills, china-works, calico-grounds, and flour-mills, are the most important manufactories which have existed here: the first mentioned is noticed by Norden, in the reign of Elizabeth; and he says the ore used at these mills was brought from Mendip. Anthony Collins, a noted writer on Philosophical Necessity, the friend and correspondent of Locke, was born at Isleworth, in 1676.

ISLEY WALTON, co. Leicester.

P. T. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (115) 7 m. NE.
Pop. 65.

A parish in the hundred of West Goscote; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Kegworth rectory.

ISLINGTON, co. Middlesex.

London 1 m. N b W. Pop. 22,417.

An extensive village and parish in the hundred of Ossulston, situated between the ancient channels of the little rivers Fleet and Walbrook, which mark its western and eastern borders, in the course of their subterraneous passage to the Thames. The village, which was long one of the principal rural haunts of the metropolitan citizens, is now so closely connected with Clerkenwell,

St. Luke's, Old Street, and Shoreditch that, like those places, it may be regarded as forming an integrant portion of the vast metropolis. The etymology of the name is somewhat uncertain, but it may perhaps be most satisfactorily traced from the Saxon *Isendmæ*, or the Iron Hill, which name is applied to it in Doomesday Book, and other old records, probably in reference to its chalybeate springs, of which there are several; or to the discovery of iron ore, some specimens of which have repeatedly been found in sinking wells. Besides Islington, the parish includes the villages or hamlets of Battlebridge, Upper and Lower Holloway, Highbury, Balls Pond, part of Newington Green, Kingsland Green, and City Gardens. Battlebridge is supposed, with great probability, to have been the place where Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman governor, defeated the multitudinous army of the Britons, under the celebrated Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, A. D. 61. In a field near the spot was discovered the skeleton of an elephant, which may have been killed in this engagement; and on a neighbouring eminence, called Reed-moat Field, near Barnsbury Park, are the remains of a square intrenched camp, which appears to have been of Roman origin, and was perhaps occupied by Paulinus, before his encounter with the British forces. As early as the reign of Henry II., Islington was noted as the scene of public recreation, where wrestling, casting quoits, shooting at butts, and other athletic pastimes were practised. In 1514, the Londoners, displeased at the abridgment of their pleasures, by the inclosure of common fields about Islington, Hoxton, and Shoreditch, which they had been accustomed to frequent for the sport of archery, assembled in great numbers, and levelled the inclosures. Fox, in his Book of Martyrs, says, that four persons were burnt here for heresy, in September, 1557. On the commencement of war between Charles I. and the Parliament, trenches and ramparts were constructed at this place, for the defence of the city. The living of Islington is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 30*l*.; patron (1829) the Rev. Daniel Wilson. Islington also gives title to a prebendary in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the value of the benefice in K. B. is 11*l*. 10*s*. 10*d*. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern structure of brick, with stone quoins and cornices, having at the west end, an entrance-portico and a square tower, surmounted by an octangular steeple. It was erected in 1751—1754; and when some repairs took place in 1787, it being requisite to make some alterations in the vane, that object was effected by means of a scaffolding of wicker-work round the steeple, ingeniously constructed, on a novel plan, by Thomas Birch, a basket-maker. In this church, and the surrounding cemetery have been interred several persons of considerable eminence, including Dr. Wil-

liam Cave, a writer on ecclesiastical history, who was vicar of the parish; William Hawes, M. D. founder of the Royal Humane Society; and John Nichols, F. S. A., proprietor and editor for a long period of the Gentleman's Magazine, the last two having been natives of Islington. Besides the parish church, there are in the parish episcopal churches or chapels at Holloway, Balls Pond, and Cloudesley Square, Liverpool Road. There are also various places of worship belonging to the Independents, Methodists, and Baptists. Part of the village of Islington, adjoining Pentonville, extends into the parish of Clerkenwell, where stands the freeschool and almshouses, founded and endowed by Dame Alice Owen, about 1610, for the benefit of both parishes. A charity-school for boys and girls was established here in 1710, the house belonging to which was rebuilt on an enlarged scale in 1788; there are also parochial schools at Lower Holloway, besides which there are some others. In Queen's Head Row are almshouses, founded in 1640, by John Heath, for ten decayed members of the Company of Clothworkers; and another set of almshouses, founded and endowed by Mrs. Jane Davis in 1794; and in Frog Lane are six almshouses for widows, originally founded at White Friars, by Margaret, Countess of Kent, in 1538, but subsequently removed to this place. At Islington is a handsome and spacious building, erected in 1825, for the use of the Church of England Missionary Institution; and at Highbury is a college or academy for the education of Congregational or Independent Dissenting ministers, removed hither from Hoxton. The parish contains about 3000 acres of land, almost the whole of which is meadow, or pasture, except that which is covered with buildings or has been converted into brick-fields. The land is occupied principally by cow-keepers, who furnish milk for a very considerable portion of the metropolis, as well as for the village and neighbourhood. In the Liverpool Road is a nursery-garden, in front of which a handsome building, with a greenhouse, has been recently erected. At Holloway is a large brewery; and near Balls Pond an extensive floor-cloth manufactory; at a short distance from which are windmills, which have been employed for the manufacture of ceruse or white lead. The Regent's Canal passes through the parish, being conveyed by a tunnel under the High Street and the New River, and having on its banks convenient wharfs and warehouses. A considerable part of the course of the New River extends through this parish, but it terminates in that of Clerkenwell. In that parish also are situated Sadler's Wells Theatre; and the New Tunbridge Wells, or Islington Spa, a chalybeate spring, once in some repute, but at present neglected. Copenhagen House, Highbury Barn, and Canonbury House, are places of public entertainment, much frequented in the summer season. The last mentioned is situated

near an old mansion, which was erected as a country-house of the Prior of St. Bartholomew's, West Smithfield, and having been long occupied as a lodging-house, has had among its occasional inmates, Chambers, author of the Cyclopædia, Dr. Goldsmith, and other distinguished literary characters.

ISLINGTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Lynn Regis (96) 4 m. WSW. Pop. 236.

A parish in Marsh division of the hundred of Freebridge; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chaneellor.

ISLIP, co. Northampton.

P. T. Thrapston (73) 1 m. WNW. Pop. 551.

A parish in the hundred of Huxloe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) the Duke of Dorset.

ISLIP, co. Oxford.

P. T. Oxford (54) 5½ m. N b E. Pop. 653.

A village and parish in the hundred of Ploughley, called in Saxon Gidslepe, or Gightslepe, of which the present name is a corruption. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated spot on the north side of the river Ray, near its confluence with the Cherwell, and over the former of these streams there is a neat stone bridge. Near the centre of the village anciently stood a palace belonging to King Ethelred II., whose youngest son Edward, surnamed the Confessor, was born here. A building, long used as a barn, but supposed to have been a chapel connected with the palace, was taken down in 1780. The manor of Islip was given by the Confessor to the abbot and monks of Westminster; and in the manor-house Isabel of France resided for a short time in 1326, while concerting measures for the dethronement of her husband, Edward II. In 1644 and 1645, this village and its vicinity were the scenes of repeated skirmishes between the troops of Charles I. and the Parliament. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty tower at the west end, ornamented with battlements and pinnacles. Among the incumbents of this benefice were Dr. Peter Heylin, a voluminous historical writer, and the celebrated Dr. Robert South. The latter founded here an endowed freeschool, for twenty-one poor boys.

ISSELL'S, ST., co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Tenby (261) 4 m. N. Pop. 1151.

A parish in the hundred of Narberth, intersected by the high road from Narberth to Tenby, and only a short distance from the coast of Carmarthen Bay; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 91*l.* 1*s.* per annum; patron, the Chapter of

St. David's. The area of the parish covers an extent of 3000 acres, and abounds in coal and culm, which are exported from Hen Castle and Saundersfoot.

ISSEY, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Padstow (246) 3 m. SSE. Pop. 660.

A parish in the hundred of Pyder; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; patron (1829) Sir F. R. Buller, Bart.

ITCHEN ABBOTS, co. Southampton.

P. T. Alresford (57) 3½ m. WNW. Pop. 254.

A parish in the hundred of Bountisborough, Fawley division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. John; patron (1829) John Wright, Esq.

ITCHEN, STOKE, co. Southampton.

P. T. Alresford (57) 2 m. W b N. Pop. 248.

A parish in the hundred of Bountisborough, Fawley division; living, a vicarage with Abbotston rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Abbotston rectory.

ITCHINOR, WEST, co. Sussex.

P. T. Chichester (62) m. WSW. Pop. 181.

A parish in the hundred of Manhood, rape of Chichester; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

ITCHINGFIELD, or ETCHINGFOLD, co. Sussex.

P. T. Horsham (36) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 349.

A parish in the hundred of East Easwith, rape of Bramber; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1828) N. Fredcroft, Esq.

ITCHINGSWELL, co. Southampton.

P. T. Whitechurch (56) 8 m. NNE. Pop. 399.

A chapelry in the parish of Kingsclere and hundred of Evingar, Kingsclere division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Kingsclere in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Laurence; patronage with Kingsclere vicarage.

ITCHINGTON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Thornbury (120) 3½ m. SE. Pop. 144.

A tithing in the parish of Tytherington and upper division of the hundred of Henbury.

ITCHINGTON, BISHOP'S, co. Warwick.

P. T. Southam (82) 4 m. SW. Pop. 430.

A parish in the Southam division of the hundred of Knightlow; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. This parish was formerly a market-town.

ITCHINGTON, LONG, co. Warwick.

P. T. Southam (82) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 836.

A parish in the Southam division of the hundred of Knightlow, formerly a considerable town; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) Chandos Leigh, Esq.

ITCHINGTON, OLD, or ITCHINGTON, INFERIOR, co. Warwick.

P. T. Southam (82) 4½ m. SSW. Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Bishop's Itchington and Southam division of the hundred of Knightlow; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bishop's Itchington, in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Michael; patronage with Bishop's Itchington vicarage.

ITONFIELD, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 10½ m. NW b N. Pop. 210.

A township in the parish of Hesket, in the Forest and Heath ward.

ITERINGHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Aylesham (118) 4 m. NW. Pop. 334.

A parish in the hundred of South Erpingham; living, a rectory in mediety, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Orford.

ITTON, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Chepstow (136) 3 m. W b N. Pop. 123.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Caldicot; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; patron (1829) W. Curre, Esq.

IVE, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Callington (216) 4 m. WSW. Pop. 601.

A parish in the middle division of the hundred of East; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 26*l.*; patron, the King.

IVEAGH, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Pop. of Upper, 75,155. Of Lower, 60,330.

The largest of the baronies into which the county is divided. It is bounded on the north by the Lagan river; on the west by the Newry navigation; on the south by the great mountain chain of the Iveagh and Mourne hills, and on the east by the barony of Kinelcarty. It comprehends twenty-nine parishes, besides Dromore, a bishop's see; Moira, a good village; Hillisborough, an improved and graceful town; Warren's Point, a sea-port; Ross-trevor, a picturesque and fashionable village; besides Rathiland, Banubridge, and Maghera, and the lordship of Newry, though possessing a distinct jurisdiction, locally belongs to this large barony. Agriculture is conducted skilfully in every part, but linen is the staple commodity. The upper half is an open hilly

country, the lower more level, and inhabited much by gentry. The whole barony, together with the half barony of Mourne, was anciently the country of Magennis, and part of old Dalaradia. The name Iveagh, is derived from Ili Eachach, *i. e.* the territories of Eachach. This prince was grandfather of King Coalbhaig.

IVEGILL, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 9 m. S b E. Pop. 129.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Dalston, Cumberland ward; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Dalston, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, of the certified value of 22*l.*; patronage with Dalston vicarage. Here are the remains of an ancient structure called High Head Castle, which have latterly been used as a farm house.

IVER, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Colnbrook (17) 2½ m. NNE. Pop. 1663.

A parish in the hundred of Stoke; living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 95*l.* 5*s.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Right Hon. J. Sullivan. Here are several flour-mills, and also a cotton-mill, and a considerable trade is carried on with the metropolis by means of the Uxbridge Canal. In 1789 this place was considerably damaged by a storm.

IVERAGH, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

Pop. 17,792.

One of the eight baronies of the county, entirely occupied by mountain and bog. The former consist of three great chains, composed principally of clay slate, run in a direction east and west, and lie nearly parallel to each other. The bog occupies the two great vales formed between the mountain ranges, and covers an area of 43,567 acres. In this wild and remote country cattle are bred in great numbers, but butter is the staple. It is carried upon horseback across the mountains to some carriage-road, where it is transferred to a wheeled conveyance, and carried to the Cork market. This is an improvable county, and if the project of establishing a packet station at Valentia Harbour, to communicate with North America, be effected, little doubt need be entertained of a rapid reclamation of this enormous superficies of bog. There are seven parishes in this barony, and the post-town of Cahersiveen, to which place a new road has lately been opened, under the direction of an able engineer.

IVERK, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

Pop. 14,212.

One of nine baronies into which the county is divided. It includes fifteen parishes, and the villages of Kilmacow and Mountcoin, and extends over an area of 40,435 acres. The navigable river Suir constitutes its boundary on the south and west, and a

group of lofty hills encumbers the northern half. The only occupations of the inhabitants are agricultural, and this part of the country labours under a want of fuel, a commodity so abundantly supplied in the northern baronies.

IVERNOON, or **ST. JOHN'S**, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Athlone (75) 9 m. NW.

A parish in the barony of Athlone; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the vicarages of Killenvoy, Killmear, Porterin, and Raharrow, and producing, by commutation for tithes, the sum of 122*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, of which the lay impropriator receives 60*l.* The church and vicarage house are at Killenvoy. A priory was founded here for Knights Hospitallers, or for Crossbearers, in the reign of King John, and it is supposed by his express command, Clarns, archdeacon of Elphin and founder of the priory of Lough Key, founded a church here also, dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

IVES, ST. co. Cornwall.

London 277 m. W b S. Pop. 3526. M. D. Wed. and Frid. Fair, Sat. before Advent, for cattle. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough, market, and sea-port town, in the east division of the hundred of Penwith, but having separate jurisdiction. It is a place of great antiquity, and is said to derive its name from Iva, a woman of great sanctity, who came here from Ireland, about the year 460. It is situated at the north-east of the fine bay of St. Ives, in the Bristol Channel, and bounded by rocks of black killas. Previously to the year 1816, the harbour was greatly incommoded by immense shoals of sand driven upon the coast by the north-west winds; the pier was then extended, and a breakwater constructed for its protection; it will now afford at spring tides accommodation for 200 large vessels. The chief articles of exportation are slates and pilchards; the latter are taken here in great abundance. In the neighbourhood are some copper-mines, and in the above rocks are some streaks resembling that metal. A very singular custom prevails in this town, namely, that on the death of every individual worth 10*l.* ten shillings shall be paid to the curate. In the reign of Queen Mary this town was governed by a portreeve and burgesses, but was not incorporated until the time of Charles I., who vested its government in a mayor, recorder, twelve capital and twenty-four inferior burgesses, and granted the markets and four annual fairs, only one of which is now used. It returns two members to Parliament, who are elected by the inhabitants paying scot and lot, being about 350 in number; the mayor is the returning officer. The living is a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Lalent Uny, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patronage with Lalent

Uny vicarage. The church is a low but spacious building, consisting of a nave and two aisles, and situated so near the sea, that at high tides it is covered with the spray. Here also are meeting-houses for Dissenters, who have Sunday schools for their poor children. The town has likewise the advantage of a free grammar school, founded by Charles I. At a short distance from the town is a seat called Tregony Castle, and about a mile further, on the summit of a lofty hill, a pyramid which was erected by John Knoll, Esq. an eccentric individual, who died in 1811, and left in his will, that at the end of every five years an old woman and ten girls, under the age of fourteen, dressed in white, should parade from the market-place around this pyramid, where they should dance and sing the 100th psalm. To defray the expenses of this singular desire, he left freeholds vested in the minister, to whom, with the port-collector, he bequeathed 10*l.* for a dinner.

IVES, ST. co. Huntingdon.

London 59 m. N b W. Pop. 2772. M. D. Mon. Fairs, Whit-Mond. and Oct. 19, for cattle of all sorts, and cheese.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Hurstingstone, situated on the river Ouse, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of six arches; it was called Slepe, by the Saxons, and is thus entered in Doomesday Book, but derives its present appellation from St. Ivo, a Persaian saint, who travelled through England, about the year 600. Most of the buildings are of modern erection, nearly the whole of the town having been destroyed by a dreadful fire in 1689. Here are several ale-breweries and malt-kilns, as the inns and public-houses are numerous, the town being a considerable thoroughfare for travellers. The living is a vicarage with the curacies of Old Hurst and Wood Hurst, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 15*s.*; patron (1829) George Brooks, Esq. The church is a light and neat edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a north and south porch, and a handsome tower, surmounted by a spire. Here was formerly a priory, founded by Ivo, for monks of the Benedictine order; the priory-barn and dove-house are yet remaining. Slepe Hall, also called Cromwell Place, was for some time the residence of the Protector, and possesses a curious picture of two half-length figures, said to be of Sir Oliver Cromwell and another of his family, though this is far from being certain, and indeed from the figures themselves is scarcely probable.

IVES ST. IN AREDALE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Keighley (206) 3 m. SE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Bingley and upper division of the wapentake of Sky-rack,

IVESTONE, co. Pal. of Dnrham.

P. T. Durham (253) 10 m. NW. Pop. 238.

A township in the parish of Lanchester and west division of Chester ward.

IVINGHOE, co. Bucks.

London 33 m. NW. Pop. 1665. M. D. Sat. Fairs, May 6, and Oct. 17, for cows, sheep, and hogs.

A small market-town and parish in the hundred of Cotslow, situated on the declivity of a chalkhill, on the eastern side of the county, where a part of it projects between Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire. It consists of two streets, one of which extends through the whole length of the town, and the other branches off from it near the centre, so that the ground-plan takes somewhat the form of the letter T. A traditional tale and distich prevails in the neighbourhood, purporting that the manor of Ivinghoe, with others near it, anciently belonged to the family of Hampden; and that they were forfeited to the crown, as a fine or composition, for an act of personal violence towards the Prince of Wales, son of Edward III., the circumstances of which are not recorded. The antique couplet is thus worded:

“Tring, Wing and Ivinghoe did go,
For striking the Black Prince a blow.”

The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; patrons (1829) the Trustees of the late Earl of Bridgewater. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome Gothic structure, which appears to have been erected in the reign of Edward IV., and within it are sepulchral monuments of the family of Duncombe, formerly the possessors of a seat in this parish, called Barley-end House. There is said to have been a lace-manufactory here formerly, which afforded employment for 900 persons; but at present the only kind of manufacture appears to be that of straw-plat. The market, granted in 1318, was once large, but is now almost discontinued. Berrysted House, in this parish, now a farm-house, is said to have been the seat of Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, brother of King Stephen, to whom also is attributed, but without any probability, an altar-tomb and statue in the chancel of the church. At the hamlet of St. Margaret's are the remains of the monastery of Muresley, founded by Henry de Blois, for Benedictine nuns, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was 14*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* The building, which was almost entire in 1802, is thought to have been erected in the reign of Henry VII.

IVINGTON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 3 m. SW b W. Pop. 674.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Leominster and hundred of Wolphy; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of

Leominster, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; patronage with Leominster vicarage. Here is a strong fortification, divided into two parts by a more modern intrenchment than the outer works, and supposed to be the camp occupied by Owen Glendwr, on his retreat before the army of Prince Henry. Many coins of the dates 1310 and 1390 have been found here of late years.

IVYBRIDGE, co. Devon.

P. T. Totness (196) 13 m. W b S.
Pop. with Parishes.

A township and chapelry in the parishes of Cornwood, Ermington Harford, and Ugborough, beautifully situated in a romantic dell, on the great road to Plymouth; it derives its name from a small bridge of one arch, which is covered with ivy, and crosses the river Erme. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patrons, the Impropiators. Here are some paper and block-mills.

IVY-CHURCH, or IVECHURCH, co. Kent.

P. T. Romney (69) 3 m. NW. Pop. 252.

A parish within the liberty of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway; living, a rectory exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 44*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. George; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

IVYCHURCH, co. Wilts.

P. T. Salisbury (81) 3 m. E b S.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish and hundred of Alderbury.

IWADE, co. Kent.

P. T. Milton (39) 3 m. NNW. Pop. 145.

A parish in the hundred of Milton, lathe of Scray; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; certified value 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 68*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

IWERNECOURTENAY, or SHROWTON, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 5 m. NNW.
Pop. 512.

A parish in the hundred of Red Lane, Stur-

minster division; living, a rectory with the curacy of Faringdon, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Lord Rivers. Here is a freeschool.

IWERNE MINSTER, co. Dorset.

P. T. Shaftsbury (101) 6 m. S. Pop. 622.

A parish in the hundred of Sixpenny Handley, Shaston division; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacies of Gussage St. Andrew, Hargrove, Hinton St. Mary, and Sixpenny Handley, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

IXWORTH, co. Suffolk.

London 77 m. NE b N. Pop. 952. M. D.
Mond. Fair, Whit-Mond., for toys.

A small market-town in the hundred of Blackburne, pleasantly situated in a valley, on the bank of a small river, which falls into the Little Ouse. Roman coins are said to have been repeatedly found here; but it may be questioned whether it was the site of any Roman settlement, and the origin of the town may with more probability be traced to the foundation of a priory of Canons Regular of St. Augustin, by Gilbert Blund, or Blount, about the year 1100. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and having been endowed by several benefactors, its revenue at the dissolution of monasteries amounted to 280*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* The conventual buildings have been replaced by a private mansion, called Ixworth Priory. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; patron (1829) R. Cartwright, Esq. The town is a considerable thoroughfare, being situated on the road from Bury to Norwich and Yarmouth; but it has no manufacture, and its market is now inconsiderable.

IXWORTH THORPE, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 7½ m. NE b N.
Pop. 148.

A parish in the hundred of Blackbourn; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; certified value 20*l.*; church ded. to All Saints.

J.

JACOBSTOW, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Stratton (222) 8 m. SSW. Pop. 571.

A parish in the hundred of Stratton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 19*l.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) the Earl of St. Germans.

JACOBSTOWE, co. Devon.

P. T. Hatherleigh (201) 4 m. SE b E.
Pop. 269.

A parish in the hundred of Black Torrington; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*; patron (1829) L. Burton, Esq.

JAMES'S, SAINT, shire of Roxburgh, S.

An ancient parish, now united to that of Kelso, in the district of Kelso. Its church is supposed to have been demolished in the Border wars, but the site, upon which is held one of the greatest fairs in Scotland on the 5th of August, is still plainly visible near Roxburgh Castle; as are the remains of a Franciscan convent, on the north bank of the Tiviot, a little above its junction with the Tweed. See *Kelso*.

JAMES'S, ST., co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Feathard Wexford (103) 6 m. NW.
Pop. 4390.

A parish in the hundred of Shelburne, adjacent to the harbour of Waterford; living, an inappropriate cure in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the benefices of Dunbrody, Killesk, and Rathroe; patron, Lord Chichester. See *Dunbrody*.

JAMES, ST., South Elmham, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Halesworth (100) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW b W.
Pop. 351.

A parish in the hundred of Wangford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norwich and diocese of Suffolk; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; patron (1829) Alexander Adair, Esq.

JAMESTOWN, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Langholm (70) 6 m. NW.
Pop. with Pa.

A neat village in the parish of Westerkirk, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Megget. It owes its origin to Sir James Johnstone, upon whose estate a rich mine of antimony was discovered in the neighbourhood, about 1788, which is still worked to a considerable extent. It is chiefly inhabited by the miners.

JAMESTOWN, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Drumina (91) m. Pop. 391.
Fairs, May 23; July 8; and Dec. 20.

A village in the parish of Killtoghart and barony of Leitrim, situated upon the river Shannon, and having a canal of one mile in length, auxiliary to the river navigation. It was formerly a borough town and a military station. In the year 1623 Sir Charles Coote erected here a strong castle, which was taken by Lord Carlingford in 1645, and by the Enniskilleners under Colonel Lloyd in 1689. There was a Franciscan friary here, the founder of which is unknown.

JARROW, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. South Shields (278) 3 m. SW b W.
Pop. of Pa. 24,189. Of To., with Monkton township, 3530.

A parish and township in the east division of Chester ward, pleasantly situated on the south side of the Tyne, at the point where that river expands and forms the fenny pool called Jarrowslake, which covers 460 acres of ground. It was formerly called Gyrvy, which is the Saxon name for a marsh. The living is a curacy, with that of Nether Heworth, in the archdeaconry and diocese of

Durham; certified value 46*l.* 1*s.*; ann. va. P. R. 95*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Paul, was rebuilt in 1783, except the chancel and tower, which are very ancient. In the vestry is a rudely-formed and very ancient oaken chair, which is said to have belonged to the venerable Bede, who was born at Monkton in this parish. Here are the remains of an ancient monastery, said to be founded by King Egfrid.

JEDBURGH, shire of Roxburgh, S.

Edinburgh 45 m. SE b S. Pop. 5251. M. D. Tu., for corn and cattle. Fairs, 2d Tu. aft. Whit-Sunday; 2d Tu. (O. S.) in Aug.; Sept. 25; and 2d Tu. in Nov. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Dunbar, &c.

A royal burgh, market-town, and parish, the capital of the shire, and seat of the High Court of Justiciary for the southern circuit, of the Sheriffs' Court, and of the presbytery, giving name to a district. This was a place of considerable importance before 1165, as appears by a charter from William the Lion, when it was denominated Jedweorth or Jedwarth. About that period David I. founded its sumptuous abbey for canons regular, whom he caused to be transferred from that of St. Quintin's, in France, though, from its exposed situation, it was often subject to the molestations of the English, till taken under the protection of Edward I., who repaired it, and greatly augmented its revenue, which at the Reformation amounted to 1274*l.* 10*s.* Scotch. So late as the commencement of the last century, Jedburgh was one of the most flourishing towns on the border, but soon after the union, its size, trade, and population considerably diminished. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Jed, in a neighbourhood noted for its fine orchards, which are well sheltered by an amphitheatre of hills, rising to a lofty height. The town principally consists of four spacious streets, diverging at right angles from the market-place in the centre; two of them run parallel with the river, which is crossed by New Bridge, whence the other two ascend in a direct line to the site of the ancient castle, which was demolished by the English in 1409. Among other improvements, a number of handsome houses and a commodious town-house, in which the courts are held, have been recently erected, to the great ornament and convenience of the place. On the south side of the town are the remains of the abbey church, deemed, for the magnitude and beautiful lightness of its architecture, if not unique, certainly one of the noblest cruciform structures of the kind in North Britain; the eastern portion is much dilapidated; but the western, which is entered through a highly-enriched Norman doorway, is still in use for divine worship, and exhibits considerable loftiness and elegance of style, having in the upper compartment a circular, radiated window, of exquisite design and workmanship. Here are also three places of worship for dis-

senters. This hugh is governed by a provost, three baillies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer, assisted by a select council; and jointly with Dunbar, Haddington, Lauder, and North Berwick, sends one member to Parliament. Its principal manufactures are flannels, woollen cloths, and hose, which of late years have been in a very thriving state; tanning of leather, also, has been introduced with advantage. The parish is about thirteen miles in length by six or seven in breadth, but of an irregular form, being much intersected by the parishes of Oxnam and Southdean, in the latter of which rises the Jed, a stream noted for a peculiarly delicious trout of a red species, and which loses itself in the river Teviot, two miles below the town. In the banks of the Jed are several artificial caves, each containing three apartments, supposed to have been occupied by the inhabitants during the invasions of the English. Freestone, in great abundance and of an excellent quality, is quarried here; and there are several medicinal springs in the parish, one of which, called Tud Hope Well, has been successfully used in scorbutic and rheumatic complaints. The living is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Crown. The old Scottish dialect is commonly in use among the peasantry. Adam Abel, the historian, lived and died in the convent of Observatines, founded by the burgesses in 1513; and the poet, Hamilton, notices with sadness,

Jeda's ancient walls,
Once seat of kings.

JEFFRESTON, or JEFFREYSTON, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Narberth (255) 5 m. S. Pop. 732.

A parish in the hundred of Narberth, situated upon a creek issuing from Milford Haven, navigable to Cresselly; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. at 47*l.* 10*s.* per ann.; patron, the Upper Chapter of St. David's. The superficial contents of the parish measure about 1000 acres, and cover vast beds of coal and culm, which are exported from Cresselly.

JERPOINT, EAST, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Thomastown (75) 1 m. SW. Pop. with Church Jerpoint.

A parish in the barony of Knocktopher, at a short distance from the river Nore; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, not possessing either church or residence for the vicar, but having a glebe of eight acres; patron, the King.

JERPOINT, WEST, or JERPOINT ABBEY, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Thomastown (75) 2 m. SW. Pop. 1353.

A parish in the barony of Gawran, situated upon the river Nore; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, and united to thirteen vicarages,

which, taken together, constitute the Union of Burnchurch; patrons, the King and the Bishop alternately. Here is one of the most beautiful and interesting ecclesiastical remains in the kingdom. The ruins are those of a Cistercian abbey, founded in the year 1180, by Donald prince of Ossory, who dedicated the abbey to the Virgin Mary. The Abbot sat as a lord in Parliament. Within the abbey are some ancient tombs, one rather remarkable, of Robert Walsh. A bas-relief of two monks. An unusual monument bearing the effigies of a monk and nun, lies in one of the vaults. From the west angle of the bellry a rudely-cut head projects, said to be commemorative of a faithful servant of the abbey, who discovered a vessel of gold in an adjoining field, and bestowed the entire to complete the building. There was anciently a town here, the traces of which may yet be perceived.

JERSEY, Island of.

E to W 12 m., greatest length. N to S from 5 to 7 m. Superficial extent about 40,000 acres. Pop. in 1806 22,855. Parishes 12. Towns 2. Diocese of Winchester. Province of Canterbury.

A populous island in the English Channel, the largest and most southerly of the insular group, adjacent to the coast of Normandy, and comprehended within the limits of that duchy, when it belonged to the kings of England, in whom the sovereignty of this and the neighbouring islands is still vested. Jersey is usually regarded as the *Cæsarea* of the Roman geographers, though some have referred that appellation to Guernsey, and conjectured that this island was called by the Romans, *Barsa*. It is mentioned in history as the place to which Prætextatus, Archbishop of Rouen, was banished in 577; and when the Normans invaded France, in the ninth century, they ravaged this island, and murdered Helier, a holy hermit, afterwards canonized, and from whom the principal town has derived its name. After the conquest of Normandy, from the English, in the reign of John, many attempts were made by the French to gain possession of Jersey; and in the reign of Henry VI. they partially succeeded, and for some time held the castle of Mont Orgueil, but they were at length expelled. In the civil war, under Charles I., this island was occupied by the royalists, under Sir George Carteret, who maintained his footing here till October, 1651, when he was obliged to surrender the forts and island to Admiral Blake. In January, 1781, a detachment of French troops, commanded by Baron de Rullecourt, made a descent here, and captured the governor and garrison; but Major Pierson, the second in command, bravely attacked the invaders; and after a desperate conflict, obliged them to surrender as prisoners of war, though this gallant officer and his antagonist both fell in the engagement. The general outline of this island forms an oblong quadrangle, or wedge,

with a surface inclining from the high cliffs, which border it on the north, towards the low southern shore. Its superficies are uneven, being broken by several ridges of hills, which diverge from the northern chain. Their sides are frequently steep and rugged, but in many parts clothed with thickly-planted orchards, which add greatly to the beauty of the landscape, and at a distance present the appearance of an extensive forest. Between these ridges lie deep and narrow valleys, irrigated by numerous streams, which impart fertility to the soil. The land is divided into diminutive fields, surrounded by closely-planted hedges, the inconveniences of which, from their overhanging the roads, were so great that it was found necessary to restrain the excessive fondness for planting, by local enactments. The coast is protected from hostile attacks by a barrier of rocks, which almost encompass the island, rising abruptly from the sea to a great height, and forming a natural wall of defence, or concealing their pointed summits beneath the water, and thus presenting an imperceptible, and therefore more formidable obstacle to the approach of an enemy. The climate is extremely mild, in consequence of the southern site and aspect of the island; and the temperature being equalized by the surrounding sea. Snow seldom falls, and frosts are of transient occurrence; hence, myrtles and other shrubs, which in the south of England require protection, grow here luxuriantly in the open air; and melons are raised in gardens without artificial heat. The soil is light but prolific, and as at Guernsey it is much improved by the use of wrack, or sea-weed, as a manure. On the west side of the island is a large tract, said to have been once very fertile, but now a mere desert, in consequence of its having been covered by sand from the sea-shore. Agriculture is checked by the multiplicity of subdivisions of the fields already mentioned, and by the number of roads, which even two hundred years ago, are supposed to have occupied almost one-third part of the surface of the island. The husbandry also is by no means creditable to the character of the Jersey farmers, who allow their land to be overrun with weeds, and thus deprive themselves of much of the benefit which might be derived from the fertility of the soil. The pulse and corn grown here are smaller than the produce of England; yet, formerly enough was raised to form a considerable article of exportation, but now the inhabitants are obliged to procure from other countries nearly one-half of the grain they consume. Among the most important productions of Jersey are apples and pears, besides which apricots, peaches, and strawberries, are plentiful and remarkable for size and richness of flavour. Cider is made in large quantities, and it is the usual beverage of the people: about 2000 hogsheads are annually sent to England. The horses are small, but strong

and hardy; the cows are of the Alderney breed; and the sheep appear to be chiefly Southdowns, the six-horned variety, for which the island was once noted, having become extinct. Game does not abound here; but the Jersey partridge, with red feet, pheasant's eyes, and variegated plumage, may be noticed as a curiosity. The weasel and the mole are almost the only noxious animals; and it is believed that the island contains no venomous reptiles, though toads of a large size are found here, whilst there are none at Guernsey, where it is said the air proves destructive to them. Fish are plentiful, including conger eels sometimes weighing fifty pounds; and the curious shell-fish called the Ormer, or sea-ear. The only remarkable mineral substance is the sienitic granites, of which the cliffs are composed. It is raised from quarries at Mount Mado in large quantities, and sent to Guernsey and to England, to be used for paving. Its colour is a reddish white, and it may be polished so as to resemble marble, when it is adapted to the purposes of ornamental architecture. Ochre and tripoli are found here; and there are several chalybeate springs in the island. Jersey having been a great military depot, various fortresses have been erected on it, the most important of which is Elizabeth Castle, and among the others are Mont Orgueil, Fort Henry, and La Rocco. The shores are likewise defended by a chain of martello towers, together with numerous redoubts and batteries. The superintendence of these posts, and the entire military government of the island are vested in the governor, an officer appointed by the king in council. The civil government is intrusted to a court of judicature and an ecclesiastical body, acting separately, or united with twelve constables and the governor, to constitute the assembly of the states, or legislature of the island, without whose consent no law imposed by the English government is binding. The court of judicature consists of a bailiff and a president appointed by the crown, twelve jurats chosen by the householders, and various officers. The ecclesiastical court is composed of a dean and eleven rectors. The island is comprehended in the diocese of Winchester, and it is divided into twelve parishes: viz., St. Owen, St. Mary, St. John, St. Peter, St. Brelade, Trinity, St. Laurence, St. Martin, Gronville, St. Saviour, St. Clement, and St. Helier. Eight of these parishes only have churches, all which are built in the Gothic or pointed style. The island contains two towns, St. Helier, the capital, and St. Aubin, besides several villages. St. Helier, situated on the eastern side of St. Aubin's Bay, is the seat of government, the principal military depot, and the centre of insular commerce, amusement and fashion. It was formerly an insignificant village, consisting of thatched houses and ill-paved streets; but since the commencement of the war with France,

which sprung out of the revolution, this place has been so much improved, that it may vie with most of the country towns in England. It consists of several streets, diverging from a square, ornamented with a gilt statue of George II. in Roman costume. Among the public buildings are the government-house and the court-house, where the assemblies of the states are held, and also the courts of justice. The parish church of St. Helier was founded in 1341, but has been altered and enlarged: here are likewise places of worship for Roman Catholics, Independents, and Methodists. A prison was erected at the west end of the town, near the sea-shore in 1812; and there is a small theatre and a public library. St. Aubin stands on the western side of the bay of the same name, under a long range of cliffs which separate this bay from that of St. Brelade. It is a small town, comprising a single street, in which is a neat chapel of ease to the parish church of St. Brelade, which is situated at some distance. St. Aubin is protected by a fort on a rock to the south-west of the town, which at high tide becomes insulated. From the fort projects a strong pier, which forms a harbour of considerable depth at the flowing of the tide. This place is four miles west of St. Helier. The bay of St. Aubin is defended by Elizabeth Castle, which stands on the islet of St. Helier, which is approachable by land at low-water, along a causeway formed of stones and sand. It derives its name from its original founder, Queen Elizabeth, and is now reckoned one of the strongest fortified posts in Great Britain. On the hill, above the town of St. Helier, stands Fort Regent, which is bomb-proof, and was constructed not many years since. Mount Orgueil Castle, or Gourray, on the eastern coast, in the Bay of St. Catherine, was anciently a place of great strength, but being commanded by the adjacent hill, it has been suffered to fall into decay. Here William Prynne, a famous political writer, was confined for three years as a state prisoner, in the reign of Charles I. The trade of Jersey has declined from its former importance. By a charter of Elizabeth, confirming previous grants, the ports of this island and those of Guernsey were declared free and neutral, even while the mother-country was involved in war; but this privilege was abolished in 1689. The inhabitants then turned their attention to privateering, in which they were very successful during the wars under William III. and Anne; but they were afterwards less fortunate. The contest with Bonaparte became productive of great advantage to Jersey, in consequence of its being made a grand military depot. Its shores were then crowded by French emigrants and other strangers; workmen arrived here from England, to labour at the forts and other public works; the harbours were filled with shipping; and every thing contributed to give an extraordinary impulse to commerce, so that the whole island

displayed a scene of active industry and increasing wealth. At one period, there was some inconvenience and alarm from a depreciation of the paper currency; but time allayed these apprehensions, and business reverted to its former channels. In 1812 there were, belonging to the island, fifty-nine vessels, collectively of 6000 tons burden, and navigated by 550 men; and the following year, 734 vessels entered the ports inwards, and 813 cleared outwards. Steam-packets, carrying the mail, pass regularly between St. Helier and Weymouth; and there are likewise steam-packets to Southampton, which touch at Guernsey. The exports to England, besides cider, are fruit, potatoes, and cattle; and the chief imports, corn, flour, seeds, live and dead stock, coal, cloth, earthenware, and glass. Salt fish is brought hither from Newfoundland, and much of it is shipped again for the Mediterranean; commerce is also carried on with America, and with several parts of Europe. The grand staple article of manufacture at Jersey consists of worsted stockings, which are made of the finest quality, and the trade in which has been protected by various regulations of the English Parliament. The language of Jersey, as well as the neighbouring islands, is the Norman-French, much corrupted, and said to be on the decline, but still used in the pulpits and the courts of law. Here are the remains of some monuments, regarded as Druidical; and in 1785 was discovered, near St. Helier, a stone circle, buried on the top of a hill, the stones composing which were removed by General Conway, then governor of the island, to his seat at Park Place, in Berkshire. Besides the abbey of St. Helier, here were anciently four priories, Noirmont, St. Clement, Bonne Nuit, and Le Leek, and more than twenty chapels, now in ruins or utterly destroyed. Among the eminent natives of Jersey may be mentioned Philip Falle, historian of the island; Daniel Brevint, dean of Lincoln; Dr. David Durell, a biblical critic; and Dr. John Lempriere, author of a Classical Dictionary, and other useful publications. Jersey gives the title of Earl to the family of Villiers.

JESMOND, or JESMONT, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) adjacent.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of St. Andrew, and east division of Castle ward, is beautifully situated, and contains several elegant mansions. At Jesmond Grove are the ruins of the chapel and hospital, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which so many pilgrims anciently resorted. Near these ruins is St. Mary's well, which was anciently in great estimation among the religious. To the south of Jesmond, at a sudden turn of the road, the Sandyford Dean is crossed by a small bridge, at the point where the rivulet falls over a rocky precipice, forty-five feet in perpendicular

height, and is commonly called Lambert's Leap, on account of the singular escape of Mr. Cuthbert Lambert, whose mare took fright, and bounding over the low battlements of the bridge, fell with her rider into the dreadful abyss below; the horse was killed on the spot, though Mr. L. having kept his seat, most miraculously escaped with his life, and soon recovered from the violent shock which he sustained. In 1827 another accident of the kind took place, but the unfortunate rider met with instant death.

JEVINGTON, co. Sussex.

P. T. Eastbourne (61) 3 m. NW. Pop. 300.

A parish in the hundred of Willingdon, rape of Pevensey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; patron (1829) Lord G. Cavendish.

JIGGINSTOWN, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Naas (19) 1 m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A townland in the parish and barony of Naas. Here is an extraordinary ruin of a castle, or rather of a palace, built of brick, the workmanship of which is of so admirable a description, that the bricks cannot be detached whole, and the cement so tenacious, that the fracture of any part of the walls resembles more a detached piece of rock than a composition of lime and brick. Lord Stafford, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, raised this vast and well-built pile, but did not live to complete it. The situation appears ill-chosen.

JOHN, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Saltash (220) 3½ m. SSW. Pop. 178.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of East; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. William Rowe. Here was formerly a priory of knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The site is now occupied by a Methodist meeting-house.

JOHN, ST., co. Cumberland.

P. T. Egremont (293) 4 m. SSE. Pop. 949.

A parish in Allerdaleward above Darwent; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 7*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. H. J. Todd.

JOHN, ST., co. Southampton.

P. T. Winchester (62) adjacent. Pop. 705.

A parish in the east part of the soke of Winchester, Fawley division; living, a dis. rectory with that of St. Peter Southgate, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge.

JOHN, ST., W. R. co. York.

P. T. Worksop (146) 7 m. NW. Pop. 50.

A parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Stafrforth and Tickhill; living, a

curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Loughton-en-le-Morthen, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, of the certified value of 7*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.*; patronage with Loughton-en-le-Morthen vicarage.

JOHN, ST., THE BAPTIST, IN BEDWARDINE, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) m. adjacent.
Pop. of Pa. 2424. Of To. 1161.

A parish and township in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; val. in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

JOHN, ST., CASTLERIGG, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Keswick (291) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 566.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Crosthwaite, Allerdale ward below Darwent, comprising the two romantic vales of St. John of Wanthwaite; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Crosthwaite, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, of the certified value of 4*l.* 15*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 76*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Crosthwaite. A branch of the river Greta flows from Thirlmere, through the deep and narrow dell of Wanthwaite, where a water-spout fell in 1749, and in two hours covered the whole vale many feet deep in water, forced down all the walls, houses, and bridges, and so completely carried away the corn-mill, that not a single stone was to be seen; the side of a mountain was excavated into a large and deep gully, and in some places stones of twenty tons weight were piled up in heaps twelve yards high. In the widest part of the dale is a rugged rock, called Green Crag, which at a distance has the appearance of a ruined castle, and greatly heightens the grandeur of this wild and discordant scene. St. John's vale is of a more verdant and chaste character than the former, but like it, is a deep and narrow glen, affording many picturesque beauties.

JOHN, ST., ILKETSHALL, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bungay (106) 2½ m. SE. Pop. 66.

A parish in the hundred of Wangford; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

JOHN'S, ST., or EGLWYS JEVAN ABER TAWY, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Swansea (206) m. Pop. 606.

A parish in the suburbs of Swansea town, in the hundred of Swansea; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in P. R. 27*l.* per annum; patron, Lord Vernon. Extensive copper-works are carried on within this parish.

JOHN'S, ST., co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kilkenny (75) 3 m. N. Pop. 5604.

A parish in the county of the city of Kilkenny; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 576*l.* 2*s.*; and possessing a church, but no glebe; it is united to the vicarage of Clara; patron, the King. In this parish is situated the Lintown Factory, sustained by an endowment of 800*l.* from the learned Bishop Pococke. Its object is to instruct boys in the manufacture of linen; and after serving an apprenticeship of seven years, they receive the purchase-money of a loom. The parochial school consists of 179 boys; and the Marchioness of Ormond supports a school of eighty-seven boys and sixty girls.

JOHN'S, ST., co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Enniscorthy (82) 1½ m. S. Pop. 572.

A parish in the barony of Bantry, situated upon the river Slaney; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of St. Mary's Enniscorthy.

JOHN'S, ST., co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wexford (94) m. Pop. 140.

A parish in the barony of Forth, including a part of the town of Wexford; living, an inappropriate cure in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; constituting part of the union of St. Patrick's Wexford. See *Wexford*. In this parish is situated the diocesan school, consisting of thirty-six boarders and forty-seven day-scholars; also a Lancasterian school of 207 pupils, instructed gratuitously; and a convent-school of 230 girls, educated by the nuns.

JOHN'S, ST., CLAUCHAN, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, S.

P. T. Kirkcudbright (98½) 21 m. NW.
Pop. with Pa.

A considerable village in the parish of Dalry, remarkable for a curious stone preserved here, called St. John's Chair, from which it derives its prefix. This place is the property of the Earl of Galloway, and is in a very thriving state, on account of the advantageous terms upon which the feuers hold land under his lordship.

JOHNBAY, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 5 m. W. Pop. 99.

A township in the parish of Greystock, Leath ward.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, shire of Caithness, S. See *Canisbay*.**JOHN'S-HAVEN, shire of Kincardine, S.**

P. T. Bervie (82½) 4 m. SSW.
Pop. with Pa.

A small seaport in the parish of Benholme, and within the jurisdiction of the port of Montrose, having a small pier, at which, vessels drawing from ten to twelve feet water, can lie to take on board, or discharge their cargoes at any time of the tide. The village consists of one principal street and a

number of inferior dwellings, built without regard to neatness or regularity, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen. This was formerly a very considerable fishing-town, but has been for some years on the decline; a brisk trade, however, is carried on in the exportation of corn and the importation of coal; and an extensive sail-cloth manufactory, established by a company of Dundee merchants, gives employment to many hands. Much advantage also is derived from two schools kept up here, one for boys, the other for girls.

JOHNSTON, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Lochmaben (65) 6½ m. N. Pop. 1179.

A parish, four miles in length, and averaging from three to six in breadth. It is bounded on the east by the river Annan, and watered also by the Kinnel, which is crossed on the line of road from Moffat to Dumfries, by St. Anne's Bridge, built in 1782, by the Earl of Hopetown, the sole proprietor of the parish, under whom agriculture is pursued with great advantage, the soil being remarkable for its richness and fertility. The living is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Earl of Hopetown; the church was built in 1733. At the northern extremity of the parish are the ruins of the castle of Lochwood, erected in the fourteenth century, and formerly the seat of the noble family of Annandale; it was a fortress of great strength, the walls being still prodigiously thick, and surrounded by almost impassable bogs.

JOHNSTON, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Haverford West (251) 4 m. S b W.
Pop. 186.

A small parish in the hundred of Rhôs, crossed by the Port Road, between Milford and Haverford West; living, a dis. rectory consolidated with the vicarage of Stainton, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Coals are raised in this parish. Here is the ancient mansion of the Lords Kensington, called Johnston Hall, no longer occupied by its noble proprietor.

JOHNSTOWN, ST., co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Strabane (136) 9 m. NW. Pop. 422.
Fairs, April 7; Oct. 13; and Nov. 25.

A village in the parish of Taughboyne and barony of Raphoe, situated upon the navigable river Foyle, which is here the boundary of the counties.

JOHNSTOWN, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

Dublin 80 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Urlingford and barony of Galmoy, consisting of about forty habitations.

JOHNSTOWN, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Naas (19) 2 m. NE. Pop. 264.

A hamlet in the parish of Johnstown and barony of Naas. It consists of a few cottages, but possesses a spacious and excellent inn and posting-house; living, a vicarage

in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin; area of parish 949 acres. Lady Mayo supports a charity-school in this parish.

JOHNSTOWN, shire of Renfrew, S.

P. T. Paisley (50) 4 m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A considerable manufacturing village in the parish of Paisley. It is a well-built place, very populous, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton-spinning. Here are a chapel-of-ease, and a burgher meeting-house.

JOHNSTOWN, ST., or BALNAREE, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Granard (75) 7 m. W. Pop. 242.
Fairs, May 11; Nov. 21; and Dec. 29.

A town in the parish of Clonbroney and barony of Granard. It was formerly a borough, returning two members to Parliament, but disfranchised by the act of union. A monastery of Grey Friars, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, anciently stood near to this place, but no remains of it can now be discovered.

JOHNSTOWN, ST., or SCADDANSTOWN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Killenaule (96) 4 m. SE. Pop. 996.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; valued at 110*l.* by commutation for tithes. It is united to seven other parishes, which, taken together, constitute the union of Killenaule, in which parish the church and parsonage are situated. Area of St. Johnstown parish, 2131 acres.

JOHNSTOWN BRIDGE, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kilcock (18) 7 m. W b N. Pop. 238.
Fairs, March 31; May 29; Oct. 13; and Dec. 21.

A village in the parish of Cadamstown and barony of Carbery, situated upon the river Blackwater.

JONESBOROUGH, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Newry (63) 4½ m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 1250.
Of Vill. 139. Fairs, June 4; Aug. 14; Oct. 21; and Dec. 3.

A village and parish in the barony of Orior, upper half, situated upon the great northern road, and is a permanent military station; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church with a parsonage upon a glebe of ten acres.

JORDANSTOWN, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Fishguard (257) 4 m. SW. Pop. 150½

A small parish in the hundred of Dewisland, situated upon the Hiog river; living, a disrectory in the diocese of St. David's and archdeaconry of Carmarthen; valued in P. R. 57*l.* 13*s.* per annum; patron, G. Vaughan, Esq.

JULIANSTOWN, or NANNY, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Drogheda (30) 4 m. SE. Pop. 639.

A parish in the barony of Lower Duleek, situated adjoining the Nanny Water; living,

a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the parishes of Moorechurch, Clonalvey, and Stamullen, possessing a church, glebe-house, and glebe of thirty acres; patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. Area of Julianstown parish alone, 2604 acres.

JULIET, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Camelford (228) 5½ m. N b E. Pop. 263.

A parish in the hundred of Lesnewth; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; certified value 15*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; patron (1829) — Rawl, Esq.

JURA, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Craignish Ferry 4 m. S.
Pop. 1264. Of Pa. 2168.

An island of the Hebrides, forming, with those of Collonsay, Oronsay, Scarba, Lunga, Balnahuaigh, and three uninhabited isles to the northward, a parish in the district of Islay. Jura is about thirty-two miles in length, averaging seven in breadth, and contains nearly 60,000 Scottish acres, of which one-twentieth part only is arable; the rest of the surface is barren and totally incapable of improvement, exhibiting little else than huge masses of rugged rocks, some lying heap upon heap, others scattered about in the wildest confusion. On the western side, a lofty ridge, termed the Pass of Jura, elevated 2000 feet above the level of the sea, extends from north to south the entire length of the island, and gives vent to the numerous rapid rivelets by which it is intersected. It is bounded on all sides by the Atlantic Ocean, having the sound of Islay on the south-west, and that of Jura on the east, where the only level ground and inhabitants are to be found, and where the coast is indented by the two fine harbours, Lowland-Man's Bay and Small Isles. The tides and currents are here exceedingly rapid and dangerous, especially through the sounds of Jura and Scarba, and in the noted gulf of Corry-Vrehan, between the two, in which Breacan, a prince of Denmark, is said to have perished. Iron-ore, black oxide of manganese, slate, and a fine sand used in the manufacture of glass, are in great abundance, and immense quantities of sea-weed proper for manure are cast upon all parts of the shore. Oats, barley, potatoes, and flax, are cultivated here, but fuel is extremely scarce. Numbers of sheep and goats are reared by the inhabitants, and herds of wild deer of the red species, with grouse and various other kinds of game, are found in the mountains. A capital line of road, sixteen miles long, connects the ferry of Lagg with Keills, and that of Feoline with Port-Askaig in the island of Islay. Near Small Isles are vestiges of an old encampment, and there are many tumuli and duns in the vicinity. The living is in the presbytery of Cantyre and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll. The church is much dilapidated. Gaelic only is spoken

by the natives; a society's school has been established here.

JUST, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Penzance (281) 7½ m. W b N. Pop. 3666.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Penwith; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 11l. 11s. 0½d.; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here are many valuable copper and tin mines.

JUST, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. St. Mawes (262) 1 m. N. —
Pop. with St. Mawes, 1648.

A parish in the west division of the hundred

of Powder; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 37l. 0s. 10d.; patron (1829) Francis Rodd, Esq.

JUSTRYFOGARTY, or INCHYANLY, or INCH, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Burroileigh (94) 4 m. S.E. Pop. 1988.

A parish in the barony of Eliogarty; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarages of Clogher and Dovea, and to the rectory and vicarage of Moycarkey, constituting thereby the corps of the chancellorship of Cashel diocese. There is neither church nor glebe-house within the union.

K.

KABER, or KABERGH, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Brough (261) 2 m. S. Pop. 164.

A township, partly in the parish of Brongh, and partly in that of Kirby Stephen, East ward. Here is a small endowed school. In 1663, after the restoration of Charles II., an insurrection of the republican party was intended, and meetings were held for that purpose at Kaber Rigg, where several were taken prisoners by the militia and executed at Appleby, for joining in this conspiracy, which was called the Kaber Rigg Plot.

KAILSIE, shire of Peebles, S.

Pop. with Innerleithen and Traquair.

An ancient parish, the northern part of which, in 1647, was consolidated with that of Innerleithen, and the southern or greater portion with the parish of Traquair. The ruins of its church are still to be seen on the banks of a stream thence called Kirkburn, which is tributary to the Tweed.

KANTURK, KANETURK, or KINTURK, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Dublin 175 m. S b W. Pop. 1626. Fairs, May 4; July 4; Nov. 3; and Dec. 11.

A town in the parishes of Clonfert and Kilbrin and barony of Duhallow, situated upon the river Dalua, near to its junction with the Allo. Here is a chapel of ease to Clonfert parish, and a glebe-house for the residence of the chaplain. The appearance of this place is extremely comfortable, and its trade much better than places so much inland and removed from the principal lines of road generally enjoy; much retail business is transacted by the shopkeepers; wool-combing, serge-making, bolting-mills, and an extensive porter-brewery, employ the population and bring an influx of wealth. In addition to which, coals of the non-flaming kind are raised adjacent to the town. Keanturk signifies a boar's head, and the district anciently belonged to the M'Do-

nonghs, who commenced, but were not permitted to finish, a noble castle, 120 feet in length by eighty in breadth, flanked by four square towers. The town and manor give the title of Viscount to the family of Perceval, now Earl of Egmont.

KAYINGHAM, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hull (174) 14 m. E b S.
Pop. 639.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Holderness, situated on an eminence commanding a fine prospect of the Humber, with its numerous shipping. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 12l.; ann. val. P. R. 42l.; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Archbishop of York.

KEA, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Truro (255) 3½ m. SSE. Pop. 3208.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Powder; living a vicarage with that of Kenwyn, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

KEADBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Glanford Bridge (156) 12 m. NW b W.
Pop. 279.

A township in the parish of Althorpe and west division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey.

KEADUE, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

Dublin 108 m. NW. Pop. of Township, 507.

A village in the parish of Killronan and barony of Boyle.

KEADY, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

Dublin 77 m. N b W. Pop. of To. 646. Of Pa. 6635. Fairs, April 4; Aug. 14; and Oct. 14.

A village in a parish of the same name and barony of Armagh, the parish being partly also in Turany barony, situated upon a

stream which flows from Lough-clay, and is generally considered to be the chief source of the Callen-Water. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and parsonage, upon a glebe of sixty-four acres, and valued by commutation for tithes at 350*l.* per annum. This extensive parish lies in the centre of the linen-making district, and the banks of the Callen-Water are, for many miles, occupied by bleach greens. Here is a mine of lead ore on the estate of Trinity College, Dublin.

KEAL, EAST, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 2 m. SW. Pop. 313.

A parish in the east division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron (1829) Rev. R. Hastings.

KEAL, WEST, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 3 m. SW b W. Pop. 502.

A parish in the west division of the soke of Bolingbroke parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron (1829) R. Cra-croft, Esq.

KEARN, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Clait (120) 2½ m. WNW.
Pop. with Auchindoir.

An ancient parish, now in union with that of Auchindoir, in the district of Alford. It comprises nearly 2720 acres, consisting chiefly of pasture, moss, and muir, about 600 acres only being under cultivation. Peats are abundant. The church is old and much dilapidated.

KEARSLEY, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Bolton (197) 4 m. SE b S.
Pop. 1833.

A township in the parish of Dean and hundred of Salford. Here is an extensive common, called Kearsley Moor, under the surface of which are many valuable coal-mines.

KEARSLEY, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 12½ m.
NW b W. Pop. 11.

A township in the parish of Stamfordham and north-east division of Tynedale ward.

KEDDINGTON, cos. Essex and Suffolk.

P. T. Castle Hedingham (47) 9½ m. NW b N.
Pop. 607.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Hinckford, county Essex, and partly in that of Risbridge, county Suffolk; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, contains many ancient and handsome monuments; patron (1829) Barrington Syer, Esq. At the time of the commonwealth the celebrated Archbishop Tillotson was minister of this place.

KEDDINGTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 2 m. NE. Pop. 179.

A parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. [val. P. R. 20*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) Sir W. E. Welby, Bart.

KEDLESTON, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 4 m. NW b N. Pop. 109.

A parish in the hundred of Appletree; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Lord Scarsdale, who has a most magnificent seat here; it is situated on a gentle ascent, is 360 feet in extent, consisting of a centre and two pavilions connected with the main buildings by corridors of the Doric order; in the centre of the north front is a double flight of steps leading to a grand portico, whose pediment is supported by six columns of the Corinthian order. The hall is a most beautiful apartment, planned after the ancient Greek mode, and the ceiling is supported by twenty columns of alabaster. The saloon is an extremely elegant apartment, and is deservedly admired for the classic taste displayed in its various decorations. Almost every room in this splendid mansion is decorated with paintings comprising many valuable works by the most eminent masters. The park-lodge was designed from the arch of Octavia, and gives admission to the grounds which are about five miles in circumference, and display some flourishing plantations, and also a grove of venerable oaks, some of them of enormous magnitude. In the park is a neat building, erected over a spring, which is greatly valued for its anti-scorbutic qualities; it has also been found efficacious, from external application, in various cutaneous diseases, but more especially in ulcerous complaints. The temperature of the spring is about forty-seven degrees.

KEELBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Great Grimsby (165) 6½ m. W b N.
Pop. 462.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, of the certified value of 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron (1829) Lord Yarborough.

KEELE, co. Stafford.

P. T. Newcastle-under-Lyne (150) 2½ m.
W b S. Pop. 1061.

A parish in the north division of the hundred of Pirehill; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, of the certified value of 24*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; church

ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) R. Sneyd, Esq.

KEEVIL, co. Wilts.

P. T. Trowbridge (99) 4 m. E. Pop. 496.

A parish in the hundred of Whorwelsdown; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

KEGWORTH, co. Leicester.

P. T. Loughborough (109) 6 m. NW b N. Pop. 1672. Fairs, Feb. 13; Easter-Mon.; April 30; and Oct. 10, holiday-fair, toys, &c.

A parish in the hundred of West Goscote, pleasantly situated on an eminence near the Trent, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, built at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire; it formerly had a market, which is now discontinued. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*; patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church, which is ded. to St. Andrew, is a handsome light building, with a nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, and tower with a spire. Most of the windows are large, and some of them have pieces and complete figures of painted glass. Queen Elizabeth founded a freeschool here, in 1575. The petty sessions for the hundred of West Goscote are holden here occasionally.

KEIG, shire of Aberdcen, S.

P. T. Alford (123) 4½ m. ENE. Pop. 562.

A parish in the district of Alford, containing about 4500 acres, and watered by the river Don. The surface is undulated, rising in some places to a considerable elevation, nearly half of it being arable and pasture-land, and the rest hills and ruins, partly covered with natural woods, frequented by red and fallow-deer and roes; living, in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown.

KEIGHLEY, or **KIGHLEY**, W. R. co. York.

London 206 m. NNW. Pop. 9223. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, May 8, for horned cattle, brass, and pewter; and Nov. 8, for ditto and pedlery.

A market-town and parish in [the] east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, situated in a deep valley, near the south-west bank of the river Aire, over which is a stone bridge; its principal manufactures are woollen cloth, cottons, linseys, worsted and Manchester goods, the prosperity of which is much increased by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes within two miles. The town is well-built of stone, and is amply supplied with water, which is brought from a spring on the west side of it. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*; patron (1829) the Duke of Devonshire. The church, which is ded. to St. Andrew, is a spacious

and handsome structure, containing two remarkable grave-stones, with an inscription, purporting to be of the date 1023, the age of King Canute, but which is supposed by some to be fictitious. Here is a small race-course, which is the only piece of level ground in the parish.

KEILLESAY, shire of Inverness, S.

Pop. with Barray.

An inhabited island of the Hebrides, forming a portion of the parish of Barray.

KEILLS, shire of Argyll, S.

Pop. with Pa.

A fishing-village in the parish of North Knapdale, island of Jura, and district of Islay. It is situated on Jura Sound, and is the landing-place on the line of road through Jura and Islay; the ferry from Lagg, the northern extremity of this road, is about six miles across. The Argyll county road from Crinan communicates also with Keills by a branch rather more than a mile in length.

KEIR, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Thornhill (59) 2 m. S b W. Pop. 987.

A parish, eight miles in length, about three in breadth, and watered by the rivers Nith and Scarr, on the banks of which are many fertile holms; the surface, however, is partly covered with natural woods, and being chiefly hilly, more than one third of it is appropriated for sheep pasturage. Limestone is quarried to a great extent at Bارج, where there is a small village, founded by the late Dr. Hunter. The living is in the presbytery of Pierpoint and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Marquis of Queensberry. The church is a very small structure.

KEISBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Corby (105) 5 m. NE. Pop. 80.

A hamlet in the parish of Lavington and wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven.

KEITH, shire of Banff, S.

Aberdeen 46½ m. NW. Edinburgh 150 m. N. Pop. 3929. Market weekly. Fairs, four annually.

A market-town and parish, situated on the great post-road from Aberdeen to Inverness, and famous for one of the greatest fairs in Scotland, held on the second Thursday in September, for black cattle and horses. The old town of Keith having been reduced to a small village, Lord Findlater, the proprietor, fenced out in small lots the barren muir, now occupied by the new town, the building of which commenced about 1750. It consists of three principal streets running parallel with each other, with several lanes crossing them at right angles, and a spacious market-place, where the fairs and markets are held. At the northern extremity of the parish are two villages, called Old New-Mill and New New-Mill, the latter having been founded by Lord Fife soon after the commencement of New Keith. The inhabitants of these four places are chiefly

employed in flax-dressing, spinning of linen yarn, weaving and bleaching linen cloth; there are also a distillery and tannery carried on to some extent. The parish forms an irregular circle, whose diameter is about six miles; it lies in the centre of a fertile valley, termed Strath Isla, from being intersected by the river Isla, which, below the village of Old Keith, forms a picturesque cascade, called the Linn of Keith. Several medicinal springs, of similar properties to the mineral waters of Peterhead, are met with here; as are the remains of some Druidical circles. The living is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; patron, Sir William Forbes. The church is a very spacious edifice.

KEITH MARSHAL, shire of Haddington, S.

P. T. Haddington (16) 8 m. SW b S.
Pop. with Humble.

An ancient parish, now in union with that of Humble; the barony of Keith and other demesnes were given with the post of Hereditary Great Marshal of Scotland, by King Malcolm, to one Robert, for killing Camus, the Dane, at the battle of Barry in 1010. The ruins of the once noble mansion of the earls marshal are still remarkable for their extent and elegance.

KEITHALL, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Inverury (137) 1 m. NE. Pop. 838.

A parish in the district of Garioch, including the greater portion of the ancient parish of Kinkell, united in 1754, and containing about 11,000 acres, the eastern division of which is barren and very unproductive; but the tract lying along the banks of the Don and Ury is extremely fertile. The rents are paid in grain and meal, and many of the female inhabitants are employed in the knitting of stockings. The living is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Earl of Kintore, whose residence, Keith Hall, is an elegant mansion, situated amidst fine plantations; as is Balbithan, the handsome seat of General Gordon. The church was built in 1772, at Legate, a place so named from the pope's legate having sojourned the night before the great battle of Hardlaw at a chapel then existing there: Serimgeour, the high constable of Dundee, and many nobles who fell in that celebrated contest, are interred in the churchyard. On the muir of Kinnuck, numerous small cairns mark the scene of a bloody engagement between the Scots and Danes; and there are three Druidical circles within the parish. Many of the descendants of "The Lass of Peatie's Mill" still reside at this place, which, with Galston, disputes the honour of her birth.

KEIWICK, or **KETCHWICK**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Frodsham (191) 6 m. NE b N. Pop. 56.

A township in the parish of Runcorn and west division of the hundred of Bucklow.

KELBROOK, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Colne (218) 4 m. N b E.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Thornton-in-Craven and east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross.

KELBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 5 m. SW b W. Pop. 124.

A chapelry in the parish of Haydor and wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Haydor, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage with Haydor vicarage.

KELFIELD, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Gainsborough (149) 7½ m. N.
Pop. with Butterwick township.

A hamlet in the parish of Owston and west division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey.

KELFIELD, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Selby (181) 5 m. N b W. Pop. 286.

A township in the parish of Stillingfleet and wapentake of Ouse and Derwent.

KELHAM, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Newark (124) 2 m. NW. Pop. 199.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton; living, a rectory, with that of Averham, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 19l. 8s. 4d.; patronage with Averham rectory. The church, ded. to St. Wilfrid, contains a handsome monument to the last Lord Lexington. Kelham Hall, long the seat of the Sutton family, is a handsome building, consisting of a centre and two wings, and is surrounded by some very pleasant grounds.

KELK, GREAT, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 5½ m. E.
Pop. 153.

A township in the parish of Toston and wapentake of Dickering.

KELK, LITTLE, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 6 m. NE b E.
Pop. 51.

An extra-parochial township in the wapentake of Dickering.

KELLAMERGH, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Kirkham (225) 2½ m. SW. Pop. 145.

A township in the parish of Kirkham and hundred of Amounderness.

KELLAN, co. Cardigan.

P. T. Lampeter (207) 4 m. E. Pop. 460.

A parish in the hundred of Moyddyn; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 5l. 7s. 8½d.; ann. val. P. R. 97l.; patron, the Bishop of St. David's.

KELLAWAYS, co. Wilts.

P. T. Chippenham (93) 3½ m. ENE.
Pop. 15.

A parish in the hundred of Chippenham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of

Wilts and diocese of Salisbury ; valued in K. B. 2*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. ; patron (1829) R. G. Long, Esq.

KELLETH, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Orton (276) 4 m. SE. Pop. with Pa. A hamlet in the parish of Orton, East ward.

KELLET NETHER, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Lancaster (240) 6½ m. N b E. Pop. 358.

A township in the parish of Bolton by the Sands and hundred of Lonsdale south of the Sands.

KELLET OVER, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Lancaster (240) 8 m. NNE. Pop. 531.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Bolton by the Sands and hundred of Lonsdale south of the Sands ; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester ; certified value 29*l*. ; ann. val. P. R. 114*l*. 10*s*. ; chapel ded. to St. Cuthbert ; patron, the Bishop of Chester. At a short distance is a natural curiosity, called Dunald's Mill Hole, a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which the water of a large brook, after having given motion to a mill, falls and disappears. After a subterraneous course of two miles, it again emerges at Cranforth, and falls into the river Keer. The cave consists of many apartments, the roofs of which are adorned with incrustations, reflecting the light of tapers in a variety of colours.

KELLEY, co. Devon.

P. T. Launceston (214) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 218. A parish in the hundred of Lifton ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter ; valued in K. B. 9*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*. ; church ded. to St. Mary ; patron (1829) — Kelley, Esq., a minor.

KELLEYTHORPE, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 2 m. SW. Pop. with Emswell.

A township in the parish of Great Driffield and Bainton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

KELLING, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Holt (119) 2½ m. N b E. Pop. 163. A parish in the hundred of Holt ; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich ; valued in K. B. 12*l*. ; church ded. to St. Mary ; patron (1829) Z. Girdlestone, Esq.

KELLINGTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Pontefract (177) 6 m. ENE. Pop. of Pa. 1328. Of To. 283.

A parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York ; valued in K. B. 9*l*. 8*s*. 11½*d*. ; church ded. to St. Edmund ; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge.

KELLOE, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 6½ m. SE b E. Pop. of Pa. 679. Of To. 101.

A parish and township in the south division

of Easington ward ; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham ; valued in K. B. 20*l*. ; church ded. to St. Helen ; patron, the Bishop of Durham.

KELLS, co. Antrim, I.

P. T. Antrim (105) 6 m. N. Pop. 184. A village in the parish of Connor and barony of Antrim, situated upon a rivulet, which is tributary to the Glenwherry. It is said that a monastery was founded, or re-edified, at this place, in the year 807, by Kellach, the son of Comgall. There is much confusion amongst antiquarians as to the identification of each of the places called Kells, with their religious establishments founded at them.

KELLS, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kilkenny (75) 7 m. SW. Pop. of Barony, 17,000. Of Pa. 1287. Of Vil. 289. Fair, July 13.

A village in the parish and barony of Kells, situated upon the King's River. The village, formerly a place of consequence, is now contemptible. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin ; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 297*l*. 15*s*. 9¼*d*. ; of which the lay impropriator receives 198*l*. 10*s*. 6½*d*. It is united to the parishes of Earlstown, Ballytobin, Mallardstown, Kilree, Stamcarty, and Anamult. Kells possesses a church and a parsonage, upon a glebe of thirty-four acres ; patrons of the union, the Marquis of Ormond and the Bishop of Ossory, alternately. Here was a priory for Augustines, founded and richly endowed by Geoffrey Fitz-Roberts, who accompanied Strongbow to Ireland ; the prior was a spiritual lord, and had a seat in the House of Peers previous to the Reformation.

KELLS, stewardry of Kirkeudbright, S.

P. T. New Galloway (80) ½ m. NW. Pop. 1104.

A parish (including the royal burgh of New Galloway) fifteen miles in length, and at its northern extremity six in breadth, but gradually diminishing to a point on the south, by the approximation and junction of the rivers Dee and Ken, the banks of which are abundantly fertile, as are those of the two navigable lochs, whence they derive their names and sources ; these extensive sheets of water, which communicate with each other, are together ten miles long, and as well as four smaller lochs within the parish, are profusely stocked with the finest fish, including pike of an immense size, and salmon. Game also is plentiful, and the peats dug here are of an excellent quality, and easily attainable. Poised on the summit of a lofty hill, called Mulla, is the Mickle Lump, or the Laggan Stone, a huge mass of rock, moveable with the slightest application of force. The living is in the presbytery of Kirkeudbright and synod of Galloway ; patron, the Crown. The church was rebuilt in 1745, and repaired in 1788. Here are the ruins of the once-strong castle of Dind-

cuck. Thomas Gordon, the translator of Tacitus, and author of the "Independent Whig," was born in this parish.

KELLS, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

Pop. 30,592.

A populous and extensive barony, divided into upper and lower. It includes eighteen parishes, besides the towns of Kells and Crossaheel, and the village of Kilmainham Wood. It is a rich agricultural country, watered by the river Blackwater.

KELLS, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

Dublin 40 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 2801. Of To. 3618. Fairs, Thurs. bef. Shrove-Tu.; the day bef. Ascension; Sept. 9; and Oct. 16.

A handsome town in the parish and barony of the same name, upon the banks of the Blackwater. It consists of one broad street, ascending a hill of agreeable inclination, and forms a very interesting picture. Here is a large church, in perfect repair, near to which stands an ancient pillar-tower, ninety-nine feet high, and in complete preservation. The Roman Catholic chapel, in the main street, is an elegant Gothic building, and possesses an admired altar-piece, the gift of the Marquis of Headfort. A market-house and handsome court-house, the latter happily situated at the foot of the hill, comprises all that can be called public buildings. Many neat private residences add to the cheerful appearance of this place, and two comfortable inns afford accommodation to the traveller. This was formerly a borough town, sending two members to the Irish Parliament, and is now governed by a sovereign and deputy. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the chapelries of Duleene, Rathboyne, and Burry, possessing a church, with a parsonage and glebe of 1427 acres, and constituting the corps of the archdeaconry of Meath; valuation of the rectory of Kells alone, by commutation for tithes, 553*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; and its area occupies 5132 acres of land. There is a manufacture of ticken here; and a freeschool in the town, of forty-seven boys and thirty-six girls. Kells was anciently a city of note, and on the arrival of the English, was walled and fortified. A strong castle was erected, in 1178, upon the precise spot now occupied by the market-place, and in front of it was an enormous cross, of one stone, and ornamented with devices, and bearing inscriptions in the Irish character. A church, dedicated to St. Senan, stood near to the pillar-tower, and a monastery for regular canons, erected in 510. This last establishment was founded by the famous St. Columb Kill, to whom the site of the abbey was granted by Dermot, the son of Kervail, King of Ireland; the ruins of St. Columb's cell are still to be seen. In the thirteenth century, the ancient see of Kells was united to that of Meath. In the reign of Richard I., Walter de Laeie erected an hospital here for

cross-bearers or crouched friars, following the rule of St. Augustin; and there was a perpetual chantry of three priests in the parish church of St. Columb, to celebrate mass daily; one in the Rood Chapel, a second in St. Mary's, and the third in the chapel of St. Catherine the Virgin. A synod was held here in 1152, at which Cardinal John Puzaro presided, who distributed the palliums sent by Pope Eugene III. to the provinces of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam. Adjacent to the town is the noble mansion of the Marquis of Headfort, beautifully seated on the banks of the Blackwater. The family of Cholmondeley take the title of Viscount from this place.

KELLYSTOWN, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Carlow (49) 5 m. SE. Pop. 387.

A small parish in the barony of Carlow, situated upon the river Burren; living, a rectory in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin; possessing a church, a parsonage, and about thirty-three acres of glebe; patrons, the King, and the Bishop, the former having two turns, the latter one. Here are the ruins of a church, dedicated to St. Patrick, who is said to have been the founder. The family of Cummins were formerly extensive proprietors here, and the tomb of one of them, having the following inscription, *Hoc jacet sub lapide Hugo Mac Cummins*, 1603, is still remaining.

KELMARSH, co. Northampton.

P. T. Market Harborough (83) 5½ m. S. Pop. 172.

A parish in the hundred of Rothwell; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 23*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Dennis; patron (1829) W. Hanbury, Esq.

KELMSCOTT, co. Oxford.

P. T. Lechlade (76) 2 m. E. Pop. 188.

A parish in the hundred of Bampton; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Broadwell, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. George; patronage with Broadwell.

KELPOLE, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wicklow (32) 3 m. SE. Pop. with Wicklow.

A parish in the barony of Arklow, situated upon the sea-shore; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; constituting part of the union of Wicklow.

KELSALE, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Saxmundham (89) 1 m. N. Pop. 1060.

A parish in the hundred of Hoxne; living, a rectory with that of Carlton, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Carlton rectory.

KELSALL, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 9 m. E b N. Pop. 598.

A township in the parish of Tarvin and hundred of Eddisbury.

KELSEY, NORTH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Glanford Bridge (156) 6 m. SE b S. Pop. 573.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 74*l.*; patron, the Prebendary of North Kelsey, in Lincoln Cathedral.

KELSEY, SOUTH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Castor (102) 6 m. W b S. Pop. 623.

A village, comprehending the parishes of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, in the west division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey; livings, two dis. rectories in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* and 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; patron (1829) the King and P. Skipwith, Esq., alternately.

KELSHALL, co. Hertford.

P. T. Royston (37) 3 m. SW b S. Pop. 208.

A parish in the hundred of Odsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 21*l.*; church ded. to St. Faith; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

KELSO, shire of Scotland, S.

Edinburgh 42 m. SE. Pop. 4860. M. D. Frid. Fairs, July 10; Aug. 5; and Nov. 2.

A market and post-town, burgh of barony, and parish, in the district of the same name, remarkable for the beauty of its situation and fine plain, watered by the rivers Tweed and Tiviot, and encompassed by hills, clothed with the most luxuriant plantations; a spot universally admired for the richness of its scenery, and on that account particularized by Patten, a follower of the protector, Somersct, into Scotland. Kelso, or as it was anciently called Calc-How and Calco, from the calcareous hill still conspicuous in the town, and termed the Chalk Heugh, owed much of its ancient importance to the stately abbey, founded in 1128, to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. John, by the Earl of Northumberland, afterwards David I., for a mitred abbot and monks of the order of Tyronenses, whom he first settled at Selkirk, then at Roxburgh, and finally fixed here, granting them many valuable privileges, with an endowment so liberal, that at the suppression it is stated to have been worth 2000*l.* Scotch per annum. A considerable portion of this once-extensive and sumptuous edifice remains, exhibiting a most interesting specimen of the Norman style, and that fine taste in sacred architecture by which it is distinguished. The town was thrice destroyed by fire during the border warfare, was burned down by accident in 1684, and a like casualty caused its almost entire de-

struction again in 1745, from which period it has gradually arisen to its present state, that of a well-built, gay, and populous place. It is delightfully seated on the northern bank of the river Tweed, which is crossed by a noble bridge of five arches, built upon the site of a more ancient structure that was swept away by a flood in 1798; there is also a bridge over the Tiviot, which, running from the southward, forms a junction with the Tweed, nearly opposite to the town. Almost at the southern termination of the principal street, which runs parallel with the Tweed, is the market-place, containing many handsome buildings and shops, and on the east side of it is a newly-erected town-house, comprising the town-hall and other public offices, with piazzas, and an arcade underneath, for the convenience of the great concourse of persons who resort to the high markets, of which there are twelve in the year (exclusive of the weekly marts), viz., two before, and one after the Whitsuntide and Martinmas terms, for hiring servants, and the other six in March and at the close of autumn, chiefly for horses. This is often the seat of the Caledonian Hunt; and the Kelso races are held upon Cavertown Edge, a muir in the adjoining parish of Eckford. The parish church, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, stands at the east end of the venerable abbey, a conspicuous ornament to the place; there are also an elegant episcopal chapel, burgher, anti-burgher, and relief meeting-houses, three benefit societies, a public dispensary, three subscription libraries, containing valuable collections of books, two public schools of some repute, one for Latin, the other for English; with several minor establishments for the instruction of youth, including a school of industry, conducted on a plan most creditable to its originators. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, linen, stockings, shoes, leather, and in the dressing of sheep and lamb skins, the latter business being carried on to a considerable extent for the supply of the populous country, of which Kelso is the centre. It was erected into a burgh of barony, by James VI., on the forfeiture of Francis, Earl of Bothwell, in 1605, when it was granted to Sir Robert Ker, and has ever since been governed by a baron-baillie, under his descendants, the Dukes of Roxburgh, assisted by fifteen stent-masters, who have the power to impose a stent, or tax, upon the inhabitants, to defray the expenses of the burgh; eight of their body consist of the preses of the merchant-company, the deacon convener, the deacon of the butchers, and those of the five corporations of hammermen, skinnners, shoemakers, tailors, and weavers, the remaining seven being nominated by the duke. The parish, which once formed the three distinct parishes of Kelso, Maxwell, and St. James, contains nearly 6000 English acres, and the soil produces early and abundant crops.

The living is in the presbytery of Kelso and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Duke of Roxburgh, whose princely mansion, Fleurs, in the vicinity of the town, exhibits a front of considerable magnitude, flanked by extensive woods. On an eminence, near the confluence of the two rivers, and within this parish, are the massive ruins of the old castle of Roxburgh, anciently called Marchidun, from its site in the marches, the history of which is more important than that of any other fortress on the border, from the numerous contests between the English and the Scots for the possession of it, and its frequent change of masters; James II. was killed by the bursting of a piece of ordnance, while besieging it, and there yet stands a holly-tree on the spot where the catastrophe happened, and where also a large village, named in allusion to it, Fair-cross or Fair-corse, once existed. The protector, Somerset, was so intent upon repairing this castle, which had fallen almost to ruins, that he laboured with his own hands at the works, an example followed by his principal officers, who in six days made it defensible, and fit for the reception of a garrison of 500 men. At a place, called Wooden, is an ancient tumulus, near which stone coffins and skeletons have been dug up. The family of Douglas are hereditary sheriffs of Roxburgh, or as they are usually denominated, sheriffs of Tiviotdale. Kelso confers the title of Earl on the noble family of Ker, Dukes of Roxburgh.

KELSTERNE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 4½ m. SW b W.
Pop. 179.

A parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth Eske; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 105*l.*; church ded. to St. Faith; patron (1829) John Dennison, Esq.

KELSTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bath (106) 4 m. WNW. Pop. 248.

A parish in the hundred of Bath Forum, anciently written Kelveston, is beautifully situated and commands an extremely pleasing and rich prospect; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bath and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) Sir J. C. Hawkins, Bart. Here is a fine eminence, called Kelston Round Hill, which rises to an immense height above the bed of the river; its summit is crowned with a range of firs, surrounded with a circular wall: the prospect from this hill is very extensive. The old manor-house, which was erected about the year 1587, and the only remains of which is the court-yard, was the seat of Sir John Harrington, chiefly known as the first English translator of the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto. Sir John was born here about 1561, and had for

his godmother no less a personage than Queen Elizabeth, who did his parents this honour from motives of gratitude for the services they had rendered her before she ascended the throne. The present manor-house was erected near the site of the old mansion, and is an elegant modern structure pleasantly situated on a rising ground.

KELTHORPE, co. Rutland.

P. T. Stamford (89) 4 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Ketton and hundred of Wrangdike.

KELTON, or KETEL'S TOWN, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Whitehaven (291) 8 m. E.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Lamplugh, Allerdale ward above Darwent.

KELTON, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, S.

P. T. Castle Douglas (87) 1½ m. S. Pop. 2416.

A parish in union with the ancient parishes of Gelston and Kirkcormock, together comprising 9500 square acres, partly appropriated to pasture for a number of black cattle and sheep, the staple commodity, and partly well cultivated and fertilized with an abundance of rich marl obtained in the northern portion of the district. The great military road between Dumfries and Port Patrick runs through the small market-town of Rhon House, or Kelton Hill, and the high road from Edinburgh to Kirkcudbright through the post-town of Castle Douglas in this parish. The living is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; patron, the Crown. The church was rebuilt in 1743, and enlarged in 1783.

KELTON-HILL. See *Rhon House*.

KELTOWN, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Dumfries (71½) 3 m. S. Pop. with Pa.

A small seaport and thriving village in the parish of Caerlaverock, situated on the eastern bank of the river Nith. It has a harbour for vessels of ninety tons burden, which are employed in the exportation of grain and potatoes to Cumberland and Liverpool, whence are imported in return lime, coal, and colonial produce for the consumption of the neighbouring population.

KELTY, shire of Kinross, S.

Edinburgh 21 m. NNW. Pop. with Pa.

A thriving village in the parish of Cleish, situated on a small river of the same name, which is crossed by a bridge. Here is a general post-office.

KELVEDON, or EASTERFORD, co. Essex.

P. T. Chelmsford (29) 12 m. NE. Pop. 1328.
Fair, Easter-Monday, for toys.

A parish in the hundred of Witham, consisting of a very long street; it is crossed by the river Pant; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; church

ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of London.

KELVEDON HATCH, co. Essex.

P. T. Chipping Ongar (21) 3 m. S b E.
Pop. 336.

A parish in the hundred of Ongar; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) A. Serle, Esq.

KEMBACK, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Cupar of Fife (30) 3 m. E. Pop. 631.

A parish in the district of St. Andrew's, containing about 1850 acres, of which 1500 are under cultivation, and tolerably fertile, though the soil is various; that on the banks of the Eden is considered the most fruitful. A mine of lead ore was formerly worked on the Blebo estate, and free-stone is quarried here in great abundance. Living, in the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife; patrons, the United College of St. Andrew's. The church is very ancient.

KEMBERTON, co. Salop.

P. T. Shiffnal (135) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 260.

A parish in Shiffnal (division of the hundred of Brimstrey; living, a rectory, with the vicarage of Sutton Maddock in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Peter Broughton, Esq.

KEMBLE, co. Wilts.

P. T. Malmesbury (96) 6½ m. NE b N.
Pop. 435.

A parish in the hundred of Malmesbury; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Sarum; valued in K. B. 11*s.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) C. W. Cox, Esq.

KEMERTON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Tewkesbury (103) 4 m. NE. Pop. 520.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Tewkesbury; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*; patrons, the mayor and corporation of Gloucester. Here is an excellent freestone quarry and several petrifying springs.

KEMEYS, COMMANDER, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 4 m. NW b N. Pop. 72.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Usk; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, of the certified value of 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. under 80*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) — Gore, Esq.

KEMEYS, INFERIOR, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Caerleon (141) 3 m. ENE. Pop. 109.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot; living, a dis. rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff;

valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons (1829) Mrs. Lord, &c.

KEMPLEY, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Newent (112) 5 m. NW b N. Pop. 301.

A parish in the hundred of Botloe; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Hereford, and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

KEMPSFORD, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Fairford (80) 2 m. S. Pop. 838.

A parish in the hundred of Brightwell's Barrow; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 19*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, and lofty tower, rising from the centre. It was erected in the fourteenth century at the expense of Henry, Duke of Lancaster. A battle is said to have been fought here about the year 800, between Æthelmund, chief of the Wiccii, or inhabitants of Gloucestershire, and Wearitan, general of the Walsati, who inhabited Wiltshire; both generals were killed, but the Walsati were victorious.

KEMPSHOT, co. Southampton.

P. T. Basingstoke (45) 4 m. SW b W.
Pop. with Pa.

A titling in the parish of Winslade and hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division. Kempshot House is a large and handsome brick building, and was formerly the seat of Robert Pink, who was born here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was celebrated for his acquaintance with philosophy and divinity.

KEMPSTON, co. Bedford.

P. T. Bedford (50) 3 m. SW b W. Pop. 1419.

A parish in the hundred of Redborne Stoke; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Rev. Charles Fenwick.

KEMPSTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Swaffham (93) 6 m. NE. Pop. 56.

A parish in the hundred of Launditch; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. Paul; patron (1829) T. W. Coke, Esq.

KEMSEY or KEMESEY, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) 4 m. S. Pop. 1129.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, is a handsome place, and is rapidly increasing, it being the thoroughfare between Bristol and Worcester, it has several good inns. The living is a dis. vicarage, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. Here was anciently a monastery, which flourished about 799. This place seems to

have been of great consequence formerly, for Henry II. held his court here, and was attended by the principal nobility and bishops of the kingdom, and in 1265, just before the battle of Evesham, Simon de Montfort, and his unfortunate prisoner, Henry III., were for some time here, and lay at the Bishop's palace. Near the church are the ruins of an ancient camp, which appears to have been of considerable strength.

KEMSING, co. Kent.

P. T. Seven Oaks (23) 4 m. NE b N.
Pop. 359.

A parish in the hundred of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Seale, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 19l. 13s. 4d.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Plymouth.

KENAGH, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ballymahon (63) m. Pop. 402.
Fair, Oct. 10.

A village in the parish of Killcommock and barony of Rathcline, situated upon the Royal Canal, just seven miles from Richmond Harbour. Here is a Baptist Society's school of thirty-three boys and twenty-one girls.

KENARDINGTON, co. Kent.

P. T. Tenterden (55) 7 m. E b S. Pop. 196.

A parish, partly within the liberty of Romney Marsh and partly in the hundred of Blackbourn, lathe of Scray; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 12l. 1s. 0½d.; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) the Trustees of M. Breton. Here are the remains of some ancient entrenchments.

KENAUGHT, or KENOUGHT, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

Pop. 31,968.

An extensive, populous, though mountainous barony, including eight parishes, the market-town of Newtown Limavady, and the villages of Dungiven and Ballykelly. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of linen. This district was anciently called Kennacta, and was the birth-place of St. Kienan. There was another Kennacta in the county of Meath, occupying the precise county in which Duleek is situated.

KENCHESTER, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 5 m. WNW. Pop. 94.

A parish in the hundred of Grimsworth, which is extremely ancient, having been a famous Roman town, and the Magna of the Itinerary. Great numbers of Roman antiquities have from time to time been discovered, and may yet be traced in different parts of the parish. Among the chief which have been found, are a part of a Roman temple, a hypocaust, and an aqueduct of considerable extent. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of

Hereford; valued in K. B. 6l. 5s. 7d.; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KENCOTT, co. Oxford.

P. T. Burford (72) 5 m. S. Pop. 174.

A parish in the hundred of Bampton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 6l. 19s. 4½d.; church ded. to St. George; patron (1829) H. Hammersley, Esq.

KENDAL, co. Westmorland.

Pop. 16,134.

A ward, forming the southern part of the county, which derives its name from the river Kent, which, with many smaller streams, rises within its limits, and flows southward to the sands of Morecambe Bay. It contains the beautiful lakes of Windermere, Rydal and Grasmere, and is intersected as far as Kendal by the Lancaster Canal. This ward, although so large a district, is only divided into six parishes, including the towns of Kendal, Ambleside, Bowness, and Milnthorpe, twenty-eight townships, and seventeen chapelries.

KENDAL, co. Westmorland.

London 262 m. NW b N. Pop. of Pa. 17,417.
Of To. 8984. M. D. Sat. Fairs, April 27, for horned cattle, sheep, and pedlery; and Nov. 8, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

An incorporated market-town, locally situated in Kendale ward, but having a separate jurisdiction. It stands in a pleasant valley, watered by the river Ken or Kent, whence its appellation, which is a contraction of Kirkby Kendale, or the Church in the Vale of the Ken. Horsley supposes the Roman station of Concangium, mentioned in the Notitia Imperii, to have been very near this place; and the remains of a baronial castle, on a hill to the east of the town, are said to occupy the site of a Roman fortress. Portions of two square and two round towers are yet standing, as also a considerable part of the wall surrounding the outer ballium; and in 1813, the fence encompassing these relics of antiquity was strengthened and extended, and other measures adopted for their preservation. Opposite the castle is an artificial eminence, called Castle-law Hill, on the summit of which, in 1788, a handsome obelisk, designed to commemorate the Revolution of 1688, was erected at the expense of the inhabitants. As early as the latter part of the fourteenth century, Kendal was distinguished for the manufacture of cloth; and laws for the encouragement of this branch of industry were enacted in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. Here are several trading companies each of which has a hall. The town received a charter of incorporation from Queen Elizabeth in 1575; and another was granted by Charles I., under which the municipal government is vested in a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four capital burgesses, a town-clerk, and other officers. The two senior aldermen act as

justices within the borough; the mayor is coroner, and has the appointment of two constables. Sessions are held here quarterly for the borough; and also the adjourned sessions from Appleby, for the wards of Kendale and Lonsdale. A court of record for the recovery of sums under 40*l.* within the precincts of the borough, is likewise held every three weeks in the town-hall; and a court of requests for debts under forty shillings. The livings of Kirkby Kendal are a vicarage and curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; the former valued in K. B. 92*l.* 5*s.*; the latter not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 112*l.* 18*s.*; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a large ancient Gothic structure, with a square tower, and exhibiting a variety of styles in its architecture. The chapel, dedicated to St. George, is of modern erection. It is situated in the township of Kirkland; and there are two chapels of ease, one of which, called St. George's Chapel, stands in the centre of the town, and was erected in 1755. There are, besides, several places of worship, belonging to various sects of dissenters, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A free grammar-school has long existed here, which was endowed by Edward VI., Philip and Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and other benefactors. An hospital or charity-school was founded in 1670, by Thomas Sands, of Kendal, for the support of eight widows and the instruction of children; and there are also national and other schools, for the gratuitous education of youth. A dispensary and a lying-in charity have likewise been established by subscription. Many of the streets are narrow, but those extending towards the outskirts of the town, being comparatively of recent erection, are more spacious and convenient; and the houses, which are generally whitened and roofed with blue slate, have a peculiarly neat and pleasant aspect. At the east end of the town stands a house of industry, or workhouse; and near it is the house of correction. Among the public buildings and institutions are a theatre, assembly-rooms, a public library, philosophical and natural history societies, and a mechanics' institute. The present manufactures of this place include the making of waistcoating, kerseymere, linsey-woolsey, serge, baize, knit woollen caps and jackets, and various kinds of carpeting. The combing and spinning of wool furnishes employment for a great number of persons; and many important improvements have been made in the machinery used in the different processes of these manufactures. Works for sawing and polishing of marble, gunpowder-mills, corn and paper mills, and dye-houses, are also among the sources of commercial industry belonging to this town. The land in the vicinity is in general well cultivated; and the roads in almost every direction are kept in good repair. The market is noted for the sale of grain; and

the fairs for cattle and horses are much frequented by the Yorkshire farmers and clothiers. The parish, which contains nearly thirty townships and chapelries, besides the town of Kendal, is of great extent, and is said to be the largest in the county. Madame Schuilenberg, a German lady, was created Duchess of Kendal by George I., but the title has long been extinct.

KENDER CHURCH, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 11 m. SW. Pop. 77.

A parish in the hundred of Webtree; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 32*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Oxford.

KENE, or KAINE,* or INIS-CHAOIN, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dundalk (51) 4 m. NW. Pop. 369.

A parish in the barony of Dundalk; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; united to the vicarages of Baronstown and Philipstown-Nugent, and to the curacy of Roche; patron, the Primate. See *Baronstown*. Area of parish, 271 acres. St. Dageus, represented to have been smith to St. Kienan, was bishop of this place in the sixth century.

KENEDAR, shire of Elgin, S.

P. T. Elgin (167) 6 m. N b E.
Pop. with Drains.

An ancient parish, now forming part of the parish of Drains. It was formerly the seat of the treasurer of St. Andrew's. Some remains of the church and of a palace of the bishops of Moray, in which they resided before the erection of the castle of Spynie, are still discernible here.

KENELM, ST., co. Salop.

P. T. Hales-Owen (117) m. adjacent.
Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Hales Owen and Hales Owen division of the hundred of Brimstrey; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Hagley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge; patronage with Hagley rectory. The chapel, dedicated to St. Kenelm, is a plain small building, but very ancient, being of the time of Henry III.

KENFIG, co. Glamorgan.

P. T. Bridgend (181) 7 m. Pop. 222.

A town and parish in the hundred of Newcastle, united with Pile, which see. On the sea-side, in the parish, are a quantity of sand-hills, which are continually shifting with the wind. The inhabitants have a vote for the member for the Glamorganshire boroughs.

KENILWORTH, co. Warwick.

London 95 m. NW. Pop. 2577. M. D. Wed.
Fairs, April 30, and Sept. 30, for cattle and pedlery.

A market-town and parish in the Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, called also Kenilworth, and sometimes Killingworth. It consists principally of an

irregularly-built street, nearly a mile in length, and it is now a place of little importance, its chief claims to notice arising from the ruins of its ancient baronial castle. This structure was founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain and treasurer to Henry I.; but the existing remains are part of a fortress subsequently erected by John of Gaunt, whose son becoming king under the title of Henry IV., the castle, with the extensive demesne belonging to it, was vested in the Crown. Queen Elizabeth gave Kenilworth to her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who enlarged the chase, and made various improvements in the buildings and decorations of the castle, on which he is said to have expended 60,000*l*. In July, 1575, he celebrated here a grand festival, in honour of his royal mistress, the particulars of which have been described in a scarce tract, entitled "The Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle," and more recently by Sir Walter Scott, in one of his most interesting historical romances. The castle was nearly demolished during the civil war under Charles I.; and the site is now the property of the Earl of Clarendon. The living of Kenilworth is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient Gothic building, with a tower and spire. There are two places of worship for Dissenters; a freeschool, founded by Dr. Edwards; and a school of industry, established by the Earl of Clarendon. The principal manufacture carried on here is that of horn combs; and there are also chemical works for the preparation of volatile salts and hartshorn, and a blue manufactory. A monastery of canons regular of St. Augustin was founded here by Geoffrey de Clinton, in the twelfth century, and was so richly endowed, that at the dissolution the revenues amounted to 643*l*. 14*s*. 9*d*.

KENLEY, co. Salop.

P. T. Much Wenlock (148) 4 m. WNW.
Pop. 321.

A parish in the hundred of Condover; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 33*l*.; patronage with Harley rectory.

KENMARE, or KEDDEEN, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

Dublin 239 m. SW. Cork (57) m. by Glenties Road. Pop. of Pa. 3472. Of To. 625.

A village in the parish of Kenmare and barony of Glanerought, situated at the mouth of a little rivulet, which falls into the great estuary, called the Kenmare River. The town, although insignificant, is a permanent military station; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; united to the rectory of Tuosist and Balligreeby; patron, the King; valued, by commutation for tithes, 212*l*. 6*s*. 1*d*. Here is a church

and a glebe of five acres. This place gave title of Earl to the family of Browne. Near to the village is a seat of the Marquis of Lansdown. The communication with this place has been lately much improved by the beautiful line of road from Killarney, laid down by Mr. Griffith.

KENMARE RIVER, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

A noble estuary on the coast of Kerry and south-west shore of Ireland. Its entrance lies between the Skeligs and the Bull, Cow, and Calf Islands. It extends about forty-two miles in length, having a breadth at the entrance of about sixteen miles. It is deep, navigable, and unobstructed as far as Ardea Castle, where there is a sunken rock, called the Maiden; and it is much beautified by islands and small promontories.

KENMORE, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Aberfeldy (77½) 6 m. SW b W. Pop. 3347. Fairs, 1st Tu. O. S. in March; June 28; July 26; Sept. 17; and Dec. 3 and 24.

A parish and village, the latter a well-built place, pleasantly seated on the isthmus of a peninsula, projecting into Loch Tay, at which point there is a handsome bridge of five arches over the river Tay. The parish, which includes also the village of Stronfernan, is about eight miles in length by seven in breadth, and lies along both sides of Loch Tay, though a part of the vale of Glenlochay, which belongs to it, is distant twenty-eight miles from the church; and Glenquach, another portion of it to the southward, is separated from the rest by a lofty mountain, five miles across. The soil on the banks of the loch is rich and fruitful, and even the hills are mostly covered with verdure. On a small island of the Tay are the ruins of a priory, formerly subject to the abbey of Scone; it was founded by Alexander I., and was the burial-place of his queen, Sibilla, natural daughter of Henry I. of England: hither the Campbells retreated when pressed by the Marquis of Montrose, against whom they defended themselves here for some time, but it was taken and garrisoned, and in 1654 surrendered to General Monk. The living is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Earl of Breckinridge, whose principal seat, Taymouth, formerly called Balloch Castle, stands about two miles north-east of the village, amidst extensive and tasteful plantations. The church is a plain, neat structure.

KENN, co. Somerset.

P. T. Axbridge (130) 10 m. N. Pop. 276.

A parish in the hundred of Winterstoke; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Yatton, and a peculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells; certified value 37*l*. 15*s*.; patronage with Yatton vicarage.

KENNARTH, co. Carmarthen.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 12 m. Pop. 1635.

A parish in the hundred of Elvet; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B.

4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 94*l.* 16*s.*; patron, the Bishop of St. David's.

KENNARTON, co. Radnor, S.W.

P. T. New Radnor (156) 2 m. NE.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Old Radnor and in the liberty of the new town of Radnor.

KENNE, co. Devon.

P. T. Exeter (164) 3½ m. S. Pop. 906.

A parish in the hundred of Exminster; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Henry Ley, Esq.

KENNERLEY, or **KENWARDLEIGH**, co. Devon.

P. T. Crediton (180) 5 m. N. b W. Pop. 93.

A parish in the hundred of Crediton; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Crediton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 114*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons, the Governors of Crediton Charity.

KENNET, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Newmarket (61) 5 m. NNE. Pop. 164.

A parish in the hundred of Staplehoe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) O. Godfrey, Esq.

KENNET, EAST, co. Wilts.

P. T. Marlborough (74) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 94.

A parish in the hundred of Selkley; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Sarum, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; patron (1829) R. Matthews, Esq. It is situated south of the river Kennet, and on the road from London to Bath, and is supposed by some antiquaries to occupy the site of the Roman station of Cunatio. This opinion is doubtful, but the place is interesting on account of its vicinity to the great tumulus, called Silbury Hill, and the barrows by which it is surrounded. Kennet is now famous for a brewery of strong ale, which forms a considerable article of commerce with London, where it is known by the appellation of Kennet Ale.

KENNET, WEST, co. Wilts.

P. T. Marlborough (74) 5½ m. W b S.
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Avebury and hundred of Selkley.

KENNET PANS, shire of Clackmannau, S.

P. T. Kincardine (25) 1 m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A small seaport and village in the parish of Clackmannan on the Firth of Forth, and within the jurisdiction of the port of Alloa. A large distillery has been established here; and there is an extensive colliery in the neighbourhood. The Salt Pans have been discontinued.

KENNINGHALL, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Harling (89) 3 m. E b S. Pop. 1273.
Fairs, July 13, & Sep. 30, for cattle & toys.

A parish in the hundred of Gilt-Cross, was

anciently a place of high consideration, and had a weekly market, which has long been discontinued. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is situated upon a hill, and has a large square tower at the west end, with the crest of Norfolk upon the buttresses; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

KENNINGTON, co. Berks.

P. T. Abingdon (56) 3½ m. NNE. Pop. 171.

A township and chapelry partly in the parish of Radley and partly in the parish of Sunningwell and hundred of Hormer; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Sunningwell, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Swithin; patronage with Sunningwell rectory.

KENNINGTON, co. Kent.

P. T. Ashford (53) 2 m. NE b N. Pop. 447.

A parish in the hundred of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Seray; living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

KENNINGTON, co. Surrey.

London from 1 to 2 m. SSW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Lambeth, eastern division of the hundred of Brixton, which formed a distinct manor in the reign of Edward the Confessor, called in Doomesday Book the lordship of Chenintune. After having been held by various persons under royal grants, it was in the 11th of Edward III. annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, to which it still belongs. Henry III. is supposed to have had a palace here, in which several of his successors occasionally resided, and which appears to have been pulled down, when the manor was let on lease by Henry VIII. A district church was erected on the south side of Kennington Common, under the authority of the Commissioners for building new churches, at the expense of 15,274*l.* It was commenced in June 1822, and consecrated in 1824; it is a handsome structure, with a Grecian Doric portico, surmounted by a tower and cupola. In Kennington Lane is situated Carlisle Chapel, belonging to the establishment; and there are various chapels for the Dissenters. Near Vauxhall are the Licensed Victuallers' Schools, instituted in 1803, under the patronage of his present majesty, then Duke of Clarence. On the south-eastern border of Kennington Common, but partly within the parish of Newington Butts, is a considerable vitriol manufactory. In this part of the parish are the Lambeth water-works. Kennington Common was formerly the place of execution for malefactors in the county of Surrey; and after the suppression of the rebellion in Scotland in 1745, many of the insurgents having been convicted of treason at Southwark, here suffered the sentence of the law.

KENNOWAY, shire of Fife, S.

Edinburgh 20½ m. N b E. Pop. 1649.
Fairs, 1st Thurs. O. S. in April, and 4th
Mond. in Oct.

A parish and village in the district of Kirkaldy, having a considerable linen manufactory. The parish is three miles in length, two in breadth, and the greater part enclosed and very fertile. A general post-office is established at a place called Widygales, a short distance from the village. Living, in the presbytery of Kirkaldy and synod of Fife; patron, the Crown. The church is a venerable structure. The parochial school is a commodious building lately erected, with a house for the master.

KENNYTHORPE, E. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 4 m. S b E. Pop. 83.

A township in the parish of Langton and wapentake of Buckrose.

KENRY, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

Pop. 13,265.

One of the baronies into which the county is divided. It contains six parishes, but no town of consequence. It was anciently called Carbre Aobdha, and was governed by a petty king. In the year 1165, Auliff Mor-O'Donoghoe, King of Kenry, was slain at Brury, by Murtagh O'Brien.

KENSINGTON, co. Middlesex.

London 1½ m. W b S. Pop. 14,428.

A parish and populous and extensive village in Kensington division of the hundred of Ossulston. It is situated on the grand western road, about a mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner, and by means of the intervening hamlet of Knightsbridge, it is connected by an almost uninterrupted range of buildings with the metropolis. In Doomesday-book this place is called Chenisistun, probably from the name of an ancient proprietor, since from the same record it appears that Chenesi was the personal appellation of a Saxon who lived in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The parish includes the hamlets of Brompton, Earl's Court, Kensington Gore, the Gravel Pits, and a part of Little Chelsea; but the royal palace and several houses on the north side of the High Street are within the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. Kensington Palace was the seat of Sir Heneage Finch, who was made Earl of Nottingham and Lord Chancellor; and his son, the second earl, sold it to William III. in 1691. It was a favourite residence of royalty till the death of George II., which event took place here, and it has since been entirely deserted by the reigning monarchs. It is a spacious, irregular, brick edifice, built at different times, and containing a suit of twelve rooms, called the state apartments, in which are a considerable number of paintings by eminent masters, including many portraits of persons distinguished in the annals of our native country. Kensington Gardens, attached to the Palace, were enlarged by Queen Anne, and much more extensively by Queen Caroline, the wife of George II.,

who added nearly 300 acres out of Hyde Park, laid out by Bridgman, and since improved by Kent and Lancelot Brown, so as to form the finest display of sylvan scenery near the metropolis, and hence a favourite promenade of the citizens, especially on Sunday mornings. Westward of the palace is situated Campden House, erected by Baptist Hicks, created Viscount Campden in the reign of James I. it was the residence of Queen Anne, before she ascended the throne; but is now occupied as a boarding-school. Here also is Holland House, built in 1607, and affording a good specimen of the architecture of that period. It was the residence of the celebrated Addison, from the time of his marriage with the Countess Dowager of Warwick till his death, which happened in 1719. At Earl's Court is a villa which belonged to John Hunter, distinguished as a surgeon and anatomist; between Kensington Gore and Knightsbridge is Kingston or Ennismore House, the seat of the Earl of Listowel; and there are several other handsome mansions belonging to the nobility and gentry. The living of Kensington is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. at 18*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large brick building, erected about 1694, with subsequent alterations and repairs. In the church and the adjoining cemetery have been interred several persons of eminence, including William Courten, Esq., who formed an interesting collection of natural and artificial curiosities, many of which are preserved in the British Museum; Dr. John Jortin; who was vicar of Kensington; James Elphinstone, the author of several philological works; Martin Madan, author of the *Thelyphthora*, a defence of polygamy; and George Colman, sen., the dramatist. There are also in the parish two new churches, erected under the authority of the Government Commissioners; one at Brompton, built in the Gothic style, with a square tower, and completed in October 1828, at the expense of 5000*l.*; the other in Addison Road, in the later Gothic style, ornamented with buttresses, pinnacles, and angular turrets, finished in June 1829, at the same expense with the preceding. At Bayswater is a proprietary episcopal chapel; and there are some others, besides several for Dissenters. An extensive charity-school, for both sexes, was founded here in 1713, which is now conducted on the national plan, and new buildings for the use of this seminary were erected in 1818. Here are almshouses, founded by William Mettwold; and there are others in Gore Lane and at Kensington Gravel Pits. At the latter place are the West Middlesex water-works. The parish includes several large nurseries and gardens, one of the former of which was established at the latter end of the seventeenth century. Kensington has been the residence of many distinguished individuals,

and it was the birthplace of the Lord Chancellor Camden, who died in 1794, at the age of eighty. The Irish title of Baron Kensington, belonging to the family of Edwardes, is derived from this place.

KENSWICK, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) 4 m. NW b. W.
Pop. 15.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Knightwick, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

KENSWORTH, co. Hertford.

P. T. Market Street (29) 2 m. NW.
Pop. 615.

A parish in the hundred of Dacorum; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9l. 13s. 4d.; ann. val. P. R. 150l.; patron, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a small Norman edifice, with a tower at the western extremity.

KENT, county of.

E to W, about 53 m. N to S, 36 m. Estimated superficial extent, 983,630 acres. Pop. 426,016. Lathes, 5. Bailiwicks, 14. Hundreds and Liberties, 65. Cities, 2. Market-towns, 39. Memb. of Pt. 13. Home Circuit. Dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester. Province of Canterbury.

A maritime county, forming the south-eastern angle of the island of Great Britain, whence, probably, originates its name, the word Cant signifying a corner, [in the ancient Gaulish, or Celtic dialect. Its figure is quadrangular, and it is bounded on the north by the river Thames, which divides it from Essex; on the west by Surrey and Sussex; on the south by the English Channel; and on the east by the German Ocean. It contains numerous monuments of antiquity, and has been the theatre of many important events connected with our national history. On the eastern coast the Romans landed, under Julius Cæsar, when he invaded Britain, 54 B. C. and again the following year; but he made no permanent conquest, and a century elapsed before this part of the island submitted to the power of Rome, when Kent became a part of the province called Britannia Prima. In this county the Saxons, commanded by Hengist and Horsa, obtained their earliest settlements, having been invited hither by the Britons, to aid them in repelling the invasions of the Picts and Scots, but becoming ultimately much more formidable enemies than those northern marauders. An open war at length took place between the Britons and their former allies, and Hengist, having subdued this county, about 455, assumed the title of King of Kent. Canterbury was the capital of this kingdom, and Ethelbert, who reigned here towards the close of the sixth century, having been converted to Christianity by Augustin, an Italian monk, founded in that city the first bishopric among the Anglo-Saxons, in consequence of which, when

other sees were founded, this was made an archbishopric, and the prelates who sat here became primates of all England, which ecclesiastical dignity they still retain. When the kingdoms of the Heptarchy were united under the sovereignty of the West Saxon princes in the ninth century, Kent, from its vicinity to London, and other local advantages, retained much of its former importance; and William, Duke of Normandy, after his victory over the English, near Hastings, is said to have entered into a convention with the people of Kent, securing unto them their ancient rights and privileges, as the condition of their admitting his claim to the crown; and hence it is supposed the custom of gavelkind has been preserved in this county, while it has been abolished in almost every other part of England. At a subsequent period William appears to have shown his conviction of the maritime importance of Kent, by the institution of the cinque-ports, a measure which probably had a considerable effect in promoting the naval prosperity of Britain. The surface of this county displays much diversity of scenery, the banks of the Thames being low and marshy, while the central and eastern parts consist of a range of chalk hills, terminating in the white cliffs of Dover; and that portion bordering on Sussex, called the Weald of Kent, is a flat woody tract, of a clayey soil, fruitful, but damp and unhealthy, especially at the southern angle, where its extremity forms the great marsh of Romney. The western districts include hill and dale, arable and pasture land, equalling in pleasantness and variety of products the most agreeable and fertile parts of the kingdom. Two chains of hills intersect this county, termed the Upper and the Lower Hills; the former, situated to the north, are the chalk hills already mentioned, in which are embedded numerous nodules of flint, and fossilized organic remains; the southern, or lower range, consists of iron-stone and rag-stone; and on the west, towards Surrey, a mixture of clay and gravel predominates. Kent is watered by several rivers, the most considerable of which, next to the Thames, is the Medway, formed by four streams, which unite near the confines of Sussex, and passing by Maidstone and Rochester, this river expands into an estuary, containing several small islands, and joins the Thames at Sheerness. The Stour rises in the Weald of Kent, flows by Canterbury, and falls into the sea north of Sandwich; the Rother, which has its source in Sussex, forms the boundary between that county and Kent, and empties itself into the sea at Rye; and the Ravensbourn, the Cray, and the Darent mingle their waters with the Thames. Besides the usual productions of agriculture, Kent affords large quantities of hops, by which the breweries of the metropolis are principally supplied. Here also are grown various kinds of fruit, especially cherries and apples, for the London mar-



KENT.

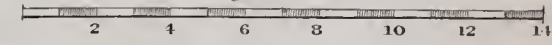
ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL.

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

Sutton at Hone Lathe.	Aylesford Lathe.	Scray Lathe.	St Augustine Lathe.	Shepway Lathe.
Blackheath 1	Toltingbrough 10	Milton 23	Whitstable 41	Stonding 53
Lessness 2	Shamwell 11	Teynham 24	Blean Gate 42	Loringborough 54
Arton 3	Hoo 12	2 of Sheppy Liby 25	Ringslaw or 43	Folkestone 55
Dartford & 3	Rochester & 13	Elversham 26	For Thanet 43	Hayne 56
Wilmington	Chatham & 14	Boughton under 27	Wingham 44	Hythe 57
Bromley & 4	Gillingham 15	Beam 28	Preston 45	Street 58
Beckenham	Wrotham 16	Filborough 29	Downhamford 46	Branches of Bircholt 59
Rusley 5	Larkfield 17	Galshill 30	Westgate 47	Yerchurch 60
Godheath 6	Maidstone 18	Wye 31	Bridge & Petham 48	Han 61
Somerford 7	Lydd 19	Barst of Bircholt 32	Kinghamford 49	Aloesbridge 62
Westerham 8	Littlefield 20	Chart & Longbridge 33	Eastry 50	Worth 63
	Raydon 21	Blackbourne 34	cornilo 51	S. Martin Pountney 64
	Washlingstone 22	Tenterden 35	Bawsborough 52	Lungport 65
	Brenchley & 23	Barkley 36		Caney Isle 66
	Horsemonden	Graubrooke 37		
	Tonbridge	E. Bawfield 38		
		Rolenden 39		
		Selbrihtenden 40		

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

English Miles



kets ; madder for the dyers, birch twigs for brooms, and timber for several purposes, also form considerable articles in commerce. Among the other productions of the county, besides grain, are beans, peas, tares, canary, clover, trefoil, cinquefoil, and many garden seeds ; potatoes, turnips, asparagus, and other culinary vegetables ; horses, kine, sheep, swine, venison, poultry, rabbits, game, and fish. Kent contains some iron mines, and the chalk hills supply inexhaustible stores of chalk and lime. No county of equal extent is less distinguished than this for manufactures ; those of gunpowder and Tonbridge ware, or toys, are perhaps the most deserving of notice. As a maritime county its importance has always been very considerable ; and besides the great naval establishments at Woolwich, Chatham, and Dover, its coast is studded with ports and harbours, some of which are frequented by natives and foreigners in pursuit of commerce, and others are the resorts of summer visitors, for the purpose of bathing in the sea. The five lathes are those of Sutton-at-Hone, Aylesford, Scray, St. Augustin, and Shepway. The first includes the hundreds of Blackheath, Lessness, Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, Bromley and Beckenham, Ruxley, Codsheath, Somerdan, and Westerham ; the second, Totlingtrough, Shamwell, Hoo, Gillingham, Wrotham, Larkfield, Maidstone, Eyborne, Littlefield, Twyford, Washlingstone, Brenchley, and Horsemonden, and Tonbridge ; the third, Milton, Teynham, Isle of Sheppey, Faversham, Broughton-under-Blean, Felborough, Colchill, Wye, Birchoff, Chart and Longbridge, Blackbourne, Tenterden, Barclay, Cranbrooke, Marden, E. Barnfield, Rovelden, and Selbrightenden ; the fourth, Whitstable, Blean Gate, Ringslaw, or Isle of Thanet, Wingham, Preston, Downhainford, Westgate, Bridge and Petham, Kinghamford, Eastry, Cornilo and Bewsborough ; and the fifth, Stouting, Loningborough, Folkstone, Hayne, Hythe, Street, Bircholt, Newchurch, Ham, Aloesbridge, Worth, St. Martin Pountney, Langport, and Isles of Oxney. The cities are, Canterbury and Rochester ; the boroughs, Maidstone and Queensborough ; of the cinque ports there are four in Kent, viz., Dover, Sandwich, Romney, and Hythe ; and the market-towns are, Ashford, Bromley, Chatham, Cranbrook, Dartford, Deal, Deptford, Faversham, Folkestone, Gravesend, Greenwich, Margate, Milton, Ramsgate, Sheerness, Tenterden, Tonbridge, and Woolwich ; besides Aylesford, Eltham, Wrotham, Wye, and other places, the markets of which are discontinued.

KENTCHURCH, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 13 m. SW b S.
Pop. 311.

A parish in the hundred of Webtree ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford ; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.* ; church ded. to St. Mary ; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here is a handsome seat, sur-

rounded by a park, nearly four miles in circumference.

KENTFORD, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Newmarket (61) 4½ m. NE b E.
Pop. 109.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Lackford and partly in that of Risbridge ; living, a dis. vicarage with Gazeley, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich ; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* ; church ded. to St. Mary ; patron, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

KENTISBEARE, co. Devon.

P. T. Columpton (160) 3 m. E. Pop. 1143.

A parish in the hundred of Hayridge ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter ; val. in K. B. 27*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.* ; church ded. to St. Mary ; patron (1829) the Hon. P. C. Wyndham.

KENTISBURY, co. Devon.

P. T. Barnstaple (192) 9 m. NE b N. Pop. 307.

A parish in the hundred of Braunton ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter ; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*

KENTISH TOWN, co. Middlesex.

London 2 miles N. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of St. Pancras, Holborn division of the hundred of Ossulston. This place is described in Doomesday-book as a manor belonging to the canons of St. Paul's ; and it gives title to the Prebendary of Cantelows, or Kentish Town, who is now lord of the manor, and holds a court-leet and court-baron. Here, William Bruges, garter king at arms, in the reign of Henry V., had a country-house, at which he entertained the German Emperor Sigismund, who visited England in 1416, to promote a negotiation for peace with France. A chapel existed at Kentish Town in the reign of Elizabeth, which was taken down, and another erected on a different site, near the centre of the village, in 1784. It is a neat brick structure, surmounted by a turret. Here are also two places of worship for Dissenters ; and a national school for 300 children of both sexes, belonging to this place and Camden Town, is supported by voluntary contributions. The situation of Kentish Town is pleasant and healthy ; and the limits of the village have within a few years past been considerably extended, by the erection of new streets and ranges of handsome houses. The land in the vicinity is almost entirely occupied by cowkeepers and dairymen, or nursery and seedsmen, but chiefly by the former.

KENTMERE, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 9 m. NNW. Pop. 212.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-in-Kendal, Kendal ward, forms a narrow vale, two miles in length, and shut in by lofty fells. It is watered by the river Kent, which rises a little to the north, and here forms a lake one mile long, abounding with trout, perch, and wild ducks, and mar-

gined by swampy grounds, so that it cannot be approached except at one point at the foot of a mountain. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 8*l.* 6*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 82*l.*; patrons, the Landowners. Here are blue slate and blue limestone quarries.

KENTON, co. Devon.

P. T. Exeter (161) 6 m. SSE.
Pop. 1819.

A parish in the hundred of Exminster, situated at the confluence of the rivers Ken and Ex; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome structure of red stone, embattled and decorated with two handsome turrets; at the west end is a fine tower 100 feet in height, ornamented with battlements and pinnacles. The interior exhibits some beautiful specimens of carving in wood, and also contains several old monuments. A custom prevails here that if the issue of any of the tenants hold their tenements for three successive descents, they may claim it as their inheritance.

KENTON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 3 m. NNW.
Pop. 1204.

A township in the parish of Gosford and west division of Castle ward. This place produces coal, freestone, and grindstones.

KENTON, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Framlingham (87) 6½ m. WNW.
Pop. 252.

A parish in the hundred of Locs; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Lord Henniker.

KENTON MANDEVILLE, co. Somerset.

P. T. Somerton (123) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 349.

A parish in the hundred of Catsash; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron (1829) the Rev. George Stone.

KENTSTOWN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Slane (38) 6 m. SW. Pop. 476.

A parish in the barony of Dunleek; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 200*l.* per annum; and united to the rectories of Darristown and Ballymagarvey; patrons, the King and Lord Dunsany. Here are a church and glebe-house, upon a glebe of four acres.

KENWYN, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Truro (255) ½ m. NW. Pop. 6221.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Powder; living, a vicarage with that of St. Kea in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; church ded. to St. Cuby; patronage with St. Kea vicarage.

KENYON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Newton in Makerfield (193) 3 m. E b N.
Pop. 396.

A township in the parish of Winwick and hundred of West Derby.

KEPPOCH, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Arasaig (166) 1 m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Ardnamurehan, situated on the north-eastern shore of Lochna-Gaul.

KEPWICK, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Thirsk (217) 6 m. NNE. Pop. 170.

A township in the parish of Over Stilton and wapentake of Birdforth.

KERDESTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Reepeham (111) 2 m. NW b N.
Pop. 160.

A parish in the hundred of Eynesford; living, a dis. rectory with that of Reepeham, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Reepeham rectory.

KERERA, shire of Argyll, S.

An island of the Hebrides, in the parish of Kilmore and district of Lorn, from the mainland of which it is separated by Port Kerera, a sound about one mile broad, where a ferry crosses to within two miles of Oban; there is another ferry, eight miles over, to Achnaeraig, in the Island of Mull. This island is three miles in length by two in breadth; and its surface, which is mountainous and rocky, exhibits many evidences of volcanic origin. It has two excellent harbours, Ardintrive and Horseshoe Bay, the latter of which is noted as the place where Alexander II. died, in 1249, when upon an expedition against the Danes.

KERESLEY, co. Warwick.

P. T. Coventry (91) 2½ m. NNW. Pop. 386.

A hamlet in the parish of St. Michael, in the county of the city of Coventry.

KERMANSTOWN, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Carlow (49) m. Pop. 486.

A townland, partly in the parish of Carlow and partly in that of Urglin, and barony of Carlow, returned as a separate parish in the Parliamentary Report, but not distinct in the ecclesiastical division of the county.

KERMINCHAM, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Congleton (162) 5½ m. NW. Pop. 176.

A township in the parish of Swetenham and hundred of Northwich.

KERRIER, co. Cornwall.

Pop. 42,746.

A hundred, situated at the southern extremity of the county, terminated by Lizard's Point, containing eighteen parishes, and the borough of Helstone.

KERRY, co. Munster, I.

N to S. 67 m. E to W 52 m. in the broadest part. No. of acres, 1,040,189. Baronies, 8. Boroughs, 1. Market Towns, 6. Parishes, 83. Pop. 216,185. Memb. of Pt. 3. Diocese of Ardfer and Aghadoe, and Archdiocese of Cashel.

One of the most mountainous and pictur-

esque counties in the kingdom. It is bounded on the north by the county of Limerick, on the east and south by Cork county, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The peninsular barony of Corkaguiney terminates at Dudmore Head, the most westerly point of land in Europe. It is enclosed between Dingle and Tralee Bays, and is entirely covered with mountains, the most remarkable of which is St. Brandon's Promontory. The baronies of Iveragh and Dunkerron boast some few fertile sheltered vales, but are also wholly mountainous. A lofty, rugged, and almost inaccessible chain separates the counties of Cork and Kerry, though there is but one pass, which is called the Priest's Leap. But the greatest masses and the loftiest summits are assembled around the celebrated Lakes of Killarney. Mangerton is the most remarkable of the first class, and Carran Tual the highest point, not only here, but in Ireland, being elevated 3410 feet above the level of the sea. Besides the diminution of available land occasioned by such a mountainous occupancy, there is an additional cause of detraction arising from the vast extent of bog which spreads into every part of the county, 150,000 acres of which have been carefully surveyed at the expense of government, and the practicability of draining and cultivating them clearly pointed out by an eminent engineer. Hilly counties are generally well watered, but this unusually so. The Casheen formed by the union of the rivers Feale and Gale, is navigable for a distance of ten miles from the sea. The Lane, or Lune, is the channel through which the Lakes of Killarney discharge their surplus waters, and the Flesk contributes to augment their occasional overflow. The rapid Roughy, which is tributary to the Kenmare and the Mang, and navigable to Castlemain, was the northern boundary of the ancient county Palatine of Desmond. Besides these rivers, Kerry possesses several convenient bays and harbours: those of Dingle, Ventry, and Ballynaskelligs are safe and commodious for vessels of moderate burden; but Valentia, formed by an interposing island, is one of the safest havens in Ireland. Kenmare river, more properly called an estuary, extends many miles inland, and possesses a few small harbours or creeks. Lakes are numerous here, but of course the greater number less noticed, in consequence of the superior beauty of the famous chain of picturesque lakes in the vicinity of Killarney. Lough Cloney, however, has sometimes been compared with its great rivals. Trout and salmon are taken in the various lakes and rivers, and the coast fishery is pursued with success, but the once famous pilchard fishery established along the coast is lost, the fish having forsaken this ground. The nature of the surface is badly calculated for tillage, but supports numerous flocks of cattle. The black-cattle are very small, but remarkably hardy, and much esteemed, and

the horses are of a similar character. Cattle and butter constitute the chief exports of the county, and Cork is the great market for both. The mountains in general are composed of a clay-slate, interspersed with quartz, and good roofing-slate is quarried at Valentia, Caher and Beguish. The lowest districts recline upon a limestone, and here copper-ore, some of the rich ruby kind, has been raised, as at Ross island and elsewhere. Along the coast and inland also, the beautiful stone called Kerry Diamond, is found; the largest ever discovered was met with near Kerry Head. Pearls of some value are occasionally taken in Lough Leine, and the rivers of the county. Frieze, woollen stockings, and some cotton, are the only manufactures. The eight baronies into which the county is divided, are Clannaurice, Corkaguiney, Dunkerron, Glanerought, Iraghticonnor, Iveragh, Mangunihy, and Trughenackmy. The chief towns are Ardfert, anciently a city, Dingle, Kenmare, Cahersiveen, Killarney, Castle-Island, Blennerville, and the borough of Tralee. Iron and copper ores are found in many of the baronies, and the raising of copper and slates, the breeding of small horses and black cattle, the making of butter, and the expenditure of tourists in the summer and autumn, constitute the principal sources of support. There are medicinal springs of some estimation at Dingle, Tralee, Castlemain, Iveragh, and Fells Well. Amongst the curiosities of Kerry may perhaps be reckoned the red deer which range here in their primitive wildness, and the arbutus tree, which is indigenous, although reared with difficulty in lower latitudes. Pillar stones, bearing Ogham inscriptions, cromlechs, pillar-towers, and many remains of the Spanish intruders who infested this coast, are still in preservation. The O'Sullivans, O'Donoughoes, Mac Cartys, and Mac Elliotts were amongst the principal of the ancient dynasty of this wild and romantic district. Their descendants continue to dwell here, but do not inherit or possess the vast domains of their ancestors. There are two members returned to Parliament for the county, and one for the borough of Tralee.

KERRY, or CERI, co. Montgomery, N.W.

P. T. Newtown (174 $\frac{3}{4}$) 3 m. E b S. Pop. 2038. A parish and village in the hundred of Montgomery. The village consists of one handsome street ascending the slope of a gentle hill, and in the centre of the rich, fertile, and beautiful vale of Kerry. The church is a venerable and architectural structure; within are interred the remains of Richard Jones, Esq., a great benefactor to this parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 17l. 8s. 4d. It was anciently claimed by the Bishop of St. Asaph, but wrested from him by Giraldus Cambrensis. Flannel and baize are manufactured here, and the petty sessions for the upper division of the hundred are held in the village. The area of the parish occu-

pies 22,000 acres of land, 10,000 of which have lately been enclosed under the provisions of the Kerry enclosure act, passed in the year 1797. Richard Jones, Esq., formerly an officer in the navy, and a native of the place, endowed a freeschool in the village, with 120*l.* per annum, for educating, clothing, and apprenticing a certain number of children born in this parish; and the same benevolent person endowed the Sunday-school, with 30*l.* per annum, for instructing and supplying bread and cheese to the parish children.

KERSALL, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Ollerton (137) 5 m. SE. Pop. 82.

A hamlet in the parish of Kneesall and north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton.

KERSEY, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Hadleigh (64) 2 m. NW b W. Pop. 621.

A parish in the hundred of Cosford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; certified value 150*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, King's College, Cambridge. Here was formerly a priory, but whether of Benedictine monks or Augustine canons is uncertain.

KERSWELL ABBOT'S, co. Devon.

P. T. Abbot's Newton (190) 1½ m. S. Pop. 437.

A parish in the hundred of Haytor; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. at 11*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KERSWELL, KING'S, co. Devon.

P. T. Abbot's Newton (190) 4 m. SE b S. Pop. 679.

A parish in the hundred of Haytor; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of St. Marychurch, in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Marychurch vicarage.

KESGRAVE, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Ipswich (69) 4 m. E b N. Pop. 102.

A parish in the hundred of Carleford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; patron (1829) Sir J. G. Shaw, Bart.

KESH, or KICH, or CASH, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

Dublin 114 m. NW b N. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Drumkeeran and barony of Surg, situated upon the eastern bank of Lough Erne.

KESSINGLAND, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Lowestoff (114) 6 m. SSW. Pop. 579.

A parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lotingland; it formerly had a weekly market, and was a place of much greater importance than at present. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* The church,

which is dedicated to St. Edmund, has a lofty square steeple, containing five bells: the font, which is very ancient, is of an octagonal form, having on each of the eight sides the figure of a saint in a sitting posture, and underneath each of these, the figure of another saint, standing on a pedestal. The old church was considerably larger than the present structure, which was erected about 1694.

KESTON, co. Kent.

P. T. Bromley (10) 5 m. S b E. Pop. 252.

A parish in the hundred of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a dis. rectory and a [peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. On the west side of Holwood Hill are the remains of an immense Roman encampment; its form is elliptical, but approaching to a circle; it is surrounded by triple ditches and ramparts of vast height and depth, and measures nearly two miles in the outward circumference. At a short distance from the outer ditch is the spring-head of the river Ravensborne, from which the soldiers were supplied with water, and a plain way leading down to it can still be traced.

KESWICK, co. Cumberland.

London 291 m. NW b N. Pop. 1901.

M. D. Sat. Fair, Aug. 2, for leather and woollen yarn.

An ancient market-town and chapelry in the parish of Crosthwaite, ward of Alledale below Darwent, situated on the eastern side of the vale of Keswick, and on the banks of the lake of Derwentwater, in a most romantic tract of country, encompassed with rocky hills, rich in mineral productions, and watered by the rapid river Greta. On the north rises the lofty mountain of Skiddaw, and near its base is the lake of Bassenthwaite or Broadwater. The town consists of one long street, and the houses are built of stone; but it has somewhat declined from its former importance, in consequence of the exhaustion of the copper-mines in the neighbourhood. It was a place of some note in the beginning of the fourteenth century, as it appears that a customary market was then held here. The manor is now vested in the commissioners and governors of Greenwich Hospital, as part of the forfeited estate of the Earl of Derwentwater; and manor courts are held in the town-hall, at spring and autumn, when a constable is appointed for the government of the town. The parish church of Crosthwaite stands about three-quarters of a mile north-west of the town; and within the parish there are five chapels of ease, besides places of worship for Dissenters. In the town are a freeschool and a workhouse. The manufactures of Keswick consist principally of coarse woollens, but more recently, cloth of a finer texture has also been made here. On the Greta are corn-mills, and a forge worked by a water-wheel, for the construction of scythes, spades, and edge-

tools. Blacklead pencils are made here in considerable quantities; and though the copper-works are extinct, a vein of lead ore, which is very productive, is now worked not far from the lake of Derwentwater. There are in the town two museums of mineral specimens and other curiosities, collected by individuals, for public exhibition.

KESWICK, eo. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 101.

A parish in the hundred of Humbleyard; living, a rectory, with that of Intwood, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) J. Musket, Esq.

KESWICK, co. Norfolk.

P. T. North Walsham (123) 5 m. NE b E.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Baeton and hundred of Tunstead.

KESWICK, EAST, W. R. eo. York.

P. T. Wetherby (194) 5 m. SW. Pop. 296.

A township in the parish of Harewood and lower division of the wapentake of Skyraek.

KETLEY, co. Salop.

P. T. Wellington (142) 2 m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Wellington and hundred of Bradford, celebrated for its iron works. Here is a canal, which communicates with that of Shropshire.

KETTERING, co. Northampton.

London 74 m. NW b N. Pop. 3663. M. D. Sat. Fairs, Thurs. bef. Easter; Fri. bef. Whit - Sunday; Thurs. bef. Oct. 11, for horses and horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and pedlery; Thurs. bef. Dec. 21; and a Friday fortnight market for sheep and cattle.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Huxloe, situated on a gentle ascent, near a rivulet that runs into the Nen; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in sorting, working, combing, and spinning wool. The living is a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) Lord Sondes. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel, with a handsome tower and spire, containing eight bells and a set of chimes. The tower consists of three stories, in each of which are large windows of several compartments; the angles are flanked with double buttresses; under the embattled parapet runs an ornamented fascia, and at each corner is raised a small hexangular embattled turret; the whole surmounted by a handsome hexagonal crocketed spire, with three windows, diminishing in their size upwards, on the alternate sides. Here are two or three dissenting meeting-houses, a well-endowed freeschool, an almshouse for six poor widows, and the sessions-house for the county. Dr. John Gill was born here in 1697.

KETTERINGHAM, eo. Norfolk.

P. T. Wymondham (100) 4 m. E b N. Pop. 175.

A parish in the hundred of Humbleyard;

living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 131*l.* 6*s.*; patron (1829) E. Atkins, Esq. The church, which is ded. to St. Peter, contains several handsome monuments, amongst which is one to the memory of William Heveningham, Esq., one of the judges who decided the fate of Charles I. Keteringham Hall is a handsome seat, pleasantly situated, and surrounded with plantations.

KETTINS, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Cupar of Angus (53½) 1 m. SE.
Pop. 1215.

A parish and village, the former is about five miles in length and four in breadth, exclusive of the lands of Bandirran, which are detached, and surrounded by the shire of Perth, six miles to the south-west. It lies on the north side of the Sidlaw Hills, and is mostly enclosed, well-cultivated, and fruitful. The living is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The church, which was built in 1768, had formerly six subordinate chapels in different parts of the parish, viz., on the south side of the village, Denhead, South Coston, Muiry-Faulds, Piteur, and at the village of Peatie. The ruins of the ancient castles of Dores and Piteur are still visible; the latter gave the title of Baron to the family of Haliburton (now extinct). At a place, called Camp Muir, are vestiges of a temporary earthwork, thrown up by Agricola, and many stone coffins and rude urns, containing ashes and bones, have been met with in the vicinity. There is also a Danish monument, ornamented with figures, almost obliterated by age, at Baldowrie, in this parish.

KETTLE, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Falkland (24) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 2046.

A parish and village in the district of Cupar; the former including also the villages of Balmalcolm and Coalton. It contains 5668 Scotch acres, lying in the vale between Kinross and St. Andrew's, and watered by the river Eden, on the banks of which the soil is fruitful; while the uplands afford excellent pasture for cattle. Of freestone, limestone, ironstone, and muirstone, there are inexhaustible quarries; coal also of a very superior quality is obtained here; and many of the inhabitants are occupied in the manufacture of coarse linen. The living is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; patron, the Crown. The church was erected in 1636. Within this parish are two ancient circular camps, several barrows, and the remains of the castle of Clatto, once the residence of the Scatons, and a place of some strength and importance.

KETTLEBASTON, or **KETTILBASTON**, eo. Suffolk.

P. T. Bildeston (63) 2 m. NW b W.
Pop. 190.

A parish in the hundred of Cosford: living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in

K. B. 13*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. Thomas Fiske.

KETTLEBURGH, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Framlingham (87) 2 m. SW.
Pop. 360.

A parish in the hundred of Loes; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Earl of Gosford.

KETTLEBY-UPON-EYE, or **KETTLEBY BELER**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 1½ m. SW.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Melton Mowbray and hundred of Framland.

KETTLESBY, or **KETTESBY**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 6½ m. NNW.
Pop. with South Ormesby.

A parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory with that of South Ormesby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) C. B. Massingberd, Esq.

KETTLES HULME, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Macclesfield (167) 7 m. NE.
Pop. 354.

A township in the parish of Prestbury and hundred of Macclesfield.

KETTLESTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Fakenham (109) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 230.

A parish in the hundred of Gallow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KETTLETHORPE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 9 m. WNW. Pop. 399.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Well, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 28*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart.

KETTLEWELL, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 11 m. N.
Pop. with Starbotten, 663. Fairs, July 6, and Sept. 2, for sheep.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, formerly a market-town; it is situated at the foot of a steep hill, which, together with the village of Starbotten, was in 1686 nearly destroyed by a flood. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 91*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; patron (1829) R. Tennant, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1820, the original having been of very great antiquity, and much dilapidated.

KETTON, co. Rutland.

P. T. Stamford (89) 4 m. WSW. Pop. 797.

A parish in the hundred of East; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Tixover and a peculiar in the diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 107*l.*; church

ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Prebendary of Kelton, in Lincoln Cathedral.

KEVERNE, St., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Falmouth (269) 9 m. S b W. Pop. 2505.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Kerrier; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. James Pascoe.

KEW, co. Surrey.

London 6 m. W. Pop. 683.

A village and parish in the hundred of Kingston, agreeably situated on the southern bank of the Thames. In a court-roll of the manor of Richmond, in the time of Henry VII., this place is called Kay-hough, and in subsequent records Kay-o, probably from a quay on the hough, or low ground, by the river side; and hence its present appellation doubtless originated. This place has been chiefly distinguished as the site of a royal mansion, which was the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales, who held the property on lease. The freehold was purchased by George III., who enlarged the gardens belonging to the mansion, and erected, from the designs of Sir William Chambers and Mr. James Wyatt, a number of fanciful structures in different styles of architecture, which, however may be deemed mere summer-houses. There are only two which are worthy of notice, the Orangery and the Pagoda, which is 163 feet high, and was open to the public, until the absurdity of the visitors in carving their names on every plain piece of wood they could find, produced an order against their admission. Besides the garden belonging to the palace, Kew has long been celebrated for its botanic garden, which was enriched by George III. with a vast multitude and variety of exotic trees, shrubs, and plants, from every quarter of the globe. A catalogue of the plants in these gardens was published by Sir John Hill, under the title of *Hortus Kewensis*; and a much more elaborate and valuable work, with a similar title, was composed by Mr. Aiton in 1789; besides which, this collection has been made the subject of botanical publications, by L'Heritier de Bruttelle, and others. The old palace, in which Queen Charlotte died and all the royal family were brought up, a plain brick building, is still standing and occasionally visited by the royal family. An unfinished palace, built by Mr. Wyatt in conformity with the taste of George III., has since his death been pulled down. Kew was formerly a hamlet of the parish of Kingston; but in 1769 it was constituted by act of Parliament a distinct parish. The living is a vicarage with Petersham in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; certified value 5*l.*; patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church, ded. to St. Anne, is a brick structure, built and consecrated in 1714, on ground given to the parish by Queen Anne. It was designed as a chapel-of-ease to Kingston; and was erected instead of another, which had

been originally founded as a private chapel, in 1522. Among the persons interred here are Joshua Kirkby, F.R.S., who died in 1774; Gainsborough, the celebrated landscape painter; Zoffani, the painter; and Jeremiah Meyer, R.A., who died in 1789. Here is a charity-school, founded by Dorothy Lady Capel, who died in 1721; and also another seminary, called the King's Freeschool, founded and endowed in 1821, and the building belonging to it erected in 1824. The approach to this village, from the great western road, is by a stone bridge of seven arches over the Thames, besides a land-arch on each side, which was erected in 1789, and is now the property of a private individual. Kew is lighted with gas from Brentford.

KEW, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Wade Bridge (239) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. Pop. 1218.

A parish in the hundred of Trigg; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 11*s.* 0*½d.*; patron (1829) Thomas Pitt, Esq.

KEW STOKE, co. Somerset.

P. T. Axbridge (130) 9 m. NW b N. Pop. 429.

A parish in the hundred of Winterstoke; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Paul; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KEXBOROUGH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnsley (172) 4 m. NW b W. Pop. 440.

A township in the parish of Darton and upper division of the wapentake of Staincross.

KEXBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Gainsborough (149) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE b E. Pop. 171.

A township in the parish of Upton and east division of the wapentake of Well, parts of Lindsey.

KEXBY, E. R. co. York.

P. T. York (169) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E b N. Pop. 149.

A township in the parish of Catton and wapentake of Onse and Derwent.

KEYFENLYS, or KEYFENLEECE, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Rhayader (181) 10 m. Pop. 371.

A parish in the hundred of Keyfenlys; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 19*s.* 4*½d.*; patron, the Bishop of St. David's.

KEYFORD, LITTLE, co. Somerset.

P. T. Frome (103) 1 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A manor in the parish and hundred of Frome, long the property of the ancient family of Twyniho.

KEYHAM, or KEAME, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 6 m. E b N. Pop. 210.

A township and chapelry in the parish of

Rothley and hundred of East Goseote; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicar of Rothley and a peculiar of Rothley; certified value 50*l.*; chapel ded. to All Saints; patron, the Vicar of Rothley.

KEYMER, or KYMERE, co. Sussex.

P. T. Hurst Pierrepont (48) 2 m. ESE. Pop. 679.

A parish in the hundred of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Clayton, in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester, not in charge; patronage with Clayton rectory.

KEYNE, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Liskeard (224) 3 m. S. Pop. 153.

A parish in the hundred of West; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 18*s.* 6*½d.*; ann. val. P. R. 106*l.* 15*s.*; patron (1829) the Rev. W. Cory.

KEYNSHAM, co. Somerset.

Pop. 8036.

A hundred, situated on the northern extremity of the county, and bounded by the river Avon, which separates it from Gloucestershire; it contains sixteen parishes, including the town from which it takes its name.

KEYNSHAM, co. Somerset.

London 114 m. W. Pop. 1761. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, March 24, and Aug. 15, for cattle and cheese.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of the same name, situated on the south bank of the river Avon, over which is the county bridge, built of stone, and consisting of fifteen arches, leading to Gloucester; and another over the river Chew, which here falls into the Avon, leading to Bath. It is supposed to have derived its name from Keyna, daughter of Braganus, prince of the province of Wales, now called Brecknockshire, who is said to have been the foundress of the town, the site of which was previously a wild forest. The town is built upon a rock, replete with fossil ammonite, and consists of one street, nearly a mile in length. Here was formerly a considerable clothing-trade, which has now almost totally declined; but the poorer inhabitants are employed in spinning for those of Bradford and Shepton. Its chief trade now consists in malting. The petty session for the hundred are holden here. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bath and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; patron (1829) the Duke of Buckingham. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a large, handsome building, with a fine lofty tower, situated nearly in the centre of the town; it contains many ancient and curious monuments, and was appropriated to an abbey of black canons, which formerly existed here, and was founded by William, Earl of Gloucester. Here also is a good charity-school, where the children of the poor receive the rudiments of education.

KEYNSTON TARRANT, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE.
Pop. 220.

A parish in the hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 18*s.* 8*½d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Charles Hiley, Esq.

KEYSOE, co. Bedford.

P. T. Kimbolton (63) 4 m. SSW. Pop. 649.

A parish in the hundred of Stodden; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge.

KEYSTON, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Kimbolton (63) 6 m. NW b N.
Pop. 196.

A parish in the hundred of Leightonstone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 29*l.* 5*s.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) Earl Fitzwilliam.

KEYTHORPE, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market Harborough (83) 9 m. N b E.
Pop. 26.

A liberty in the parish of Tugby and hundred of Gartree.

KEYWORTH, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 7 m. SSE. Pop. 454.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 5*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron (1829) Lord Raneliffe.

KIBBLESTONE, co. Stafford.

P. T. Stone (111) m. adjacent. Pop. 1089.

A liberty in the parish of Stone and south division of the hundred of Pirehill.

KIBBLESWORTH, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Gateshead (272) 4 m. S b W.
Pop. 237.

A township in the parish of Lamesley and middle division of Chester ward.

KIBWORTH, BEAUCHAMP, or LOWER, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market Harborough (83) 6 m. NW b N.
Pop. 1372.

A parish in the hundred of Gartree, it formerly had a market which has long been disused; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 39*l.* 15*s.*; patron, Merton College, Oxford. The church, which is dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, chancel, two porches, and a steeple fifty-three yards in height. Here is a free grammar-school founded and supported on a liberal plan. The petty sessions for the hundred of Gartree are holden here occasionally.

KIBWORTH, HARCOURT, or UPPER, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market Harborough (83) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW.
Pop. 396.

A parish in the hundred of Gartree; living,

a curacy in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patron, Merton College, Oxford. Here is an ancient encampment, consisting of a large mount surrounded by a single ditch.

KID, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

Pop. with Pa.

An island of the parish of Kilcommon and barony of Erris, off Binwi Head, and to the north of the entrance of Broad Haven.

KIDBROOK, co. Kent.

Pop. 73.

A liberty in the hundred of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone.

KIDDERMINSTER, co. Worcester.

London 126 m. NW b N. Pop. 15,296.

M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Palm-Mon., for cattle, sheep, and pedlery; Holy Thurs.; June 20; Sept. 4; and Nov. 26; for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen cloths.

A large and populous market and corporation town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire. It stands on the river Stour, not far from its confluence with the Severn; and close to the town passes the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal. Members were returned to Parliament for this place in the reign of Edward I., but the privilege was lost by disuse. A charter of incorporation was granted by Charles I. in the twelfth year of his reign, the officers acting under which are a high bailiff, a recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty-five common-councilmen; who are empowered to make by-laws for regulating the commerce, government, and police of the town. The bailiff acts as justice of the peace and quorum, and sessions are regularly held for the trial of causes arising within the jurisdiction of the corporation. The lord of the manor also holds a court-baron; besides which there is a court of requests held once in three weeks for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. The livings are a vicarage and a curacy; the former valued in K. B. 30*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*; the latter not in charge; in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; patrons, Lord Foley and the Vicar of Kidderminster. The church, ded. to All Saints, is a spacious and venerable Gothic structure, with a lofty tower. There is another episcopal place of worship called St. George's Chapel, a handsome edifice in the Gothic or pointed style of architecture, erected in 1823, at the estimated expense of 16,401*l.*, under the sanction of the commissioners for building new churches and chapels. Over the altar is suspended a beautiful specimen of carpet weaving, exhibiting a picture of the Descent from the Cross, interesting as an example of the progress of arts and manufactures in the town; but it is to be lamented that this piece of modern tapestry has been cut and damaged, but by whom or from what motive could not be discovered. Here are chapels for the Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and Baptists. At the east end of the old church, adjoining the choir, is a room appropriated

to the free grammar-school, and in the town are two national schools and an infant school, besides which there are Sunday schools connected with the church, and others supported by the dissenters. Among the other charitable institutions are twelve almshouses, and a dispensary for the gratuitous supply of medicines to the sick. The town consists of ranges of buildings extending nearly a mile from north to south-east, and about half a mile in breadth; the streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and are kept clean by means of underground sewers, which prevent in some degree the inconvenience to which the inhabitants of the lower streets were formerly exposed from inundations. The town-hall is a large and handsome brick building, part of which is occasionally used as a prison; and there is a council-chamber for meetings of the corporation, beneath which is an open space for the meat market. Kidderminster was noted in the reign of Henry VIII. for the manufacture of broad cloth, afterwards for that of linsey-woolsey, and more recently for the making of crapes, bombazines, and poplins. In 1735, the manufacture of Scotch carpeting was introduced, and subsequently that of cut carpets was established, which sort of goods having been invented here has obtained the distinction of Kidderminster carpets. Brussels carpets are likewise made here in a style of excellence highly creditable to the skill and taste of the Kidderminster manufacturers, whose productions are said to be unrivalled for elegance of design and permanence and brilliancy of colour. In 1772, the number of the looms for weaving carpets used in the town and suburbs was about 250; but since that period the number has greatly increased. There is a considerable market for the sale of corn, held by charter on Thursdays; and a market on Saturdays, for butcher's meat and other provisions, has been established within a few years.

KIDDINGTON NETHER, co. Oxford.

P. T. Neat Eastone (69) 3 m. ESE.
Pop. with Upper Kiddington.

A parish in the hundred of Wootton, pleasantly situated on the river Glyne, which separates it from Upper Kiddington; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; patron (1829) Viscount Dillon. The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a very ancient structure. Here is an ancient mansion, situated on a gentle eminence, and pleasantly ornamented with an alternation of wood and water. In the garden is a font, in which it is said Edward the Confessor was baptized at Islip; it is of an octangular shape ornamented on the outside by tracery-work.

KIDDINGTON, UPPER, co. Oxford.

P. T. Neat Eastone (69) 3 m. SE b E.
Pop. with Nether Kiddington, 252.

A division in the parish of Kiddington and hundred of Chadlington. Here is the ruin

of the old parochial cross, comprising parts of the shaft and base.

KID HALL, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Leeds (189) 8 m. NE.
Pop. with Potterton, 124.

A hamlet in the parish of Berwick-in-Elmet lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack.

KIDLAND, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Rothbury (303) 12 m. NW b W. Pop. 62.

An extra-parochial district in the west division of Coquetdale ward; this mountainous district is most pleasantly situated and surrounded by fertile pastures; most of the surrounding hills are covered with rich verdure, and many of them are of a conical form; the glens which divide these eminences display a great variety of bold, sublime, and picturesque scenery. Here are the remains of some ancient British intrenchments.

KIDLINGTON, co. Oxford.

P. T. Woodstock (62) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 1153.

A parish in the hundred of Wootton; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patron annexed to Headship of Exeter College, Oxford, without institution.

KIDWELLY, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

London 226 m. W. Carmarthen 10 m. S.
Pop. 1733. M. D. Tues. and Frid. Fairs,
May 24; July 22; and Oct. 29; for cattle
and pedlery.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of the same name, situated on the banks of the river Gwendraeth, which, about a mile and a half hence, falls into another, called Gwendraeth-Fawr; from this junction, and the circumstance of their afterwards falling into Carmarthen Bay, the town derives its name, as the Welsh word Cidwelli signifies to go into one place. The town is divided into old and new, by the river, and united by a bridge; the former, now in a decayed state, was anciently defended by a strong wall; and over one of its old gates is the present town hall and prison. On an elevated spot are the ruins of an extensive castle, consisting of four uniform towers, said to have been erected in 1189, by Rhys, Prince of Wales. It was formerly noted for its clothing manufacture, but its chief trade is now in coals, raised about four miles hence, which are conveyed by a canal to the vessels lying in the docks, where there is also a very commodious quay. The manufactures are in iron and tin, there being an iron-foundry of considerable extent in the town, and a tin-mill at about a mile distant; the latter exports a large quantity of tin annually to all parts of the kingdom. The port has been latterly much improved by Lord Cawdor. The town, which is within the jurisdiction of the Duchy of Lancaster, was incorporated in the reign of Henry VI., and is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and twelve common-councilmen. The mayor holds two courts for the recovery of debts not exceeding 100*l.* The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; va-

lued in K. B. 7l. 10s. ; ann. val. P. R. 80l. ; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a very handsome structure, with a fine steeple 153 feet high. Here also are two chapels for dissenters, and a good grammar-school.

KIFTSGATE, co. Gloucester.

Pop. 11,194.

A hundred, situated on the northern side of the county, containing thirty-seven parishes, including the towns of Chipping Campden and Winchcombe.

KIGHBEARE, co. Devon.

P. T. Oakhampton (195) 2 m. NW. Pop. 116.

A hamlet in the parish of Oakhampton and hundred of Black Torrington.

KIL, *generally as a prefix to places in Ireland.* See *Kill*.

KILBAGIE, shire of Clackmannan, S.

Edinburgh 28 m. W b N. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Clackmannan, situated on the northern coast of the Firth of Forth, having a small harbour, or *pow*. On the introduction of threshing-mills into this shire, in 1787, one was erected here, and set in motion by water. There is also an extensive distillery of whiskey at this place.

KILBARCHAN, shire of Renfrew, S.

P. T. Paisley (50) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 4213.
Fair, 1st Wed. in July.

A considerable village and parish, the former of which, a neat well-built place, is inhabited chiefly by manufacturers; and has in the immediate vicinity several extensive bleach-fields. The parish is about nine miles in length, averaging four in breadth, is mostly enclosed, well-cultivated, and ornamented with many plantations of recent growth. Coal, limestone, freestone, and whinstone, are abundant, the former of which is found curiously embedded between strata of the two latter, the whin uppermost. The living is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Macdowal, of Milliken. The church is a commodious structure, rebuilt in 1724. There are also a relief meeting-house, and three benefit societies. The celebrated reformer, John Knox, was descended from an ancient family, who long resided in the now ruined castle of Ranfurly, in this parish; but whose surname was derived from the lands of Knock, in the parish of Renfrew, of which they were previously the proprietors.

KILBERRY, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Tarbert (140) 12½ m. SW b W. Pop. 1067.

A parish, united to that of Kilcalmonell, in the district of Kintyre, lying along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The surface is partly arable, but chiefly muir and heath, upon which various kinds of game are plentiful; the fisheries here are very productive. The living is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll. The church service is performed both in Gaelic and English. In the neighbourhood are the remains of ancient fortifications, several cairns, and a moss, in

which pieces of old brass armour have been found.

KILBIRNIE, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Beith (62) 2 m. SW. Pop: 1333.

A parish and village in the district of Cunningham, the latter of which is chiefly inhabited by silk manufacturers. This is an extensive tract, in general well cultivated, and very fertile, one-third, however, of the surface consists of muir, moss, and hills, upon which game is found in great plenty; and on one side of the parish is a fine loch, about two miles in length and one in breadth, abounding with pike and tench. The living is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Earl of Eglintoun. The castle of Kilbirnie, which once belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning, and was long the seat of the Crawfurds, Viscounts Garnock, is now a heap of ruins, having been burned down about eighty years ago.

KILBOURNE, co. Middlesex.

London 6 m. NW b W. Pop. with Pa. '

A hamlet in the parish of Hampstead and Holborn division, of the hundred of Ossulston, was at one time celebrated for its mineral spring. Here was formerly a priory, of which there are not at present any remains. This place has been rapidly increasing in extent and population for some years past. Coldbourne stream, which rises near Westend, Hampstead, and from which this place takes its name, passes through Kilbourne to Bayswater; and after supplying the Serpentine reservoir in Hyde Park, flows into the Thames, at Ranelagh.

KILBRANDON, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Oban (126) 11 m. SSW. Pop. 1492.

A parish, in union with that of Kilchattan, in the district of Lorn, bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, and including the Isle of Easdale, with several smaller islands, celebrated for their quarries of excellent slate. The coast abounds with various kinds of fish, and is indented by many good harbours. The surface is rather mountainous, and mostly appropriated to pasturage, though the valleys consist of arable land, well cultivated and productive. The living is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll. The Christian Knowledge Society have established, and maintain two schools here.

KILBRIDE, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Oban (126) 3 m. S. Pop. 1946.

A parish, in the district of Lorn, bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, the coast of which is high and rocky. The surface is rugged and mountainous, and game is abundant. The living is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll. The church is much dilapidated.

KILBRIDE, or **KILL-BRIDE**, shire of Bute, S.

P. T. Largs (79½) 18 m. SSW. Pop. 2714.

A parish in the Isle of Arran (which see). It

is fourteen miles in length, seven in breadth, and forms the northern portion of that island. The soil is admirably adapted for the culture of potatoes, which are the principal food of the inhabitants; and the air was formerly considered so mild and pure, as to be efficacious in restoring consumptive constitutions. The lofty mountain, Goatfield, is in this parish, and is noted for containing many beautiful specimens of Scotch pebbles. Freestone, limestone, marl, and blind-coal, are plentiful here; and upon the coast, which is indented by the two fine harbours, Lamblash and Loch Ransa; the fisheries are very productive, that of herrings in particular. The living is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Hamilton. The church is dedicated to St. Bridget. Broadwick Castle, which stands upon a well-wooded eminence, overlooking the sea, on the east side of the parish, was an ancient fortress, held by the English, in 1306, when it was surprised by the Scots, and the garrison put to the sword; it was demolished in 1456, by the Earl of Ross, and was afterwards rebuilt by James V., and garrisoned during the protectorate of Cromwell.

KILBRIDE, EAST, shire of Lanark, S.¹

P. T. Glasgow (43) 8 m. S.E. Pop. 3485. Sheep Marts, last Frid. in May, and two first Frid. in June (O. S.) Fairs, 4th Tues. in June; 2d Tues. in Aug.; and 2d Tues. in Nov.; for cows.

A parish and village in the Middle ward, the latter of which was erected into a burgh of barony, in the reign of Anne, and had a weekly market, now disused. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of cotton for the Glasgow merchants; and here is a relief meeting-house. The parish, united with that of Torrance in 1589, is about ten miles in length, and averages three and a half in breadth; the greater portion of it is arable; and the remainder affords good pasturage for sheep. Limestone and ironstone abound, and there are some coal-mines in the vicinity; petrifications also, with various other natural curiosities, are frequently met with here. The living is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Crown. The church was rebuilt in 1774. A fine silver Faustina and other coins have been found on Castle Hill, the site of a Roman fort, near the river Clyde. This was the birth-place of the celebrated brothers, Dr. William Hunter, and John Hunter, the eminent anatomist.

KILBRIDE, WEST, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Largs (79½) 8 m. S. Pop. 1371.

A parish in the district of Cunninghame, stretching six miles along the Firth of Clyde, and about three miles in breadth. The face of the country is mountainous, and the soil rather barren than otherwise; but it is finely diversified with fine natural woods, particularly surrounding the romantic glen of Southennan, the wild beauty of which is

enhanced by a series of cascades, and the ruins of an old chapel. Ardneel Bank is also worthy of admiration, as a delightfully sequestered spot. In Auld Hill, are quarries of excellent millstone, and its summit is crowned with the remains of a circular fort. Here also stood a castle of the Killmarnock family; and the ancient castle of Portincross, near which one of the ships of the Spanish Armada was wrecked in 1588, was once the occasional residence of the kings of Scotland. The living is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Earl of Eglintoun, who is the proprietor of the House of Southannan, formerly belonging to the Semples. The church is remarkable only for its mean appearance. A recent influx of strangers have considerably increased the population of the parish. Robert Simpson, M. D., late professor of mathematics, in the University of Glasgow, and translator of Euclid, was born here.

KILBUCHO, shire of Peebles, S.

P. T. Broughton (27) 3 m. SW. Pop. 328.

A parish four miles and a half from east to west, by three from north to south, and comprising about 4500 acres. The surface exhibits two parallel ridges of hills, producing only heath and grass, with a valley between them, and another to the northward, consisting of arable land in a state of cultivation. Living, in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Dickson family. The church is dedicated to St. Bega. The hill of Carden rises to the height of 1400 feet above the level of the sea, and on that of Corscrine the English pitched their camp just before the battle of Biggar. A monastery once existed here, and on the north-east side of the parish is a tumulus, apparently in connexion with others to be met with in the adjoining parishes.

KILBURN, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 7 m. NNE. Pop. 493.

A township in the parish of Horsley and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

KILBURN, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Easingwold (213) 7 m. N b W. Pop. of Pa. 530. Of To. 500.

A parish and township within the liberty of Rippon; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York, of the certified value of 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 65*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Archbishop of York.

KILBY, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 6 m. SSE. Pop. 409.

A parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 44*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron (1829) Sir H. Halford, Bart.

KILCAIGOW, shire of Lanark, S.

P. T. Lanark (32) 3 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Carluke, and in the upper ward. The Roman Watling Street passed here, and is yet distinctly visible on Kilcaigow Law.

KILCALMONELL, shire of Argyll, S.P. T. Tarbert (140) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop. 2511.

A parish in union with that of Kilberry, in the district of Kintyre, and including the seaport of Tarbert, (which see.) These parishes, which form the most northern part of the celebrated peninsula of Kintyre, anciently Cantyre, extend sixteen miles from north to south, along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, and average about four in breadth. The greater portion of the surface consists of heath and muir, ill adapted for cultivation, though it is diversified with patches of arable, tolerably productive, when the sudden transitions of the climate are taken into account. The herring-fishery has been long attended with success, and the recent improvement in that pursuit has caused a proportionate increase of population. Living, in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll. The churches, in which both the Gaelic and English languages are used, are about five miles asunder, with Loch Tarbert, about a mile across, intervening. The isthmus was formerly defended by a chain of three forts, of which some vestiges may still be traced, as also of several old castles, two of them on Dunskeig Hill, commanding the entrance to the Loch, one having vitrified remains, the other massive stone walls. There are many cairns scattered here and there over the face of this district.

KILCHALUMKILL, shire of Sutherland, S.P. T. Golspie (228) 5 m. NE.
Pop. with Clyne.

A village in the parish of Clyne, occupying a romantic site on the northern border of Loch Brora. From a stone cross discovered here some years ago, it is thought this place was once consecrated to interment. The ancient relic has been re-erected, and still remains near the spot where it was found.

KILCHATTAN, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Oban (126) 18 m. S b W. Pop. 1152.

An ancient parish in the district of Lorn, now united to that of Kilbrandon, (which see).

KILCHENZIE, shire of Argyll, S.P. T. Campbeltown (176 $\frac{1}{2}$) 4 m. W b N.
Pop. with Killean.

An ancient parish united to that of Killean, in the district of Kintyre. It lies on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, and its church, dedicated to St. Kenneth, has been long in ruins.

KILL-CHOAN, shire of Argyll, S.P. T. Arasaig (166) m.
Pop. see Ardnamurchan:

An ancient parish in the district of Argyll,

now forming, with several others, the very extensive parish of Ardnamurchan, (which see.) It comprised the whole peninsula, now known by the latter name, which is sixteen miles in length by about four and a half in breadth, and is remarkable as the most westerly part of the mainland of Great Britain.

KILCHOMAN, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Port-Askaig (20) m. SW. Pop. 3960.

A parish in the district of Isley, extending twenty miles along the western coast of the Atlantic, and six miles in breadth. It is deeply indented by the two arms of the sea Loch-Grinnart and Loch-in-Daul, the latter of which forms a safe and commodious harbour. Inland there is a fine piece of water, covering 100 acres, and well stocked with trout, with a strongly fortified island in the centre, to which Macdonald of Islay, in 1588, retreated before the Macleans, whom he afterwards defeated. A considerable tract of muir in this parish is appropriated to pasturage, upon which also there is an abundance of game. An extensive manufacture of linen employs a number of the inhabitants, and others are occupied at the lead-mines on the estate of Freeport. Living, in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; patron, the Crown. The church stands conveniently in the middle of the parish.

KILCHONAN, shire of Perth, S.

An ancient parish now forming part of the parish of Fortingull, (which see).

KILCHOUSLAN, shire of Argyll, S.

An ancient parish, now comprehended in that of Campbeltown, (which see).

KILCHRENAN, shire of Argyll, S.P. T. Dalmally (99 $\frac{1}{2}$) 11 m. W b S. Pop. 591.

A parish in union with that of Dalavich, in the district of Lorn, twelve miles in length, eight in breadth, and containing 61,440 Scotch acres. It lies on both sides of Loch Awe, and includes twelve of its beautiful islands, among which is the picturesque Inis-Channel, graced with the ivy-clad ruins of a stately castle once the chief residence of the ancestors of the Dukes of Argyll; and near it is Inis-Eraith, celebrated by Ossian as the island, whither Duara was beguiled by the traitor Eraith, and upon which there are the ruins of an old chapel. These islands are all richly wooded even to the brink of the lake. Heath prevails over the surface of the district, except on the margin of Loch Awe, where there are considerable tracts of good arable and pasture land. Living, in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll, who has liberally allotted a large farm for the use of the minister. The churches, situated about seven miles from each other, are neat and commodious structures. Several schools have been established here, to the great benefit of the inhabitants.

KILCHRIST, shire of Ross, S.

An ancient parish, now comprehended in that of Urray.

KILCONQUHAR, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Colinsburgh (28½) 1 m. S.E. Pop. 2317. Fairs, May 14, and Nov. 8.

A parish and considerable village in the district of St. Andrew's, situated on the northern coast of the Frith of Forth. The parish contains about 3000 acres of fertile, well-cultivated land, with nearly 300 of sandy plains, termed links, affording shelter for numerous rabbits; and in the northern part coal and limestone are got in great abundance. It includes also the market-town of Colinsburgh, and the villages of Barnyards and Earl's Ferry, near the latter of which rubies, of a good water, are frequently found upon the shore. A little to the south of the village of Kilconquhar is a beautiful lake, abounding with pike and eels, of remarkable size, and there is a cave at Kilcraig-point, whither Macbeth sought refuge from the vengeance of Macduff, after the murder of Duncan, king of Scotland. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving, tanning, and the manufacture of shoes. Living, in the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife; patron, the Earl of Balcarras, who derives title from the beautiful family mansion of the Lindsays, in the parish. There are several other elegant seats deserving notice, the principal of which, Rives Castle, is still a noble structure, though time has shorn it of much of its former magnificence.

KILDA, ST., shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Harris 60 m. W. Lat. 57 50 N. Pop. about 100.

An island, the most distant of the Hebrides, three miles in length, two in breadth, nine and a half in circumference, and surrounded with rocks, dangerous of approach, and lofty precipices, inaccessible on every side, except at the only landing-place in a small bay on the south-east; and even there the passage leading to the interior is so contracted and extremely steep, that a few persons only, by hurling stones from the summits of the rocks on either hand, might successfully repel the most hostile attack. The whole surface is rugged, rising into several high mountains; but the soil, which is naturally unproductive, has been rendered tolerably fertile, and produces early crops of barley, oats, potatoes, and culinary herbs, for the use of the inhabitants, the male proportion of which is chiefly employed in fishing and fowling; the fowlers are remarkably dexterous in their occupation, fastening themselves in couples, one at each end of a cow-hide rope, by which they alternately descend from the loftiest cliffs to the frightful length of thirty fathoms, and at the imminent hazard of destruction, there search among the cavities for wild fowl and eggs, with astonishing success. Among the various kinds of birds thus taken is the

solan goose; but that most highly esteemed by the natives is the fulmar, which supplies oil for the lamp, ointment for wounds, down for the bed, and the most nutritious food for the body; the female lays but one egg during the season of incubation, and to plunder her nest is considered an act of the highest degree of criminality. The village, which is situated about a quarter of a mile from the landing-place, on a rivulet, originating in the union of several springs, consists of one wide street, formed by two rows of houses built of freestone, and each comprising one apartment for the family, and another for the cattle; it is called *Their Country*, in contradistinction to *The North Country*, a name given to the small isles of Borcraay and Soay, which lie at the distance of six miles hence, and afford excellent pasturage for a great number of sheep. The Gaelic is the only language spoken here, in which the minister explains the English Bible to the inhabitants, for which he receives about 25l. a-year, left by a Mr. Macleod, the laird of which name is the sole proprietor of St. Kilda, and his steward annually collects the rents from the produce of the island. The storms during the equinoxes are extremely violent here. In 1730 the small-pox, brought by one of the natives from Harris, made such dreadful havoc here, that only four adults escaped death. This remote spot is also noted as having been the place of imprisonment and of the mysterious death of Lady Grange, in 1733.

KILDALE, N^W.R. co. York.

P. T. Stokesley (237) 6 m. E. Pop. 209.

A parish in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10l. 3s. 4d.; ann. val. P. R. 150l.; church ded. to St. Cuthbert; patron (1829) R. Bell Livesay, Esq. Here was formerly a castle belonging to the Earls of Northumberland; in the park, about 1312, the friars of the holy cross began to build an oratory, but the place was interdicted; the site appears to be designated by what is now called Percy Cross.

KILDALTON, shire of Argyll, S.

Pop. 2427.

A parish in the island and district of Islay, about fifteen miles in length and six in breadth, lying on the south-east side of the island, where there are several good harbours and anchoring places; of these, Loch Knock is the principal; and at the village of Lagamhuilin, three miles to the south-west, there is a quay, from which black-cattle and horses are exported in great numbers, also linen-yarn, the chief manufacture of the neighbourhood. The living is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; patron, the Crown. The church stands near the farm of Baille Naughton. Besides the parochial school, there is an excellent charity-school, with a commodious dwelling-

house for the master. On the promontory of Dun Aidh are vestiges of a Danish fort and the ruins of Dun-Naomhaig, formerly the seat of the Macdonalds, are still conspicuous.

KILDONAN, shire of Sutherland, S.

P. T. Golspie (228) 15 m. N b E. Pop. 565.

A parish, extending twenty miles in length, and in the broadest part eight miles, diminishing till it becomes no more than a quarter of a mile in breadth. It is intersected by the river Helmsdale and three of its tributary streams, which respectively give name to the districts, Strath, Tilney, Frigh, and Strath Beg. There are ten lochs within the limits of this parish, the surface of which is mountainous and heathy, except in the valleys, where the soil is tolerably fertile. The inhabitants speak only the Gaelic language. The living is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; patron, the Countess of Sutherland. The church is dedicated to St. Donan. On each side of the river are several cairns and tumuli, which communicate with each other by subterranean passages under the stream. Here are also some Pictish remains.

KILDRUMMY, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Alford (123) 6 m. W b N. Pop. 496.

A parish in the district of Alford, about two miles and a half square, lying in an extremely fertile valley, watered by the river Don, the banks of which are adorned with extensive natural woods. The living is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown. The church is a venerable structure. Here are the ruins of Kildrummy Castle, once the seat of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.

KILDWICK, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 4 m. SSE.
Pop. of Pa. 9595. Of To. 175.

A parish and township in the east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, situated on a hill, on the road from Keighley to Skipton, on the banks of the river Aire; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the West Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 107. 8s. 1½d. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, the choir of which is extended to an unusual length, whence it has acquired the name of the Lang Kirk in Craven: it contains a monument of Sir Robert de Serton, exhibiting a recumbent statue of the knight in link mail, an exact counterpart to that of his contemporary, Sir Adam de Middleton, at Ilkley.

KILFINAN, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Inverary (114) 30 m. SSE. Pop. 1839.

A parish in the district of Cowal, fifteen miles in length, and averaging four and a half in breadth. It is bounded on the west and south by an arm of the sea, called Loch Fyne, across which there are two ferries, one at Otter to Kilmichael, the other on the high road to Tarbert in Kintyre; another ferry crosses "The Kyles," a sound which

separates this parish from the Isle of Bute, and in which there is secure anchorage for vessels of any burden. The surface is rugged, and intersected by a small river, which divides it into two unequal portions, the southern being the most extensive, and called The Kerry, a name often given to the whole parish; the northern division is termed Otter, from a sand-bank projecting in a serpentine form upwards of a mile into Loch Fyne. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries, and possess many small vessels adapted for the herring fishery, which is prosecuted with much success. The living is in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll; patron, Mr. Lamont. On a rocky point of the coast, about a mile from the church, are remains of the castle of Macewen, the ancient chief of a clan, whose descendants still reside upon the estate. Here also are the ruins of the castles of Towart and Asgo, both demolished by the Marquis of Argyll, in the troublesome time of Charles I., whose cause was espoused by their owners, the Lamonts, ancestors of the family now residing at Aird-Lamont, a beautiful seat at the southern extremity of the parish, commanding prospects over the firth of Clyde and the neighbouring coasts and islands.

KILFINICKEN, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Aros (150) 15 m. SSW. Pop. 3967.

A parish, united to the ancient parish of Kilviceuen or Kilvickeon, in the isle and district of Mull. It forms the south-west portion of Mull, extending twenty-two miles in length by twelve in breadth, and comprises also the celebrated island of I-Colm-Kill, from which it is separated by the narrow channel or sound of I. The coast, which is bold and rocky, is indented by several creeks and harbours, the principal of which are Barachan, Polltairve, Loch Lalich, and Loch Screadan, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, running twelve miles into the parish, and forming noble roadsteads at Kilfinichen and a place called The Narrows, at its upper extremity. The surface is generally mountainous and barren, fit only for pasturage, and is divided into two natural districts, termed Ross and Brolass, by a ridge of hills stretching from east to west, the entire length of the parish. Marble, granite, freestone, limestone, and coal, are found here, and basaltic pillars, like those of Staffa; also some remarkable caves appear in various places. The fisheries employ a great number of the inhabitants, while others are occupied in the manufacture of kelp. The living is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll. The church, which is old and much dilapidated, is in the district of Ross. The natives, though in other respects not given to superstition, retain an opinion, handed down by tradition, that the spirit of the last individual committed to the earth hovers about the cemetery till its

place is supplied by another, of whom it takes charge.

KILGERAN, or **CIL-GERAN**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Cardigan (239) 4 m. SE. Pop. 862.
Fairs, Aug. 21, and Nov. 12. M. D. Wed.
now discontinued.

An ancient town in the parish and hundred of Kilgeran, situated upon the river Teifi. The town, which is without any regular plan, contains chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, but the church stands at a little distance. The place is governed by a portreeve, aldermen, and burgesses. The portreeve, who is lord of the manor for the time being, holds a court-leet here twice in each year. The living is a dis. rectory in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.*, ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; patron, the King. Every burgess has an undisputed right of opening a quarry within the lordship, in consequence of which many quarries of excellent slate are worked here, and a valuable export-trade carried on from the port of Cardigan. There is also a manufacture of strong shoes here, which employs many hands, and the salmon-fishery of the Teifi is an incessant source of profit, and an auxiliary to subsistence, almost every poor person being an accomplished fisherman, and proprietor of a species of boat called a coracle, a simple invention, of early origin, and well known to this day both in Wales and Ireland. The castle, once the great boast of Kilgeran, is now much ruined. The magnificent remains occupy the crown of a lofty and precipitous rocky promontory, standing boldly out into the river, and all tourists are recommended to survey its noble proportions, and to enjoy the fine landscape which it helps to compose, from the surface of the water only. There are some monuments of ancient dates within the parish church.

KILGERRAN, or **CILGERRAN**, co. Pembroke.

P. T. Cardigan (239) 4 m. SW. Pop. 862.
M. D. Wednes.

A town and parish in the hundred of Kilgerran, situated on the bank of the river Teifi, consisting of one irregularly-built street; on the opposite side of the river are the remains of a castle. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The town is governed by a portreeve.

KILGWRWG, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 6 m. ESE. Pop. 113.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, of the certified value of 14*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 62*l.*; patron, the Archdeacon of Llandaff.

KILHAM, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 7½ m. NW b W.
Pop. 246.

A township in the parish of Kirk Newton and west division of Glendale ward.

KILHAM, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 5½ m. NNE.
Pop. 971. Fairs, Aug. 21, and Nov. 12, for horses and beasts.

A parish partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Dickering, nearly a mile and a quarter long, running from east to west. It is pleasantly situated amidst the Wold hills, in a fertile soil; and seems to have been formerly of much greater importance than at present, having once had a market which is now disused. The living is a dis. vicarage, and a peculiar of the Dean of York; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 106*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious edifice, with a lofty tower; patron, the Dean of York. A free grammar-school was founded here by Lord D'Arcy, in the reign of Charles I. Here, after a wet autumn, the Vipsey, or Gipse, bursts out, and the violence of the spring, when it first issues from the ground, is said to be so great, that a man on horseback may ride under its arched stream.

KILKHAMPTON, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Stratton (222) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 1024.

A parish in the hundred of Stratton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*; patron (1829) Lord Cartaret. The church, which is ded. to St. James, is a light and handsome edifice, consisting of three aisles divided by slender pillars, supporting obtuse pointed arches, and containing many handsome monuments, amongst which is one to the memory of Sir Bevil Grenville, who was killed in the celebrated battle of Lansdown, near Bath.

KILL, or **KILL OF THE GRANGE**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 7 m. S. Pop. 974.

A parish in the half-barony of Rathdown, intersected by the new line of road from Dublin to Bray; living, a curacy in the dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 42*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* per annum. It is one of six benefices, constituting the union of Monkstown; patron, the Dean of Christ Church. Here are the interesting remains of an ancient church, and a cemetery wherein the members of some families of rank are interred.

KILL, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Naas (19) 4 m. NE.
Pop. of Pa. 686. Of Vil. 310.

A village and parish in the barony of Salt partly, but partly also in that of Naas barony in the same county; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the rectory of Lyons, and possessing a church, a parsonage, and seventeen acres of glebe; patron, the King. Area of parish, 1456 acres. Here is a school upon Erasmus Smith's foundation.

KILLACONENAGH, or KILLAGHANE-NAGH, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Castletown (258) 4 m. SW. Pop. 6159.

A parish in the united baronies of Bear and Bantry, situated upon Bear Haven; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 170*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.* per annum; it is united to the rectories and vicarages of Kilnamanagh and Killkatern, and possesses a church and vicarage house. The rectory is inappropriate in Lord Castlehaven.

KILLADERRY. See *Philipsdown*.

KILLADOON, or KILLADOWN, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Leixlip (10) 5 m. SW. Pop. with Celbridge.

A parish in the barony of Salt; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, constituting part of the union of Celbridge, of which the King is patron. Here is the seat of the Earl of Leitrim.

KILLADOON, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Boyle (107) 9 m. NW. Pop. 1187.

A parish in the barony of Tiragherill, situated upon Lough Arrow; living, a vicarage, united to the vicarages of Killmastrany and Shancoe, in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; ann. val. of commutation for tithes, 38*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.*, of which 19*l.* 7*s.* 8¾*d.* are payable to the lay impropriator. The church is in the parish of Killmastranny.

KILLADREENY, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Newtown M'Kenedy (21) 1 m. SE. Pop. with Lower Newcastle.

A parish in the barony of Newcastle; living, a chapelry united to the vicarage of Lower Newcastle, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin. Here are the ruins of a small chapel.

KILLAG, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Taghmon (103) m. S. Pop. 356.

A small and retired parish in the barony of Bargy, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Mulrankan.

KILLAGAN, or KILLYGLEN, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballymoney (150) 7¾ m. SE. Pop. 830.

A parish in the barony of Kilconway, much encumbered with bog, and divided into two nearly equal parts by the river Main, which rises in the vicinity. The living is a grange in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh, constituting part of the corps of the prebend of Connor. See *Connor*.

KILLAGH, or KILLEAD, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Glenavy (96) 4 m. N. Pop. 6958.

A parish in the barony of Massareene; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 700*l.* per annum; pa-

tron, the Earl of Massareene. It possesses a church, glebe-house, and seventeen acres of land. There is a poor-school here, sustained by the incorporated society, the school-house having been erected by the Rev. P. Johnston. The linen manufacture occupies the population.

KILLAGH, or KILLAHA, anciently **DE BELLO LOCO**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Killarney (224) 6 m. SE. Pop. 2376.

A parish in the barony of Magunihy, adjoining the river Flesk; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel. It is united to the vicarage of Kilgavin, in which parish the church of the union is situated. There are three schools in this parish, at which 150 boys are instructed in English. A priory of regular canons was founded here by Geoffrey de Mariscis, sometime in the reign of Henry III., and the prior sat as a lord in Parliament. The edifice was of stately proportion and of a beautiful dark-coloured marble.

KILLAGH, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castletown Delvin (49) 3 m. S. Pop. 373.

A small parish in the barony of Delvin; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Drumcree; patron, the King. Area of parish, 1291 acres.

KILLAGHIN, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Tralee (187) 6 m. N. Pop. 1180.

A parish in the barony of Clanmaurice; living, one of seven vicarages, which constitute the union of Killflyn, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; patron, the Earl of Cork; value, per commutation for tithes, 126*l.*, of which the lay impropriator receives 84*l.* See *Ballynacourty* and *Killflyn*.

KILLAGHTAN, or KILLAGHTON, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballinasloe (90) 6 m. SW. Pop. 2252.

A parish, partly in Clonmacnoon, but mostly in the barony of Killconnel, containing the hamlets of Ballinakella, Sillane, and Ardress; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; producing, by commutation for tithes, 185*l.* per annum; possessing a church and parsonage, and forming part of the union of Aughrim.

KILLAGHTEE, or KILLAGHTY, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Killybegs (158) 3½ m. SE. Pop. 4545.

A parish in the barony of Bannagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, with a parsonage, upon a glebe of sixty-four acres. Here are two Sunday-schools, supported by private subscription; and the London Hibernian Society sustain a school here also.

KILLAGHY, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Donaghadee (122) 3 m. W.

A chalybeate spa in the parish of Donaghadee and barony of Ards.

KILLAGHY, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kilkenny (75) 11 m. NW.

Pop. with Tullaroan.

A parish in the barony of Crannagh; living, a rectory impropriate in J. B. Stopford, Esq. in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin. An abbey was founded here in the year 548, in which St. Sinchell, the elder, who died at the advanced age of 130, was interred. This parish pays no proxy.

KILLAGHY, or KILLAHY, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Knoctopher (80) 7 m. S. Pop. 1639.

A parish in the barony of Knoctopher; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Rosinan. Church in ruins. The rectory impropriate in the Ladies A. and G. Fitzpatrick.

KILLAGHY, King's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ballyboy (75) 3 m. E. Pop. 3575.

A parish in the barony of Ballyboy; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and glebe-house, and yielding 186*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.*, by commutation for tithes, the lay impropriator receiving 119*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.* of this amount; patron, the Earl of Mountrath. Area of parish, 11,372 acres.

KILLAHENY, or KILLAHINY, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Tarbert (159) 14 m. SW. Pop. 1803.

A parish in the barony of Iraghticonnor, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoc and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 124*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* It is one of ten vicarages, which constitute the union of Aghavallin; patron, T. Stoughton, Esq., to whom the sum of 83*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* is payable as impropriator.

KILLAHURLER, or KILLMAIN, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Arklow (49) 5 m. W. Pop. 562.

A parish in the barony of Arklow; living, a curacy in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 27*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.* It is one of five parishes, which constitute the union of Arklow. Here are the famous Wicklow gold-mines. The rectorial tithes are in the archbishop, although it would appear that they should have been restored to the curacy, conformably to the will of Archbishop King.

KILLALA, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

Dublin 192 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 3650. Of To. 1406. Fairs, May 6; Aug. 17; and Nov. 8.

A market-town in the parish of the same name and barony of Tyrawley, situated on a bay to which it gives name, upwards of

five miles in breadth at the mouth of the river Moy. The town, although the seat of a bishop, and containing the cathedral of the diocese of Killala, is an insignificant place. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killala and archdiocese of Tuam, constituting the corps of the deanery; patron, the King. The cathedral is used as the parish church, and the deanery-house is in the town. The see of Killala was founded in the fifth century, probably by St. Patrick, who converted seven princes, and 12,000 of their subjects, by his preaching, in the country of Tyrawley; and it was united to that of Achonry in the year 1607. The united sees extend into the counties of Mayo and Sligo, and are separated from each other by the river Moy and the Ox Mountains. The area of Killala diocese covers 314,300 acres, and the bishop's lands amount to 53,000 acres. The united sees measure seventy miles in length by an average breadth of twenty-one. There are thirty-two benefices in Killala diocese, and twenty-nine in that of Achonry. The Crown presents to the deaneries; all the other livings are in the Bishop's patronage. The chapter is composed of a dean, precentor, archdeacon, and five prebendaries. The only manufactures conducted here are those of coarse linen and woollen; but the great abundance of both flat and round fish which frequent this bay, affords occupation to many hands. Here is a freeschool of thirty-five boys, and as many girls, on the foundation of Erasmus Smith; besides a Baptist Society's school, of sixty-six boys and thirty-four girls. In the year 1798 a body of French, under General Humbert, landed here, and kept possession of the bishop's palace and the town for thirty-two days (see Stock's Narrative): during this unfortunate period, many of the records of the diocese were destroyed by fire. There is an ancient pillar-tower in the village, without any appearance of an ecclesiastical establishment in its vicinity.

KILLALIATHAN, or KILLAHALEHAN, or KILLONEHAN, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Croome (131) 3 m. N. Pop. 1138.

A parish, partly in Coshma and partly in Pobblebrien barony; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, producing, by commutation for tithes, 124*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* It is united to St. Munchin, Killcoyn, and Drediharsna, constituting thereby the corps of the Prebend of St. Munchin.

KILLALIATHAN, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Charleville (144) 12 m. W b S.

Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Connello, adjoining the Awmallow river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 40*l.* per ann.; patroness, Lady

Muskerry. It possesses a church, but no residence for the vicar.

KILLALLAN or KILLALLON, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Athboy (39) 7 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 1838. Of Hamlet, 80.

A parish in the barony of Demifore, in which there is a hamlet of the same name; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, parsonage, and glebe of fifty-eight acres; valued, by commutation for tithes, 32*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* It is united to the vicarage of Killoah, and extends over a surface of about 6480 acres.

KILLALOE, co. Clare, Munster, I.

Dublin 110 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 6548. Of To. 1002. Fairs, April 12; May 31; Sep. 3; and Oct. 20.

Anciently a city, though now an humble town, in the parish of Killaloe and barony of Tullagh, situated upon the noble river Shannon, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of nineteen arches. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, but the deanery consists of the rectories of Killkeary and Dromineer, besides the vicarages of Ballynaclough and Terryglass, which union possesses two churches and two glebe-houses; patron of the Deanery, the King. The Bishopric of Kill-la-Lua, or the church of St. Lua, was founded in the fifth century, and the sees of Iniscaltry and of Roscrea were annexed to it in the twelfth century. The diocese, thus augmented, extends over an area of 628,500 acres, and embraces parts of Clare, Tipperary, King's and Queen's counties, Galway and Limerick. In 1752 this diocese was again increased by the annexation of the see of Killfenora. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and seven prebendaries. There are 150 denominations of parishes in the diocese, which appear to be reduced by unions, to fifty-nine benefices. The cathedral is an interesting object; it extends about 200 feet in length, is ornamented with a beautiful east window, and possesses a venerable appearance. Donald, king of Limerick, is said to have been its founder, in the year 1160. It now serves as the parish church. Near it are shown the Oratory of St. Lua, and the Mausoleum of Brian Boromhe. The Bishop's Palace, also called Clarisford House, is beautifully situated in the centre of a noble demesne on the western bank of the Shannon. It is the most elegant see-house in the kingdom, and was erected during the prelate of Bishop Fowler. There were formerly manufactures of stuffs, camlets, and serges in the town, but they are now unhappily extinct. The improvement of the navigation by an auxiliary canal, which a ledge of rocks across the Shannon rendered necessary, has contributed to benefit the place, and the discovery of an excellent slate-

quarry adjacent to the river, is likely to add to the few sources of maintenance possessed by the poor. The Imperial Mining Company are in possession of the quarry. The wool trade brings some capital into this district, and the salmon and eel fisheries here are very valuable. The diocesan school of Killaloe has been dissolved, and its funds annexed to those of the district school of Limerick, Killaloe, and Kilfenora dioceses. There is an Hibernian Society's school of seventy-five boys and thirty-one girls in the parish, and a school of sixty-six boys in the town, supported by the bishop. An abbey was founded here about the end of the sixth century, by Molua-Lobhar, or St. Lua the Leper, of Hy-Figinte, in North Munster. He was the son of Carthar and Sochla, and was succeeded by St. Flannan, who was consecrated bishop of this place in the year 639.

KILLALOE, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Callen (80) 2 m. N. Pop. with Callen.

A parish in the barony of Shellilogher; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Callen.

KILLALOGUE, or ST. TULLOGE, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wexford (94) m. Pop. with Wexford.

A small parish in the barony of Forth; living, a denomination in the union of Wexford, in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin.

KILLALONE, or KILLALOAN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Clonmel (123) 3 m. NE. Pop. 414.

A parish in the united baronies of Iffa and Offa; living, a rectory inappropriate, and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, producing, by commutation for tithes, 102*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, of which 64*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* are payable to the impropiator. It is united to the vicarage of Killcash, Templethay, and Killgrant; patron, the King.

KILLALTON, or TELLTOWN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kells (40) 4 m. SE. Pop. 437.

A parish in the barony of Kells, situated upon the river Blackwater; living, a lay impropriation, in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh. It was anciently called Teachtelle, from Teallan, by whom the church was founded.

KILLAMARSH, co. Derby.

P. T. Chesterfield (150) 9½ m. NE. Pop. 779.

A parish in the hundred of Scarsdale; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Eckington, in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; church ded. to St. Giles; patronage with Eckington rectory.

KILLAMEEN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Oughterard (150) m. Pop. 6219.

A parish in the barony of Moycullen; liv-

ing, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam.

KILLAMERY, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kilkenny (75) 4½ m. SE. Pop. 1849.

A parish in the barony of Kells, situated upon the river Nore; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, being the corps of a prebend, and possessing a church, glebe-house, and twelve acres of land. A monastery existed here in the early ages over which one of the St. Gobhams presided. There is a school here on the Lancasterian system, consisting of 156 boys, patronised by the Marquis of Ormond.

KILLAN, or **SHERCOCK**, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Carrickmacross (56) 9½ m. NW.

Pop. of Pa. 3902. Of Vil. 383.

Fair, Whit-Monday.

A village and parish in the barony of Clonchee. The village is situated on the banks of a lake, which is considered to be one of the principal supplies of Lough Erne. Its appearance is mean, and the only sales effected at its weekly market, are those in yarn; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Armagh; possessing a church, glebe-house, and glebe of 480 acres; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 193*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* Here is a poor-school of thirty-five boys and forty girls.

KILLAN, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Omagh (116) m. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Skirts and barony of Omagh, situated upon the river Derg.

KILLAN, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Enniscorthy (82) 8 m. W b N.

Pop. 2185.

A parish in the barony of Bantry, situated upon the Bove river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; possessing a church and a parsonage upon a glebe of fifty-three acres.

KILLANCOOLY, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Gorey (61) 11 m. S b E. Pop. 1402.

A parish in the barony of Ballagheen, situated upon the Irish Sea; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; united to the vicarage of Donoughmore; and possessing a church, but neither parsonage nor glebe; patrons, the Grogan family.

KILLANE, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Killconnell (95) m. Pop. 1118.

A parish in the barony of Killeconnell; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam, forming part of the extensive union of Ballymacward; patron, the Bishop; St. Maccectus, of this church, was smith to St. Patrick; and the famous relic, called Finn-faidheach, was of his workmanship.

KILLANEAR, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Milltown (196) m. Pop. with Ratass.

A parish in the barony of Trughanackmy; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, united to the rectory of Ratass and one-fifth of Ardfert, constituting thus the corps of the deanery of Ardfert diocese; patron, the King; value, by commutation for tithes, 184*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* The vicarage, which is distinct, has neither church nor glebe.

KILLANULLY, or **KILLINGLEY**, or **KILLINULLY**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) m. SE. Pop. 516.

A parish in the barony of Kerri-currihy, but partly also in the county of the city of Cork; living, a prebend in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; not possessing a church or prebendal residence. The glebe amounts to about four acres.

KILLANY, or **KILLANEY**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Saintfield (100) 5 m. W. Pop. 1170.

A parish in the barony of Castlereagh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh. It has neither church nor vicarial residence; patron, the Marquis of Downshire.

KILLANY, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ardee (43) m. Pop. 5360.

A parish, partly in the barony of Farney or Donaghmoynne, and partly in the barony of Ardee, in the county of Louth and province of Leinster; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; prodneing, by commutation for tithes, 461*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.*; and possessing a church and a parsonage, with a glebe of 194 acres. The present incumbent is the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart., known to the world as a political writer.

KILLARAGHT, or **KILLERAGHT**, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Boyle (107) 5 m. SW. Pop. 1241.

A parish in the barony of Coolavin, situated upon Lough Garragh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Achonry and archdiocese of Tuam, possessing a church and sixteen acres of glebe, but no vicarial residence. It is united to the vicarages of Killfree and Killshalvee. St. Patrick founded a nunnery here for St. Athracta, who received the veil from his hands in the year 470. Her festival is celebrated here on the 9th of February, although, perhaps, it should be observed on the 11th of August. The nunnery has been converted into the parish church.

KILLARD, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killrush (177) 8½ m. NW. Pop. 4118.

A parish in the barony of Ibrickin, situated upon the Atlantic Ocean; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, being part of the corps of the prebend of Iniscathrie; value, by commuta-

tion for tithes, 294*l.* 8*s.* 0*½d.*; of which the lay impropriator receives 192*l.* 17*s.* 3*½d.* The inhabitants are engaged chiefly in the fisheries along the coast. Here is a school of forty boys and thirty girls, supported by the London Hibernian Society. The family of Allington derived the title of Baron from this place.

KILLARD POINT, co. Clare, Munster, I.

A headland, forming the western side of the bay of Dunbeg, in the barony of Ibrickin.

KILLARD POINT, co. Down, Ulster, I.

A remarkable headland in the barony of Lecale, at the south-west side of Strangford Lough, and adjacent to the lighthouse of Ardglass.

KILLARDY, or KILLALDRIFF, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Cahir (112) 5 m. NW. Pop. 2272.

A parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, occupying an area of 6480 acres; living, a rectory entire in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the entire rectory of Clonbeg, and constituting therewith the corps of a prebend. Here are twenty-six acres of glebe; amount of commutation for tithes, 270*l.* per annum.

KILLARE, or GARY, or THAMPHELINN, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ballymore (72) 3 m. SE. Pop. 3882.

A parish in the barony of Rathconrath; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued, by commutation for tithes, 260*l.* per annum, the whole of which is payable to the lay impropriator. Here were three churches, the first, dedicated to St. Aid, was parochial; the second, was called Temple Brigid; the third, the Court of St. Brigid. Three holy wells also are situated adjacent to the churches. St. Aid, bishop of this place, died in the year 588.

KILLARGY, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Manor Hamilton (145) 5 m. SW.

Pop. of Pa. 3073. Of Vil. 105.

A village and parish in the barony of Dro-mahaire; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmore and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, glebe-house, and 304 acres of glebe. Here is a school of eighty boys and forty girls, supported by the Hibernian Society.

KILLARNEY, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

Dublin 224 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 4150.

Of To. 7014. Fairs, July 4, and Nov. 11.

A town in the parish of Killarney and barony of Magunihy, situated within one mile of the celebrated lake, from which it derives its name. It consists of two excellent broad streets, besides some minor ones, and possesses a clean and cheerful appearance. The church is adorned with a spire. The Roman Catholic chapel is handsome and spacious, and this place is the residence of the titular bishop; there is also a convent

here. Lord Kenmare's park adjoins the town, as does also the more beautiful demesne of Mr. Cronin. Several genteel residences here are constantly tenanted by respectable persons; and there are three good inns for the accommodation of tourists, visitors, &c. A public reading-room adds to the gratification afforded by a Killarney residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and archdiocese of Cashel, producing, by commutation for tithes, 240*l.* per annum. It is united to the vicarage of Killenmin, and possesses a vicarial residence; patron, Lord Kenmare. The linen manufacture has made rapid progress here, under the patronage of the noble proprietor of the town; and the great influx of visitors during the summer and autumn, contributes to enrich and occupy the population. Education has always been cultivated in this vicinity. There is a Roman Catholic freeschool at the convent, where 250 children receive gratuitous instruction.

KILLARNEY, LAKES OF, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

Three beautiful and romantic lakes in the barony of Magunihy. The largest or lower, as it is usually called, is about seven miles in length, and its maximum breadth about half that measurement; the eastern shore is flat, marshy, and unpicturesque, but enjoys the advantage of the sublime view which the opposite woods and mountains present. The western side is overhung by the noble mountains, called Tomies and Glenà; at the base of the former is the beautiful fall, called O'Sullivan's Cascade, from the ancient family of O'Sullivan More, of Dunkerron; and the foot of the wooded hill of Glenà is washed by the waters of a little bay, famous for a salmon-fishery, and adorned by a rustic habitation, in which tourists are permitted to spread the festive board. Tomies mountain is 2150 feet above sea-level, and Glenà 2090, and both rise with precipitous sides, clothed with various forest-trees, from the very surface of the lake. One of the principal and most beautiful features in the lake scenery of this romantic country, is the great number of islands which vary and break the surface of the waters: there are thirty-three in the Lower Lake, to which names have been given, and several more yet unnamed. Ross Island, the largest, is beautifully wooded, and its shores possess an endless variety of picturesque scenes, occasioned by little promontories, worn into grotesque forms by the action of the waves, and the agreeable bays which retire between them. On this island (now a peninsula), stands a castle of the O'Donoghoe Ross, which was garrisoned in the wars of 1690; and the copper-mines here contain ruby-ore of a valuable quality, but the influx of the water proves a great obstruction to their profitable working. Inisfallen Island is the second in magnitude, but foremost in beauty

and interest. Its area occupies about twenty acres of a rich soil and undulating surface, adorned with trees of luxuriant growth, amongst which is found the arbutus, a delicate shrub, indigenous here, although not met with elsewhere in so high a latitude. The abbey of Inisfallen, the ruins of which are now contemptible, was founded some time in the sixth century, by St. Finian, the leper; and the annals written and preserved there are quoted as authentic, and admitted to be important by the most learned Irish authorities. There is also part of an oratory, the doorway of which exhibits a masterly piece of workmanship, on the eastern shore; it is now fitted up in a simple style for the accommodation of tourists. Many of the remaining islets are little more than rocky eminences, to which names have been given, in compliment to some hero of old, or some remarkable visitor of our own age. The Middle, or Turk Lake, is separated from the Lower, by the extensive peninsula of Mucruss, and by the islands of Dinis and Brickeen. Its character is different, and more gloomy than that of the great lake; and it is completely overshadowed by the lordly mountain, called Torc or Turk, whose summit attains an elevation of 1900 feet above the sea. There is one island in this piece of water, called by the unholy epithet of the Devil's Isle; and directly opposite to this, the water from the Devil's Punch Bowl, on Mangerton, discharges itself into the lake down a lofty precipice, and forms a magnificent cascade, at a little distance from Mr. Herbert's cottage. At the south-western angle of Turk Lake is the communication with the third, or Upper Lake. It consists of a meandering river, of contracted breadth, but depth sufficient to be navigated by boats carrying twenty persons. This is the chief beauty and peculiarity of these lakes. The tourist, seated in the pleasure-boat, reviews a panorama of endless variety and extraordinary beauty. Lofty mountains overhang the river on either side; and on the west rises the pyramidal crag, called the Eagle's Nest, the hollow bosom of which returns such a number of distant and continually-increasing echoes. A knoll on the east side is used as the audience station, where a piece of cannon is discharged for the gratification of the inquisitive tourist. The southern entrance of the river, opening into the Upper Lake, is called Coleman's Leap, and is little more than wide enough to admit the pleasure-barges. This last and most beautiful of the three, has been with propriety compared to Derwent water, in Cumberland. It is wholly encompassed by mountains of broken sides, dentated outlines, and dark and sombre colouring. Its length is about three miles, and its surface adorned by ten small islands. The character may be represented as of the sublimest class, interspersed infrequently with views of a softer and more cheerful expression. Several fine waterfalls tumble

down into this lough, of which Derrycunrihy is perhaps the most pleasing; and adjacent to which is the romantic cottage of Mr. Hyde. On Ronan's Island is a rustic lodge, built by the gentleman whose name it bears, but now thrown open, as those of Dinis and Glena, for the accommodation of the many visitors who frequent the lake scenery. Lord Brandon has erected a cottage residence at a little distance from the western extremity of the lake, and with a singular, though happy taste, has erected a tower, after the manner of the ancient Irish pillar-towers. His lordship's cottage is situated in a wild glen, at the base of the great Carran Tual, the loftiest mountain in Ireland, whose shattered brow is raised 3410 feet above the level of the ocean. The glen, west of Lord Brandon's cottage, communicates with the noblest scenery in this region of romance, called the Gap of Dunloe. It is a defile between two mountains, whose sides exhibit vast mural cliffs, formed of huge debris, and threatening destruction every moment, to the careless admirers who pass between them. In grandeur, sublimity, and boldness, no scenery in Ireland exceeds that of Dunloe, and in North Wales there is but one, namely, the Pass of Llanberis, which resembles it in character, and may be considered its rival. The scenery of Mucruss, the estate and residence of the ancient family of Herbert, is distinct from the tour of the Lakes and passage of Dunloe. It lies to the east of the chain of lakes, and is remarkable for enclosing within its woods the interesting ruins of Mucruss or Irralagh Abbey. The building was never of any great extent; but there is a sadness, gloom, and melancholy connected with every part of this venerable pile, which have thrown more interest around its ruins than belongs to the stories of other religious houses. The cemetery presents an appearance singular enough, but reminds us of mortality, by appeals of too plain, and sometimes disgusting a nature. Coffin-boards, and the remains, it may be said of thousands, lie scattered around. Coverless vaults stand filled with those sad spectacles, placed heedlessly on each other. The bones of hundreds are piled up in vast heaps, while skulls and crural bones are set up in niches in the chancel walls. In the centre of the ancient abbey is the tomb of M'Carthy More, one of the princes of this country; and the cloisters, which are tolerably perfect, derive increased gloom, damp, and dreariness, from the shadow of a large yew which has grown up in the very centre of the area, and throws its close-knit branches over the whole of the melancholy enclosure. The demesne of Mr. Herbert occupies the peninsula called Mucruss, where copper-mines have been worked many years ago, though now, for some reason, abandoned. A visit to the summit of Mangerton, the Devil's Punch Bowl, and the Glen of the Horse, forms a necessary portion of the tour to the Lakes. Mangerton was

considered the loftiest mountain in Ireland, until the survey of part of Kerry, by Mr. Nimmo, who ascertained its height to be only 2550 feet, while Carran Tual, one of M'Gillicuddy's Reeks, the same engineer establishes to be 810 feet higher. The Punch Bowl is by some, without reason, thought to be the crater of an extinct volcano; but its merit consists in its elevated situation, its extreme depth and coldness, to which may now be added, the additional notoriety acquired by its having been swam round by the celebrated statesman Charles Fox. The view of the Kerry mountains, including the enchanting scenery of Killarney, is viewed most advantageously from Mangerton, and few expeditions into the regions of the picturesque in any part of the British Isles, can bear a comparison with the panorama beheld from this elevated station. The Glen of the Horse, in a hollow of this mountain, is more curious than beautiful. It is a deep dell, entered by a narrow pass, and enclosed by dark mural cliffs; two small pools of darkened surfaces adorn the inner picture, and augment its gloom, and here the storytellers of this land of legends lay the scenes of all their supernatural tales. The ruined church of Aghadoe is generally introduced into the catalogue of curiosities exhibited here. It is, however, unworthy of a visit, but the view from the churchyard is the most agreeable of those upon the Lower Lake. The ruins of an ancient pillar-tower stand near the church, besides a curious circular building called the Pulpit. See *Aghadoe*. It is said that pebbles capable of a beautiful polish, were anciently found upon the shores of the Lake, as well as pearls of great price, and Nennius says that Lough Lein was encompassed by mines of tin, lead, copper, and iron.

KILLARNEY, or KILLARY, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Nobber (42) 5 m. SE. Pop. 2062.

A parish in the barony of Slane; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, producing, by commutation for tithes, 323*l.* 1*s.* 6¼*d.* It is one of the five benefices constituting the union of Syddan; patron, the King, for two turns, the Bishop, for one. See *Syddan*. Area of parish, 4148 acres.

KILLARROW. See *Bowmore*.

KILLASHEE, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Lanesborough (84) 3½ m. NE. Pop. of Pa. 3316. Fairs, 2d Mond. in March; May 24; Sep. 29; and 1st Wedn. in Dec.

A town and parish, the latter partly in Moydoo and partly in Longford barony. It is a stage on the Royal Canal, distant three miles from Richmond Harbour; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardagh and archdiocese of Armagh. It possesses a church, parsonage, and glebe, and is united to the rectory and vicarage of

Clonedonnell. There is a school in this parish, on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, at which sixty-two boys and forty-seven girls are educated.

KILLASHER, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Enniskillen (100) 7 m. SW. Pop. 4651.

A parish in the barony of Glenawly; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing an extensive glebe. The London Hibernian Society support a school in this parish, consisting of forty pupils.

KILLASNET, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Manor Hamilton (145) 7 m. NW. Pop. 6249.

A parish in the barony of Rossclougher; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the vicarages of Clonclare and Clonlogher. There is a freeschool of forty-eight boys and twenty-nine girls in this parish, besides an Hibernian Society's school, of forty-nine boys and forty girls.

KILLASPICKBROWN, or KILLASPUGBRONE, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Sligo (132) 5 m. W. Pop. 1799.

A parish in the barony of Carbery, lower half; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 13*s.* 4*d.*, but yielding, by commutation for tithes, 185*l.* 1*s.* 9¼*d.* It is one of four parishes which form the union of St. John's, Sligo, and possesses a glebe of twenty-five acres. There are two inhabited islands, Coney and Oyster, in this parish, and a charity-school of nine boys, endowed with lands by the Nicholson family.

KILLASPUGHENANE, or KILLASPUGMULLEN, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennistimon (163) 3 m. NW. Pop. with Killmacrihy.

A parish in the barony of Corcomroe, situated upon the sea-coast, and where there is a fishery of great value, but much neglected. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killfenora and archdiocese of Cashel, and one of five parishes which constitute the corps of the archdeaconry. It produces, by commutation for tithes, 105*l.* per annum.

KILLASPUGMULLANE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Rathcormack (141) 4½ m. SW. Pop. with Templeusque.

A parish in the barony of Barrymore; living, a prebend in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectories of Cannaway, Killquane, Templeusque and Ballydelohar. The church belonging to the union is situated in Killquane parish.

KILLASSER, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Foxford (173) 7 m. NE. Pop. 4338.

A parish in the barony of Gallen; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Achonry, and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 2*s.*, and forming part of the union of Templemore. There is but one church in this

union of five vicarages, and no vicar's residence. There are three Baptist Society schools in this parish, at which 134 boys and 130 girls are educated. The Irish Society also support a school here, consisting of sixty-two boys and twenty-five girls.

KILLATHY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Fermoy (142) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W b N.
Pop. with Ballyhooly.

A parish in the barony of Fermoy, situated upon the river Blackwater; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory and vicarage of Ballyhooly, constituting thereby the corps of the prebend of Agluttie. It does not possess either church or glebe.

KILLBAHA, or **KILLBAGHA**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killrush (177) m. SW. Pop. 376.

A village in the parish of Killballyhone and barony of Moyarta, situated at the Shannon's mouth, a little eastward of Loop Head. It is entirely occupied by fishermen; and a boat-pier has been erected here at the expense of the Fishery-board.

KILLBALLYHONEY, or **KILLBALLY-OWEN**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killrush (177) 14 m. SW. Pop. 2748.

A parish in the barony of Moyarta, situated upon the coast of the Atlantic; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, being part of the corps of the prebend of Iniscathric; valued, by commutation for tithes, 267*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; of which the lay impropiator receives 69*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* for two-thirds of the rectorial tithes, the remaining third being a portion of the corps of the prebend of Tomgrany.

KILLBARRACK, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 7 m. NE. Pop. with Howth.

A hamlet and parish in the barony of Coolock, situated upon the shore of Dublin Bay, about one mile from the Harbour of Howth; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the rectory of Howth and curacy of Baldoyle. Here are the ruins of an ancient abbey.

KILLBARRAN, or **KILLBARRON**, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballyshannon (127) m. Pop. 6581.

A parish in the barony of Tyrhugh, adjoining Ballyshannon on the north-west; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh; possessing a church, parsonage, and a glebe of 300 acres, a grant of Charles I.; patron, Packenham Conolly, Esq. St. Columb founded a church here, of which Barrina was bishop, in the year 590; the parish church occupies the site. The old castle of Killbarron completely hangs over the sea. It is supposed to have been erected by O'Skinneen, and an Englishman, named Clarke, was its last

inhabitant. There is a chalybeate spa in this parish.

KILLBARRAN, or **KILLBARRON**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Burrisokane (91) 6 m. W. Pop. 2360.

A parish in the barony of Lower Ormond, situated upon the river Shannon; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 3*l.*; but by commutation for tithes, 360*l.*; of which the lay rector receives 240*l.* It possesses a church, but wants a glebe and residence for the vicar.

KILBARRY, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) 2 m. S. Pop. 589.

A parish in the county of the city of Waterford; living, an inappropriate cure, not having either church or glebe, in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel; patron, George Fox, Esq. There was a house for Knights Templars, founded here in the twelfth century, but afterwards granted to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Thomas, Earl of Ormond, had a royal grant of the lands of this preceptory, and assigned them afterwards to Thomas Wadding.

KILLBARRYMEADEN, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Killmacthomas (100) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE.
Pop. 2265.

A parish in the barony of Upper Third, but locally in that of Decies-without-Drum; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel; the former being the corps of a prebend, and constituting with parts of the rectories of Killburn and Killmeaden, the corps of the precentorship of Waterford. It does not possess either church or parsonage, but there are two acres of glebe belonging to the rectory, and about three attached to the vicarage.

KILLBEACON, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Instiogue (80) m. Pop. 2181.

A parish in the barony of Knocktopher; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; united to the vicarages of Rosinan and Killahy, but not possessing church or glebe-house.

KILLBEACON, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Cashel (100) m. Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Killemanagh; living, a rectory entire in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, and one of the parishes appropriated to the archbishop's mensal.

KILLBEAGH, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballyhaunis (123) 11 m. N. Pop. 5644.

A parish in the barony of Costello; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Achonry and archdiocese of Tuam; producing, by commutation for tithes, 184*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; of which sum the impropiator receives 92*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* It is united to the parishes of Meelick and Killeconduff.

KILLBEG, or KILLMAINHAM-BEG, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kells (40) $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. NE. Pop. 1544.

A parish in the barony of Kells; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; united to the rectories of Newtown, Robertstown, and Enlugh. The glebe-house of the union is in Killbeg, and the church in Newtown parish; patronage in the Crown, for two turns, and the Bishop one. The Association for discountenancing Vice support a school here, consisting of fifty-four boys and thirty-nine girls. In the reign of Richard I., Walter de Lacie founded a commandery here for Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

KILLBEGGAN, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

Dublin 56 m. W. Pop. of Pa. 1716.

Of To. 1775. Fairs, June 16, and Oct. 28.

A town in the parish of Killbeggan and barony of Moycashel, situated on the Brosna river, which is crossed here by a stone bridge. It was formerly a borough, and sent two members to the Irish Parliament. The living is a curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; possessing a church, and a residence upon a glebe of thirty-four acres, besides an allowance of 40*l.* from the Board of First Fruits, and 20*l.* from the Diocesan Fund. St. Began, the son of Murchad, of the blood royal of Munster, founded an abbey here. He was contemporary with St. Columb, and his festival is observed on the 5th of April. In the year 1200, the Dalton family founded here a monastery for Cistercians, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, and supplied it with monks from the abbey of Mellifont.

KILLBEGNET, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Roscommon (95) $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W b S.

Pop. 3453.

A parish in the half-barony of Ballymoe; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. at 3*l.*; and united to the vicarages of Athleague and Fuerty; amount of commutation for tithes, 138*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, which is divided equally between the lay impropiator and the vicar.

KILLBEHENNY, or KILLBEHINY, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Mitchelstown (132) 5 m. ENE.

Pop. 2841.

A parish in the barony of Costlea, situated upon the Funcheon river; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel, and one of five benefices which constitute the corps of the prebend of Killenlick. The Countess of Kingston has left the mountain Guileymore, an area of about 16,000 acres, as a common for the use of the poor tenantry of the family estates. Area of parish, 2167 acres.

KILLBELFAD, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballina (183) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. Pop. 3265.

A parish in the barony of Tyrawley, situ-

ated upon the banks of Lough Conn; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killala and archdiocese of Tuam, and one of the six parishes forming the union of Ballinahaglish, or of Ardagh.

KILLBENNAN, or KILLBANNON, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Tuam (126) 3 m. NW. Pop. 1870.

A parish, partly in the barony of Clare, but the larger portion in that of Doughnamore, or Dunmore; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. at 13*s.* 4*d.*, but yielding, by commutation for tithes, 106*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, the rectorial portion of which amounts to 53*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* It is part of the union of Tuam. E. Blake, Esq. supports a school here of twenty boys and ten girls.

KILLBERRY, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.,

P. T. Athy (40) 3 m. NW. Pop. 1511.

A parish in the barony of Narragh and Rheban, upon the banks of the Barrow river, and containing a small hamlet of the same name; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin. The church is ruined; there is no vicarial residence, and the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick are the patrons. Amount of vicarial tithes, by commutation, 120*l.*; of rectorial, 240*l.* An abbey was founded here at an early period, and some of the ruins of it may still be seen.

KILLBERRY, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Navan (30) 4 m. N.

Pop. of Pa. 1803. Of Vil. 92.

A village and parish in the barony of Morgallion; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, and united to the vicarage of Donoghpatrick; patron, T. Everard, Esq. Area of parish 3639 acres. There was a perpetual chantry of two priests in the church of St. Mary, at this place.

KILLBIXY, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Mullingay (48) $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. Pop. 2089.

A parish in the barony of Moygoish, situated upon the banks of Lough Iron; living, a curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh. The late Lord Sunderlin granted a house and thirty-two acres of land to this curacy, and the church was erected at his sole cost. This munificent person also founded a poor-school here, which consisted of forty-four boys and twenty-six girls, at the period of the last census. Sir J. B. Piers, Bart., is patron of the benefice. Area of the parish, 5402 acres. Although no traces whatever are now visible, this was anciently a place of consequence, governed by a mayor, sovereign, &c., and was the residence of Sir Geoffrey Constantine, one of the English settlers introduced by Henry II. Hugh De Lacie erected a noble castle here in the year 1192, and also a leper-house, dedicated to St. Bridgid.

KILLBOLANE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Charleville (144) 6 m. SW. Pop. 3005.

A parish in the barony of Orrery and Killmore; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the entire rectory of Knocktemple, and having neither church nor glebe; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Bishop. Killbolane Castle was probably built by the Cogans, shortly after the arrival of Strongbow, but it appears to have belonged subsequently to the Earls of Desmond.

KILLBONANE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) 13½ m. SW. Pop. 1575.

A parish in the barony of Muskerry East; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 1*l.*; but producing, by commutation for tithes, 208*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; forming part of the union of Moviddy.

KILLBONANE, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Milltown (196) 3½ m. NE. Pop. 2889.

A parish in the barony of Magnihy, situated upon the river Mang; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarages of Mollahiffe and Killcredan; patrons, the Representatives of the Rev. J. Crosbie; amount of commutation for tithes 368*l.*, the lay impropriator receiving one-half. There are three schools for teaching English in this parish.

KILLBRACKAN. See *Ballybrackan*.

KILBRAGH, or **KILLBREAGH**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Templemore (86) m.

Pop. with Templetohy.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, a prebend, the corps of which consists of the rectories of Callabeg and Templetohy.

KILLBREEDY, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Killala (192) 9 m. NW. Pop. 1808.

A parish in the barony of Tyrawley; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killala and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 10*s.*; and being one of the five vicarages which constitute the union of Lackan.

KILLBREEDY-MAJOR, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Killmallock (140) 2 m. SW.

Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Coshma; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 13*s.* 4*d.*, forming part of the extensive union of Killmallock; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Limerick.

KILLBREEDY-MINOR, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Bruff (133) 4½ m. SW. Pop. 431.

A parish in the barony of Coshma; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarage of Bruff; valued in K. B. at 13*s.* 4*d.*

KILLBRENNAN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

A parcel of the parish of Graystown, (to which refer.)

KILLBREW, or **KILLBRUE**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunshaughlin (18) 4 m. NE. Pop. 252.

A parish in the barony of Ratoath; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the rectory and vicarage of Tryvett. The church of the union is situated in the spacious demesne of H. Gorges, Esq.; patron, the King. Area of parish 2428 acres.

KILLBRIDE, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballyclare (118) 3 m. NW. Pop. 2463.

A parish in the upper half of Antrim barony, itself divided into upper and lower; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; the rectory forms part of the corps of the archdeaconry of Connor, but the vicarage is united to the vicarage of Donegore and to the Grange of Nelteen. It possesses a church and glebe-house. Area of parish 5172 acres.

KILLBRIDE, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. New Ross (88) 6 m. W b S. Pop. 896.

A parish in the barony of Ida; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Killcoan. It wants both church and glebe.

KILLBRIDE, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

Dublin 10 m. NNW. Pop. 285.

A parish in the barony of Dunboyne; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the vicarage of Dunboyne; patron, the King.

KILLBRIDE, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Roscommon (95) 6 m. N. Pop. 5997.

A parish in the barony of Ballintobber; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the vicarages of Roscommon and Killteevan; valued in K. B. 1*l.*; and produces, by commutation for tithes, 300*l.* 18*s.*, of which the vicar receives but half.

KILLBRIDE, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ferns (75) m. Pop. of Pa. 1094.

A parish, partly in the barony of Scarewalsh, and partly in that of Gorey; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Ferns, in which latter parish the church is situated; value, by commutation for tithes, 203*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

KILLBRIDE, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) 5 m. SW.

Pop. with Kilbrin.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the entire rectory of Kane Island, and constituting thereby the corps of the economy of the cathedral of the diocese. Area

of parish 1619 acres. It does not possess either church or parsonage, but has a glebe of four acres; patron, the King.

KILLBRIDE, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Taghmon (103) 3 m. NE. Pop. 612.

A parish in the barony of Shelmalier; living, an inappropriate cure in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Killurin.

KILLBRIDE, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Arklow (49) 1 m. NW. Pop. 1216.

A parish in the barony of Arklow, upon the banks of the Ovoca river; living, a curacy in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, and one of the component parishes in the union of Arklow; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 200*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* per annum, the lay impropriator retaining 15*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.* The Countess of Wicklow supports a charity-school of forty girls in this parish.

KILLBRIDE PASS, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kinnegad (37) 8 m. W b N.
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Killbride and barony of Fartullagh; near it are the ruins of two castles and of an ancient church.

KILLBRIDE - PILATE, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kinnegad (37) 5 m. W b N. Pop. 569.

A parish in the barony of Fartullagh; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 12*s.* 11*d.*; and united to the curacy of Inisky or Enniscoffy.

KILLBRIDE-TANGAN, King's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Clara (61) m. Pop. 2909.

A parish in the barony of Killcoursey; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Ardnurcher; patron, the King. Area of parish, about 3000 acres. See *Ardnurcher* and *Clara*.

KILLBRIDE-VASTON, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kinnegad (37) 9 m. W b N. Pop. 732.

A parish in the barony of Fartullagh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, not possessing either church or glebe; patrons, Sir Duke Gifford's representatives.

KILLBRIN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Kanturk (175) m. Pop. 5218.

A parish in the barony of Duhallow; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 1*l.*; and united to the vicarage of Liscarroll. It possesses a church, but no vicarial residence.

KILLBRINE, or **KILLBRYAN**, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Boyle (107) 2 m. SE. Pop. 1064.

A parish in the barony of Boyle, near to

the beautiful lake, Key; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, forming part of the archdeaconry of Elphin.

KILLBRITTON, or **KILLBRITTAIN**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bandon (136) 5 m. SE. Pop. 1654.
Fairs, Nov. 22.

An ancient lordship, or cantred, and a parish in the barony of East Carbery, east division, upon the river Arighadeen. There is at present a village here, and an annual fair, at which turkeys constitute the principal articles presented for sale. The patent for holding both markets and fairs belongs to the castle of Killbritton, anciently the seat of the Courties, and also of the Mac Carthy Reaghs. The living is a prebend in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel, including the rectory and vicarage of Rathdarin. The union possesses a church and a parsonage, upon a glebe of forty-four acres. The magnificent mansion of — Stawell, Esq. occupies the site of the ancient castle.

KILLBRODERAN, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Rathkeale (137) 6 m. NW. Pop. 754.

A parish in the barony of Lower Connello; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 10*s.* There is neither church nor residence here, but it possesses six acres of glebe. Here are the ruins of an ancient church.

KILLBROGAN, or **KNOCKBROGAN**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bandon (156) m. Pop. 2624.

A parish in the barony of Kinalmeahy, situated upon the river Bandon, and including a part of the town of Bandon Bridge; living, a prebend in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel, the corps of which consists of the rectory and vicarage of Killbrogan, and a part of the rectory of Aglish; valued in K. B. at 1*l.* 10*s.*, and, by a commutation for tithes at 650*l.* per annum. It possesses a church, residence, and a glebe of fifty-five acres.

KILLBRONEY, or **KILLBROWNEY**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Mallow (163) 3 m. NE. Pop. 661.

A parish in the baronies of Orrery and Killmore; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, forming a part of the union of Bregogue. No church or glebe; lay impropriator, — Watkins, Esq. Here are the ruins of a church.

KILLBRONEY, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Rosstrevor (74) m. adjacent.
Pop. 2672.

A village in the barony of Upper Iveagh, adjoining the parish of Rosstrevor, in a mountainous and picturesque district, and situated upon the bay of Caurisford. Living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dromore and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and glebe-house.

KILLBURNE, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) 5 m. SW. Pop. 725.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, a rectory entire, in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel, part of which is included in the corps of the deanery, and the remainder constitutes a part of the corps of the precentorship of Waterford.

KILLCARN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Navan (30) 3½ m. SE. Pop. 515.

A parish in the barony of Skreen, situated upon the river Boyne; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, and one of eight benefices which constitute the union of Skryne or Skreen; patron, the King.

KILLCARR, or KILLCARRAGH, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Killybegs (153) 6 m. W b S. Pop. 3273.

A parish in the barony of Bannagh, situated upon Teelin Harbour; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 5*l.*, and possessing a church, glebe-house, and sixty-four acres of land. This place is supposed to have been an ancient bishopric, founded by St. Carthach, about the year 540. His festival is observed on the 5th of March.

KILLCARRAGH, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Listowel (169) 7½ m. SW. Pop. 770.

A parish in the barony of Clanmaurice, situated upon the river Brick, and including a part of the town of Lixnaw; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ard-fert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 96*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, and possessing a glebe of thirty-one acres. It is united to the vicarage of Duagh, and — Hickson, Esq. is the patron of the union.

KILLCARRAGH, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) 3 m. SE.

Pop. with Kill St. Lawrence.

A parish in the barony of Gualtiere, situated upon the river Suir; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel, being part of the corps of the deanery; patron, the King. It possesses a small glebe, upon which stand the ruins of the ancient church.

KILLCARRICK, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Leighlinbridge (57) 2 m. SE.

Pop. with Old Leighlin.

A village in the parish of Old Leighlin and barony of Idrone West, situated upon the river Barrow.

KILLCASH, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Clonmel (123) 8 m. NW. Pop. 1820.

Fair, Aug. 5.

A village and parish in the baronies of Iffa and Offa; living, a rectory impropriate and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at

6*l.* and united to the parishes of Killoan, Templeathy and Killgrant. Here is a church, but no glebe or parsonage; patron of the union, the King. A charity-school, of 183 boys and 121 girls, in this parish, is supported by the Marquis of Ormond. Here is the seat of a branch of the Butlers, distinguished generally by the affix of Killcash to their surname.

KILLCASHEL, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Rathdrum (38) 4 m. S.

Pop. with Arklow.

A parish in the barony of Arklow; living, a curacy in the diocese of Dublin and Gendalough and archdiocese of Dublin. It is situated in the mountainous and metalliferous district of the Ballymurtagh mines, and on the Ovoca river.

KILLCASKIN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bantry (224) 14 m. W. Pop. 3542.

A parish in the barony of Bere, in which are many hamlets; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 1*l.*, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 190*l.* per ann. It possesses a church and glebe, but no vicarial residence.

KILLCASY, or KILLKEASY, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Knocktopher (80) 3 m. S. Pop. 1407.

A parish in the barony of Knocktopher; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, being part of the extensive union of Knocktopher, which consists of eight rectories and vicarages.

KILLCATERN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Castletown (258) 5 m. NW. Pop. 4819.

A parish in the barony of Bere, comprehending several small hamlets, and situated upon the Bay of Killcattern; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 6*s.* 8*d.*, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 128*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.* It is united to the parishes of Killaconenagh and Killmanagh.

KILLCHRIST, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killadgraft (158) 3 m. SE. Pop. 2344.

A parish in the barony of Clonderlaugh, comprehending the hamlet of Ballinacally and also Deer Island, and situated at the conflux of the rivers Shannon, and Fergus; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 1*l.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 252*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; the lay impropriator deducting 147*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* from this amount. It is united to the rectory of Killfanboy and vicarage of Killdysart; patron, Lord Egremont.

KILLCHRIST, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Loughrea (109) 5 m. SW. Pop. 1466.

A village and parish, the latter partly in Dunhellin, and partly also in Loughrea barony, situated upon the Gortnamachy river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmac-

daugh and archdiocese of Tuam, and one of six vicarages constituting the union of Killinane; patrons, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Bishop of Clonfert, alternately; valued in K. B. 1*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., and producing, by commutation for tithes, 88*l*., the lay impropriator receiving 3*l*. of this amount.

KILLCLEAGH, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Moate (66) adjacent. Pop. 5842.

A parish in the barony of Clonlonan; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, glebe-house, and glebe of 127 acres; value, by commutation for tithes, 290*l*. 15*s*. 4½*d*. Area of parish, 8584 acres.

KILLCLIEF, or **KILLCLIFF**, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Strangford (102) 2 m. S.
Pop. of Pa. 719. Of Vil. 380.

A village in the parish of the same name and barony of Lecale, situated upon the estuary of Strangford Lough; living, a rectory in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, forming part of the corps of the archdeaconry, and united to three other parishes, from which it is distant twenty-five miles; the curacy possesses a church and glebe-house, and 395 acres of glebe pertaining to the rectory. Area of parish 2246 acres. The castle, some ruins of which may still be seen, was the palace of the see of Down. It is rendered notorious as having been the residence of the immoral bishop, John Celey. An hospital for lepers was founded here under the invocation of St. Peter; and St. Eugene and St. Niell, disciples of St. Patrick, were abbots of the monastery at this place.

KILLCLONBROOK, Queen's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Stradbally (49) m. Pop. with Timogue.

A parish in the barony of Stradbally; living, a rectory in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, being part of the union of Timogue, of which the Marquis of Lansdown is the patron.

KILLCLONE, or **KILLCLOAN**, or **KILLCLOONE**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Killcock (18) 4½ m. NE. Pop. 332.

A parish in the barony of Upper Deece; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Roddinstown; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 110*l*. 15*s*. 4½*d*.; patron, the King. Area of parish 2298 acres of land.

KILLCLONEY, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Market-hill (76) 3 m. SW.
Pop. with Mullabrack.

A parish in the barony of Lower Fews; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 6*l*.; and possessing a chapel-of-ease and a glebe-house; patron, the Prebendary of Mullabrack.

KILLCLONEY, or **KILCLONAGH**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Thurles (95) m. Pop. with Moyne.

A parish in the barony of Eliogarty; living, a rectory and vicarage, united to the rectory and vicarage of Moyne, in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, 45*l*. per annum.

KILLCLONFERT, King's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Philipstown (60) 2½ m. NW.
Pop. 1737.

A parish in the barony of Philipstown; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin; valued by commutation for tithes, 249*l*. 4*s*. 7*d*.; the rectory valued in K. B. 11*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*.; but yielding, by commutation, 166*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*., is a sinecure; patron, the Representatives of F. French, Esq. The vicarage is in the patronage of the Crown. No church or vicarial residence, but a rectorial glebe of one acre. Area of Parish 2500 acres.

KILLCLOGKAN. See *Templetown*.

KILLCLUNEY, or **KILLCLOONEY**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballinasloe (90) 3½ m. NW.
Pop. of Vil. 273. Of Pa. 5062.

An extensive parish, including the villages of Poolboy and Killcluney, partly in Clare barony, and partly in that of Clonmacnoon, situated upon the river Suck; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 1*l*. 10*s*.; but producing, by commutation for tithes, 125*l*. 17*s*. 7¾*d*. It is united to the parishes of Taghmaconnell and Creagh, at the latter of which places the church is situated. The inhabitants of this parish are miserably poor, their only mode of improving their circumstances being the sale of turf and milk at Ballinasloe. Gratuitous education is extended to great numbers in this parish. One school contains fifty-seven boys and forty-four girls; a second, seventy-five boys and sixty-nine girls; and there are forty-six boys and thirty-four girls instructed in a third.

KILLCOAN, or **KILLQUNAE**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Rathcormac (141) m. S. Pop. 1418.

A parish in the barony of Barrymore; living, a rectory in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel, forming part of the corps of the prebend of Killmaspugmullane; valued in K. B. 1*l*.; but yielding, by commutation for tithes, 265*l*. per annum. This extensive union possesses a church, but is still in want of a glebe-house.

KILLCOAN, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Callan (80) m. Pop. with Killbride.

A parish in the barony of Ida; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Killbride, and having neither church, vicarial residence, nor glebe. The rectories are both inappropriate, in the bishop of the diocese.

KILLCOCK, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

Dublin 18 m. WNW. Pop. of To. 1497. Of Pa. 394. Fairs, March 25; May 11; Aug. 11; and Sept. 29.²

A town and parish in the united baronies of Ikeath and Oughterany, situated upon a tributary to the river Liffey, and being also a station on the Royal Canal, by which it is distant nineteen miles from Dublin, and seventy-one from Richmond Harbour. There is no regularity in the plan of the town, nor any public building worth notice. The church and Roman Catholic chapel are both spacious, but not architectural. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 16*s.* 11¼*d.*; and is part of the union of Cloncurry; patron, the King. It does not possess a glebe-house. The virgin, St. Cocha, is honoured here upon the sixth day of June, and is said to have founded a monastery, hence the origin of the name Killcocha, or Killcock.

KILLCOCKAN, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Youghal (154) m. N. Pop. 1253.

A parish in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, situated upon the navigable part of the Blackwater river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarage of Templemihill; church in ruins; patron, the Duke of Devonshire.

KILLCOE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Skibbereen (219) 7 m. W b S. Pop. 3110.

A parish in the barony of West Carbery, west division, situated upon Roaring-Water Bay; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 1*l.*; and not having either church or glebe. It is united to the vicarage of Clear. The district of Killcoe is much sequestered, and the inhabitants engaged in agriculture. Sea-weed constitutes the chief manure, and flax-seed is raised here in large quantities.

KILLCOE, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Castle-Wellan (82) 2 m. S. Pop. 5475.

A parish in the barony of Upper Iveagh; living, a rectory in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, constituting a part of the corps of the reputed treasurer-ship of Down (title disputed). There is a church here in good repair, but no parsonage-house or glebe. The inhabitants generally are occupied in the linen manufacture.

KILLCOLA, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Elphin (102) 4 m. NW. Pop. 1908.

A parish in the barony of Boyle; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; the rectory being a part of the corps of the precentorship, and the vicarage united to that of Easternow; the amount of commutation for tithes is 64*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*, which is equally divided between the rectory and vicarage. There is neither church nor glebe in this parish.

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KILLCOLEMAN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Doneraile (156) 2¼ m. NW. Pop. with Magourney.

A parish in the barony of Barrets, intersected by the river Dripsey; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 2*l.* sterling; and united to the rectory and vicarage of Magourney, in which latter parish are the church and parsonage of the union. Here are the ruins of Killcoleman Castle, erected by the Earls of Desmond, but rendered immortal, by having been the residence of Spenser, whilst he was engaged in the composition of his "Faery Queen." The castle stood on the margin of a beautiful lake, in the centre of a vast plain, the view being terminated on the east by the mountains of the county of Waterford; on the north by the Ballyhowra Hills, called by the poet the Mountains of Mole. The Nagle Mountains form the southern boundary, and the lofty ranges of Kerry close in the west. The field of view embraced half the breadth of Ireland; and the landscapes which dwelt in the "mind's eye" of the great bard were composed of the bold and beautiful features with which this vicinity is enriched.

KILLCOLEMAN, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Milltown (196) m. Pop. 2366.

A parish in the barony of Trughanacmy, including the town of Milltown and village of Brackhill; living, a rectory impropriate in the united dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; patrons, the Representatives of the Rev. J. Crosbie. It possesses a church and glebe-house, the latter built for the accommodation of the curate; value, by commutation for tithes, 323*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; the whole of which is payable to the lay impropriator.

KILLCOLEMAN, King's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Birr (86) 3 m. SE. Pop. 1920.

A parish, partly in the barony of Ballybrit, and partly in that of Clonlisk; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Kildaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; the former being part of the union of Birr, and the latter united to the parishes of Roscrea, Clonfertmulloe, and Ettagh; value of the vicarage, by commutation for tithes, 69*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* St. Coleman, the son of Ængus, flourished here about the year 570. He erected Dairemore, in the district of Ely, and his festival is observed on the 31st of July.

KILLCOLEMAN, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Rathkeale (137) 9 m. W. Pop. 465.

A parish in the barony of Lower Connello; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, and possessing four acres of glebe. There is neither church nor parsonage in this parish; patron, the Bishop.

KILLCOLEMAN, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Clare (149) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop. 5128.

A parish in the barony of Clanmorris; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 10s.; but producing, by commutation for tithes, 304*l.* 12*s.* 3*¼d.* It does not possess either church or glebe; patron, the Archbishop.

KILLCOLEMAN, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballaghadireen (123) m. Pop. 3313.

A parish, partly in the barony of Costello, but partly also in that of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Achonry and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the vicarage of Castlemore and Killmonce; valued in K. B. 3*s.* See *Castlemore*.

KILLCOLEMANBANE, or **KILLEKILLMANBANE**, Queen's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Maryborough (51) 3 m. SE. Pop. 804.

A parish in the barony of East Maryborough; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Maryborough; value of the rectory in K. B. 10*l.*; of the vicarage 1*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* It does not possess either church or glebe; patron, the Bishop.

KILLCOLGAN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Oranmore (127) m. Pop. 1115.

A parish, having parts in the different baronies of Dunkellin, Killtartan, and Loughrea, and situated on the river Carnamart; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmaeduaigh and archdiocese of Tuam, possessing a church and glebe-house, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 189*l.* per annum. It is united to ten other vicarages, viz., Kinvara, Duras, Killecnava, Killylilly, Killeny, Killineen, Stradbally, Dromaeoo, Killcooly, and Bullane; and the amount of commutation for the union is 1170*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* About the year 580, St. Colgan was abbot here, and is the patron saint of the abbey now converted into a parish church. Here is Killcolgan House, the seat of — St. George, Esq.

KILLCOLGAN, King's County, Leinster, I.

A district in the O'Coghlan's country and barony of Garrycastle, so called from Colgens, a disciple of Columkill and contemporary of Colgens, bishop of Killmaednagh, who founded an abbey here, upon the banks of the Brosna river. There is no parish of this name in the diocese of Clonfert, although the learned Archdall supposed otherwise.

KILLCOLM, or **KILLCOLLUM**, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. Pop. 1869.

A parish in the barony of Ida; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. at 5*l.* 10*s.* 9*¼d.*, and united to the rectory and vicarage of Gaulskill and to the vicarage of

Dunkit. It possesses a glebe of thirty-seven acres, but no church or parsonage; patron, the King.

KILLCOMACK, or **KILLCOMMACK**, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ballymahon (68) 4 m. NW. Pop. 3008.

A parish, extending into the three different baronies of Abbeyshrubel, Moydow, and Ratheline; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardagh and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, with a glebe of 281 acres; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 277*l.*, though valued in K. B. at 2*l.*; patron, the Bishop.

KILLCOMB, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Gorey (61) 5 m. SW. Pop. 1218.

A parish in the barony of Scarewalsh, but claiming a small portion of the townland of Shrule, in the barony of Gorey, adjacent to the river Bann; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 204*l.* 18*s.* 5*½d.*, and united to the rectory of Rosmenogue; patron, the Bishop.

KILLCOMENTY, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Newport Tipp (110) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop. 2447.

A parish in the united baronies of Owncey and Arra, occupying an area of 2985 acres; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, united to three other rectories and vicarages; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 323*l.* 1*s.* 6*½d.*

KILLCOMIN, King's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Shinrone (31) 1 m. W. Pop. 1294.

A parish in the barony of Clonlisk; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 10*s.*; but producing, by commutation for tithes, 156*l.* 18*s.* 5*½d.* It is united to the parishes of Killmurphy-Ely and Shinrone, at the latter of which places are the church and parsonage of the union. St. Cumene, who died on the 24th of February, A. D. 668, enriched the monastery at this place, and presented to it many holy reliques of St. Peter and St. Paul.

KILLCOMMON, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Oughterard (150) m. Pop. 8099.

An extensive parish in the barony of Moycullen, including the town of Oughterard and five inhabited islands, its eastern boundary being washed by Lough Corrib, and its western by the Atlantic Ocean; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, and one of eight rectories which constitute the wardenship of Galway. The warden is elected annually, but the vicars for life, by the corporation. Neither church nor glebe belong to this union.

KILLCOMMON, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Oughterard (150) adjacent.
Pop. with Kilkcommon rectory.

A parish in the barony of Moycullen; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the cures of

Rahoon, Moycullen, and Ballinacourty, and possessing a church and glebe-house; patron, the Archbishop.

KILLCOMMON, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Killala (192) m. Pop. 12,635.

An extensive parish, partly in the half-baronry of Erris, and partly in Tyrawley barony. It lies upon the sea-shore, is indented by Broad Haven, and includes the inhabited island of Inishbiggle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Killala and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the vicarage of Killmore-Erris, in which parish are the church and vicar's residence. The district comprised in this extensive parish is extravagantly wild, and abundantly picturesque. The inhabitants are engaged in the rearing of black cattle, cultivation of oats, and in the deep sea fisheries, the last occupation being remarkably profitable along the coast. There is a Baptist Society school here, consisting of thirty-one boys and sixteen girls.

KILLCOMMON, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Hollymount (141) m. adjacent.

Pop. 4786.

A parish in the barony of Killmain, situated upon the river Robe, and including the town of Hollymount; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the rectories and vicarages of Robeen and Taghkeen, and possessing a church and a parsonage, upon a glebe of about fourteen acres; valued, by commutation for tithes, 399*l.* 13*s.* 10*½d.*

KILLCOMMON, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Enniscorthy (82) 7 m. SW.

Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Bantry; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. at 1*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; but by commutation for tithes at 456*l.* 18*s.* 5*½d.* It is united to the rectory of Crosspatrick, and constitutes thereby the corps of a prebend. There is a church in the union, but no glebe or prebendal residence; patron, the Bishop.

KILLCOMMON, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Rathdrum (38) 2 m. NE. Pop. 3611.

A parish in the barony of Newcastle partly, but extending also into the barony of Ballinacor; living, a chapelry in the dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of eight benefices, which constitute the corps of the prebend of Wicklow.

KILLCONDUFF, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Swinford (177) 1 m. E. Pop. 4305.

A parish in the barony of Gallen; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Achonry and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the vicarages of Meelick and Killbeagh, and having a church, but no glebe or parsonage.

KILLCONEY, or **KILLOWEN**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Kinsale (186) 6 m. SW. Pop. 369.

A parish in the barony of Courcies; living,

a rectory entire in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory of Garrynoe. There is neither church nor glebe in the union; patron, Lord Kinsale.

KILLCONICKNY, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Loughrea (109) 3 m. NW. Pop. 2149.

A parish, parts of which are situated in the baronies of Athenry, Loughrea, and Dunkellin; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; producing, by commutation for tithes, 243*l.* 12*s.* per annum, of which the lay impropriator receives 7*l.* 7*s.* 8*¼d.* It is united to the benefices of Lickerig, Killtullagh, and Killconeran; and possesses a church, with a glebe of eight acres.

KILLCONIRAN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Loughrea (109) 6 m. NW. Pop. 1299.

A parish in the baronies of Athenry, Dunkellin, and Loughrea; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 140*l.* per annum.

KILLCONLA, or **KILLCONLY**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Tuam (126) 6 m. NW. Pop. 2480.

A parish in the barony of Dnnmore, or Downamore; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam. It is joined with five vicarages constituting the union of Tuam, and is valued, by commutation for tithes, 141*l.* 10*s.* 6*½d.*, half of which only is paid to the vicar: it possesses twenty-four acres of glebe.

KILLCONLY, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Tarbert (159) 14 m. SW. Pop. 1259.

A parish in the barony of Iraghticonnor, situated upon the Shannon's mouth; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, constituting, with one-fifth of Ardfert and the rectory and vicarage of Killemlagh, the corps of the treasurer'ship of Ardfert diocese. Killconly does not possess either church or parsonage, but has a glebe of about seven acres. It is distant forty-four miles from Ardfert and sixty-three from Killemlagh parish; patron, the Bishop.

KILLCONLY, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Caherciveen (226) m.

Pop. not specified.

A village and parish in the barony of Iveagh; living, (according to Beaufort, Carlisle, Seward, and Leet,) a rectory in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel. It is not mentioned in the ecclesiastical register nor in the population return.

KILLCONNELL, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

Pop. 14,708.

A barony containing twelve parishes besides the town of Ahascragh, and village of Anghrim. It is wholly inland, but is watered by the river Suck.

KILLCONNELL, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

Dublin 95 m. W. Pop. of Pa. 1563.

Fairs, May 9; Aug. 4; and Nov. 11.

A town and parish in the barony of Killconnell; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 2*l.*; and worth, by commutation for tithes, 115*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.* It is one of five benefices constituting the union of Ballymacward. St. Connall, a contemporary of St. Patrick, founded a monastery here, and a Franciscan friary was established here in the year 1400, by W. O'Kelly, which was granted to Charles Calthorpe at the dissolution of religious houses. The friary was re-edified by the Roman Catholics in the year 1604.

KILLCONNELL, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Cashel (100) 3½ m. SE. Pop. 510.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, a rectory entire in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 19*s.* 2¾*d.*, but producing 142*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, by commutation for tithes; with six other benefices it forms the union of Feathard, which see. Area of parish, about 2000 acres.

KILLCONRY, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Six-mile-Bridge (130) 7 m. SW. Pop. 559.

A parish in the barony of Bunratty, situated upon the river Shannon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel. The rectory, joined with nine others, forms the union of Tomfinlogh, of which Lord Egremont is the patron, and the vicarage is united to the vicarages of Tomfinlogh and Clouloghan, composing a benefice in the patronage of the bishop. Neither of these unions possesses a church.

KILLCONWAY, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

Number of acres 62,473. Pop. 17,675.

One of the fourteen baronies into which the county is divided; it includes eight parishes and the towns of Clough and Rathsharkin. The surface is covered to a great extent with bog, in which the river Main has its source, and the Bann river bounds the barony on the west.

KILLCOO, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Rathfryland (72) m. Pop. 5475.

A village in the parish of the same name and barony of Upper Iveagh, near the margin of a small lake; living, a rectory in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, and forming, in conjunction with the rectories of Killkeel and Killmegan, the corps of the treasurership of Down.

KILLCOOL, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Newtown McKennedy (21) 2 m. ENE. Pop. of Pa. 2190. Of Vil. 222. Fairs, Whit-Mond., and Sept. 4.

A village in the parish of Killcool and barony of Newcastle, lying in the high road from Bray to Wicklow, and possessing a

comfortable inn; living, a vicarage in the dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the parishes of Delgany and Killmacanogue, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 269*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* There is a salt marsh, between the village and the sea-shore, called Cooldross, remarkably efficacious in restoring surfeited horses. Here are the ruins of a church.

KILLCOOLEY, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Freshford (88) 8¾ m. SW. Pop. 3440. Fairs, April 6, and Oct. 10.

A village and parish in the barony of Sliebhardagh; living, a rectory entire in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, yielding, by commutation for tithes, 507*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.*, and possessing a church and glebe-house; patron, the King. Area of parish, 6479 acres. An Anabaptist school, of thirty boys and forty-one girls, is supported here by subscription. An abbey for Cistercian monks, was founded here about the year 1200, by Donagh Carbragh O'Brien. This house was a plant from that of Jerpoint.

KILLCOOLY, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Loughrea (109) 5 m. E. Pop. 641.

A parish in the barony of Leitrim; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmacdunagh and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. at 6*s.* 8*d.*; producing, by commutation for tithes, 34*l.* per annum. It is one of eleven parishes constituting the union of Killcolgan. There is a charity-school in this parish.

KILLCOOLY, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Trim (39) 2 m. NE. Pop. 307.

A parish in the barony of Upper Navan, situated upon the river Boyne; living, a curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of St. Mary's, Trim, which see.

KILLCOOLY, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Strokestown (91) 5 m. SW. Pop. 1957.

A parish in the barony of Roscommon; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, being part of the corps of a prebend. St. Olchan, or Bolchan, founded an abbey here. The Hibernian Society support a school of fifty girls in this parish.

KILLCOONAGH, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Headford (137) 5 m. SE. Pop. with Headford.

A parish in the barony of Clare, situated upon Lough Corrib; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of eight benefices which compose the union of Headford. The amount of tithes, by commutation, is 198*l.* 10*s.* 7¾*d.*, of which the lay impropriator retains 14*l.* 7*s.* 1¾*d.*; patron, the Archbishop. Tipraid, of Hy-feachra, granted the abbey of Killcoonagh to St. Columb, who placed St. Cuanna over it.

KILLCOP, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Passage East (102) 2 m. SW.
Pop. with Crook.

A parish in the barony of Gaultier, situated upon Waterford Haven; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory entire of Crook, in which union is neither church nor glebe-house; patron, the King. Area of Killcop, 647 acres.

KILLCORBAN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Loughrea (109) m. Pop. not specified.
Fairs, May 25, and Sept. 13.

A village in the barony of Dumkellin. Here are the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Corban, and supposed to have been built A. D. 732. In the year 1446, Thomas Burgh, bishop of Clonfert, granted the chapel, with an adjoining allotment of land, to friars of the third order of St. Dominick, at the instance of John Fitz-Rery, vicar-general of that order. Pope Eugene IV. confirmed the grant, by a bull, dated 15th March, 1446. An image of the Virgin Mary, placed in this chapel, and to which miraculous powers were ascribed, is still preserved in the family of the Burghs of Pallis.

KILLCORKEY, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Castlerea (112) m. Pop. 2546. Fairs, March 17; 1st Thursday in May; Aug. 3; and Sept. 29.

A town and parish in the barony of Ballintobber; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, the first being a constituent part of the corps of the precentorship, and the latter of the corps of the archdeaconry of Elphin.

KILLCORMUCK. See *Frankford*.

KILLCORMUCK, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ballyragget (78) m. adjacent.
Pop. with Ballyragget.

A parish in the barony of Fassadinig; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Odogh; patrons, the King and the Bishop, alternately.

KILLCORMUCK, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ferns (75) 6 m. SE. Pop. 2387.

A parish in the baronies of Ballagheen and Gorey; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. at 1*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, but producing 526*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* by a commutation for tithes. It possesses a church, and a parsonage, upon a glebe of thirty-seven acres.

KILLCORNAN, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Askeaton (144) m. Pop. 4152.

A parish in the barony of Kenry; living, an entire rectory, in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 1*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; and possessing a church

and a parsonage upon a glebe of ninety-eight acres; patron, John Waller, Esq.

KILLCORNAN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Tipperary (127) 6 m. NW.
Pop. with Emly.

A parish in the barony of Clanwilliam; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel, being a constituent part of the corps of the archdeaconry of the diocese. Area of parish, 886 acres.

KILLCORNEY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Millstreet (203) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 876.

A parish in the barony of West Muskerry; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 10*s.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 147*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* It does not possess either church or parsonage, but has a glebe of thirty-four acres; patron, the Bishop.

KILLCORNEY, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennistimon (163) 10 m. NE. Pop. 292.

A parish in the barony of Burren; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killfenora and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectories and vicarages of Killkenny and Aughtemanna, and forming the corps of the chancellorship of Killfenora. It has no church or glebe-house, but possesses about twenty-nine acres of glebe, adjacent to the ruins of an old church.

KILLCOURSIE, or **KILLCOURSEY**, King's County, Leinster, I.

Pop. 8301.

One of the twelve baronies into which the county is divided. It includes four parishes, viz., Killbridgetangan, Killmonaghan, Ardnohar, and Killcumreagh; besides the market-town of Clara. It gives title of Viscount to the family of Lambert, now Earls of Cavall.

KILLCOWAN, or **KILLCOAN**, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wexford (94) 12 m. Pop. 471.

A parish in the barony of Bargie, situated upon the sea-shore; living, a rectory inappropriate in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Mulrankan.

KILLCOWANMORE, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Taghmon (103) 3 m. SW.
Pop. with Horetown.

A parish in the barony of Shelmaliere; living, an inappropriate curacy in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the inappropriate cure of Clongeen; patron, — Leigh, Esq.

KILLCREDAN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Castle-Martyr (161) 6 m. SE. Pop. 634.

A parish in the barony of Imokilly, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, being part of the union of Ightermurrough.

KILLCREDAN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Rathcormuck (141) m. SE.

Pop. with Lisgoold.

A parish in the barony of Barrymore; living, a rectory in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 80*l.* per annum, two-thirds of which are appropriated to the union of Lisgoold.

KILLCREDAN, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Milltown (196) m.

Pop. with Killbonane.

A parish in the barony of Magmihy; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Killbonane; producing 73*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* by commutation for tithes; the lay impropriator receiving half the amount; patrons, the Representatives of the Rev. John Crosbie.

KILLCROAN, co. Galway, Connanght, I.

P. T. Roscommon (95) 14 m. NW. Pop. 2962.

A parish in the half-barony of Ballymoc; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 1*l.*, being one of the parishes constituting the corps of the prebend of Oran. The inhabitants of this parish support themselves chiefly by the manufacture of yarn.

KILLCROGHAN, or KILLCOKAN, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Dungarvan (122) m. Pop. 1235.

A parish in the barony of Coshbride; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel; patron, the Duke of Devonshire.

KILLCROHANE, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Cahersiveen (225) m. S. Pop. 7705.

An extensive parish in the barony of Dúnkerron, bounded on the east by the Blackwater river, and on the south by the Kenmare estuary, and on the west by the ocean, covering an area of about twenty-two miles in length by nine in breadth. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 280*l.* per annum, and possessing a church, but no residence for the incumbent; patron, the King. In this parish is shown the hermitage of St. Kieran, in which he is said to have composed his rule for monks; it is a cave excavated from the solid rock. At Aghamore, in the western extremity of the parish, stand the ruins of an abbey, erected for canons regular of St. Augustin by St. Finbar, sometime in the seventh century. There is a singular circular building at Cahirdonnel, also in this parish, conjectured by some to be a Danish intrenchment, but by others supposed to have been an amphitheatre: the date of its erection is not guessed at by any. No similar remains have been discovered in any other part of the kingdom.

KILLCROHANE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bantry (224) m. SW. Pop. 1835.

A parish in the barony of West Carbery,

west division, united in the population return with the parish of Durass; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 10*s.*; and united to the vicarage of Durass. It possesses eight acres of glebe, but no vicarial residence or church.

KILLCRONAGHAN, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Tubbemore (126) 2 m. WSW.

Pop. 3077.

A parish in the barony of Loughinsholin; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 3*l.*; and by commutation for tithes, 250*l.* per annum. It possesses a church, a parsonage, and two glebes, the amount of which is 174 acres.

KILLCKUMPER, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Killworth (141) 2 m. SW. Pop. 1055.

A parish in the united baronies of Condoris and Clongibbons, adjoining the Funcheon river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, yielding 220*l.* per annum by commutation for tithes, and being part of the union of Killworth. Here is an extensive woollen factory, giving employment to about forty persons throughout the year.

KILLCULLEN, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

Pop. 2886.

The smallest of fourteen baronies, into which the county is divided. It includes the parishes of Killcullen and Tully, and the village of Killcullenbridge.

KILLCULLEN, or OLD KILLCULLEN, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

Dublin 27½ m.

Pop. of Pa. 2672. Of To. 110.

A town and parish in the barony of Killcullen; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; amount of commutation for tithes, 332*l.* 6*s.* 9¼*d.*; of which the impropriator retains 234*l.* 12*s.* 10¼*d.* Here is a church, with a glebe of thirty-two acres; patron, the Chancellor of Christ Church, Dublin. The town is of ancient foundation, and was enclosed by walls, pierced by seven gates. Only one of these can be traced at present. In the year 1319 a bridge was constructed across the river Liffey, one mile and a half north-west of this place, at the expense of Maurice Jakis, a canon of the cathedral of Kildare; and a new town, called Killcullenbridge, immediately sprang up there to the great injury of this ancient settlement. A monastery was founded here at an early age, of which St. Iserin, who died in 469, was abbot. The town and abbey were plundered by the Danes, in the years 936, 944, and 1037. Here are the remains of an ancient pillar-tower; and about one mile from the town stands the shaft of what was a very large cross. This place formerly gave the

title of Baron to the noble family of Eustace.

KILLCULLENBRIDGE, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dublin 26 m. Pop. 516. Fairs, Feb. 2; March 25; June 11 and 22; Sept. 8; Oct. 2; and Dec. 8.

A post, market, and fair-town, in the parish and barony of Killcullen, lying on the mail-coach road, from Dublin to Cork, *via* Clonmel, and seated on the banks of the river Liffey. It possesses a church and Roman Catholic chapel, but is a place of no trade or manufacture.

KILLCULLIHEAN, or **KILCULLIHEEN**, or **KILLCLEHEEN**, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Ida, situated upon the river Snir; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; possessing a church, but no glebe or residence, and being united to the rectory of Muckalee; patrons, the Corporation of Waterford. In the year 1151, Dermot, son of Murchard, King of Leinster, founded a nunnery here, as a cell to that of St. Mary De Hogges, near Dublin. It was endowed by John, Earl of Moreton, and Lord of Ireland (afterwards King John of England), and also by David Fitz Milo.

KILLCULLY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop. 418.

A parish in the county of the city of Cork; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, 128*l.* per annum, and not possessing either church or glebe; patron, the Bishop.

KILLCUMMER, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Doneraile (156) 3 m. SE. Pop. with Castletown. Fairs, 21st of April, July, Sept. and Dec.

A village and parish in the barony of Fermoy; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 132*l.* per ann. and united to the parishes of Castletownroche and Bridgetown.

KILLCUMMIN, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Killamey (224) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. Pop. 5400.

A populous parish in the barony of Magnihy; living, a vicarage in the dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarage of Killarney, and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 221*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; patron, Lord Kenmare.

KILLCUMNEY, or **DRWMCREE**, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castletown Delvin (49) 2 m. NW. Pop. 573.

A parish in the barony of Delvin; living, a half-rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the parishes of Killvilagh, Dysartale, and Killagh, and possessing a church, with a

parsonage, upon a glebe of fifty-eight acres; amount of commutation for tithes, 120*l.*; and area of parish, about 2228 acres of land. There was an establishment of Erenites here in the ninth century.

KILLCUMRIRAGH, or **KILLCUMREAGH**, or **KILLCOMREAGH**, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Killbeggan (56) m. Pop. 3485.

A parish having portions in the baronies of Clonlonan and Moycashel, and a part also in the barony of Killcoursey, in the King's county; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Ard-nurcher; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 240*l.* per annum, 92*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* being appropriated to the remuneration of the chaplain; patron, the King; area of parish, 7404 acres.

KILLCURFIN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Middleton (182) m. Pop. with Carigtohill.

A parish in the barony of Barrymore, situated upon the northern shore of Cork Harbour; living, a particle, in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarage of Carigtohill.

KILLDACOMOGH, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Castlebar (159) 6 m. NE. Pop. 2956.

A parish partly in Carragh, and partly in Gallen barony; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, forming part of the extensive union of Breaghwee, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 129*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* per annum.

KILLDALKEY, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Trim (32) $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW. Pop. 2540.

A parish in the barony of Leone; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Athboy; patrons, the King, the Bishop, and the Primate. Area of parish, 6264 acres.

KILLDALLEN, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballyconnel (85) m. Pop. 4127.

A parish in the barony of Tullaghanoho, situated upon Lough Oughter; living, a rectory in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Armagh, producing 203*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* by commutation for tithes, and possessing a church, with parsonage, upon a glebe of 548 acres.

KILLDALLOCK, or **KILDALLAGH**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Coleraine (159) 2 m. NE. Pop. with Coleraine.

A parish in the liberties of the town of Coleraine; living, a grange, in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh, forming part of the corps of the prebend of Rasharkin.

KILLDANGAN, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kildare (32) 5 m. SW. Pop. 148. Fairs, May 1, and Sep. 29.

A village and parish in the barony of Ophaly;

living, a rectory in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the parishes of Narney and Walterstown. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle.

KILLDARE, co. of, Leinster, I.

N to S, 40 m. E to W, 26. No. of acres, 393,493. Baronies, 14. Boroughs, 0. Market Towns, 10. Parishes, 113. Pop. 99,065. Memb. of Pt. 2. Diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin.

One of the twelve counties into which the province of Leinster is divided. It is bounded on the north by Meath, on the east by Dublin and Wicklow, on the south by Carlow, and on the west by the King's and Queen's Counties, and by Westmeath. The surface is somewhat undulating, not incumbered by mountains, but much incumbered with bogs, separated by elevated tracts or ridges of dry and fertile land. The eastern portion of the Bog of Allen, including Lullymore, Timahoe, Mouds, and Clane bogs, and covering an area of about 36,480 acres, lies wholly within this county: 1170 acres of this district may be said to be exhausted for the purposes of fuel, but the residue, which is a complete peat, averages twenty-five feet in depth, and lies for the most part 250 feet above sea-level, having a fall towards the different neighbouring rivers, whereby the drainage and reclamation of the whole appears practicable, and not, comparatively, expensive. The other parts of the county are dry, rich, and productive in corn, which finds a ready and good market in Dublin, being conveyed thither by the royal and grand canals. In the centre of the county is a spacious verdant plain, called the Curragh of Kildare. This is now the Newmarket of Ireland, and the soil of this beautiful course, a dry loam reclining upon gravel, affords a turf more elastic and better adapted for running than that of the great race-course of England. Its area is about 5000 acres. The name of Kildare is said to be derived from Chille-dair, a forest of oaks, which occupied this county, and in the centre of which was the Curragh, or plain. On its borders St. Bridgid, a vestal virgin, converted to Christianity in the sixth century, kept watch over the sacred fire, in her cell, the ruins of which are still shown. Few counties in the island are better watered by fine rivers, and none, Dublin excepted, possess the singular advantage of two noble lines of inland navigation communicating with the metropolis. The northern baronies are watered by the Blackwater, the Boyne, and the Liffey rivers; while the Barrow, the Liffey, and the Grees amply supply the southern parts. The Grand Canal passes directly through the bogs of Allen and Clair, and crosses the river Liffey by an aqueduct; the Royal Canal passes across the northern baronies into the county of Westmeath. Salmon and trout are taken in all these rivers, and the fishery of the Boyne has always been estimated highly. This is wholly an agri-

cultural county. The civil division includes fourteen baronies, viz., Carbery, Claine, Connell, Skeathy and Oughteraney, Killcullen, Killkea, and Moone, North Naas, South Naas, Narragh and Rheban East, Narragh and Rheban West, East and West Ophaly, and North and South Salt. There is not any large important town in this county; Kildare, anciently a city, and still retaining its episcopal dignity, is but an inconsiderable place. Naas is the assizes town, and the county gaol is fixed here. Monasterecean, a small but respectable place, Athy, a good market-town, besides Killcock, Clane, Castledermot, Rathangan, Celbridge, Maynooth, and Leixlip. The agricultural produce is disposed of in the metropolis, being conveyed thither by means of the Grand and Royal Canals which pass close by the best towns in the county. Vast quantities of turf also are carried on the canals to the Dublin market, and sold there at remarkably cheap rates. The expenditure of the assembled nobility and gentry at the Curragh is found to be a valuable acquisition to this inland and tradeless district. Previous to the legislative union with Great Britain, Kildare returned ten members to Parliament; since that date it returns but two.

KILLDARE, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

Dublin 32 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 992. Of To. 1516. Fairs, Feb. 12; Apr. 26; May 12; and Sep. 19.

A town in the parish of Kildare and barony of East Ophaly, situated upon an eminence on the boundary of the plain called the Curragh of Kildare. The town has but little to recommend it; it contains one tolerable street, and a few minor avenues issuing therefrom. Here are the county infirmary, the ancient cathedral, re-edified with economy but not with taste; a Roman Catholic chapel, a market-house, and parish school-house, besides a respectable inn. This was anciently a city and place of importance; it was instituted a borough by King James I., and is governed by a sovereign, recorder, and two portreves. It returned two members to the Irish Parliament, but was disfranchised by the act of union. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin, valued, by commutation for tithes, 323*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; the entire of that sum being paid to the impropiator. The choir of the cathedral serves as the parish church, but the nave and other parts of that venerable pile are totally ruined. The bishopric of Kildare was founded, probably, at the close of the fifth century; it extends over most of Kildare and into the King's and Queen's Counties, and measures forty-five miles in length, by twenty-nine in breadth. It includes upwards of eighty parishes, contracted into forty-five benefices by unions, &c. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, treasurer, archdeacon, and four canons, besides eight prebendaries. There are seventy-two

acres, and three roods of land, set apart in the registry as mensal lands, yet no palace or episcopal residence is known to have pertained to the diocese. Alexander Craik, consecrated in 1560, aliened much of the see lands, and thereby diminished the revenues of his successors. But this is in some degree compensated for, by a permission granted to the bishop of this diocese to hold the deanery of Christ Church Dublin *in commendam*. In consequence of the moderate income of this see the diocesan is restrained from charging his successors with a sum adequate to the erection of a palace. The deanery is elective, the archdeacon and prebendaries having a voice. In 1552 bishop Lane founded a college here for the residence of the members of the chapter, which has been suffered to decay, and a canon residentiary represents the body. Fifty pounds per annum are set apart for the repairs of the cathedral; an act of prudence for which his successors are indebted to bishop Dopping. A diocesan school was founded in conformity with an act of the 12th Elizabeth, and a plot of ground was conveyed to the bishop in trust for the erection of a school-house in the town of Naas. The salary of the master is 60*l.* per annum, and the appointment is vested in the diocesan. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, and in all the civil wars, which give a melancholy notoriety to this portion of the empire, Killdare and its castle have been busy scenes of action. An ancient pillar-tower, 130 feet high, one of the most skilfully built and best finished in Ireland, stands close to the cathedral, and adjacent to the spot are fragments of sculptured crosses. St. Bridgid, the illegitimate daughter of an Irish chieftain, born in the year 453, while in her fourteenth year only, received the veil from the hands of St. Patrick, and immediately afterwards made a pilgrimage to Glastonbury in Somersetshire. After her pilgrimage, but previous to the year 484, she founded a nunnery here, under the same roof with an abbey for monks, founded at the same period. The buildings were separated by a wall, and the church, which was common, was entered by the monks at one side, and by the nuns at the opposite. Both monks and nuns were subject to the abbess for many years after the death of this eminent person, which event occurred in the year 523. She was interred here, but her remains were removed to the cathedral of Down, and laid beside those of St. Patrick and St. Columb. On the south side of the town stood Grey Abbey, erected in the year 1260, for Grey Friars, or belonging to the Franciscan order, by Lord William De Vesey, but completed by Gerald, Lord Offaley; some of the ruins may still be seen. A house for Carmelite friars was erected here, by William De Vesey, in the year 1290, and David O'Buge, a man of great learning, and known as an author of many learned works at Oxford, Treves, and elsewhere, who held several chapters of this order at

Ardee and in Dublin, was a native of this place, and provincial of the Carmelite order; he was styled the "Burning Light," the "Mirror of his Country." He flourished about the year 1320, and having died full of years, was interred here. The noble and ancient family of Fitzgerald, now Dukes of Leinster, take the title of Earl from this place.

KILLDAVIN, or KILLDAVAN, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Clonegal (67) 2 m. SW. Pop. with Pa. A village in the parish of Barragh and barony of Forth, a little west of the Slaney river.

KILLDAVIN, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wexford (94) 4 m. SW. Pop. 640. A parish in the barony of Forth; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin.

KILLDEEMO, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Adair (139) m. Pop. 3232. A village and parish in the barony of Kenry, situated near to the river Maiz; living, a rectory entire, forming part of the corps of the archdeaconry of Limerick; valued in K. B. 15*s.* 10½*d.*; but producing, by commutation for tithes, 276*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.* A perpetual curacy is also erected here, possessing an endowment from the archdeaconry, and having a church and parsonage.

KILLDELLIG, or KILLDELLYGLY, Queen's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Burros-in-Ossory (67) 4 m. SE. Pop. 432. A parish in the barony of Upper Ossory; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; and united to the parishes of Glashare and Rathdowney. St. Cillan and St. Cuanan are mentioned as having belonged to this place, the latter died A. D. 721. The abbey was succeeded by a parish church, which has since fallen to ruin.

KILLDEMACK, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ardee (43) 1 m. SE. Pop. 815. A parish in the barony of Ardee; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; and forming together, with four vicarages, the union of Ardee; patron, the Primate. Area of parish, 2867 acres.

KILLDERRY, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kilkenny (75) 5 m. NE. Pop. with Rathcool, 1732. A parish in the barony of Gowran; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 9*s.* 2¾*d.*; and being part of the union of Mothil or of Killmodumogue.

KILLDERRYDADROM. See Aghnamadle.

KILLDORRERY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Dublin 154 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 1956. Of To. 455. Fairs, May 1; June 27; Sept. 3; and Nov. 27. A village and parish in a detached part of

the baronies of Condons and Clongibbons ; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory and vicarage of Nathlash, to which refer.

KILLDRESS, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Cookstown (109) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW.
Pop. 5693.

A parish in the barony of Dungannon ; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh ; valued in K. B. 5*l.* sterling ; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 354*l.* It possesses a church with a parsonage and glebe of 852 acres. The inhabitants are engaged in the linen manufacture.

KILLDROUGHT. See *Celbridge*.

KILLDRUM, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Dingle (211) 3 m. W. Pop. 1223.

A parish in the barony of Corcaguinney ; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ard-fert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel ; amount, by commutation for tithes, 110*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, the lay impropiator retaining 73*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* ; no church or parsonage in this parish ; patron, the Bishop.

KILLDRUMFERTON, co. Leitrim, Con-naught, I.

P. T. Mohill (94) m. Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Mohill ; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church with a parsonage upon a glebe of 194 acres.

KILLDYSERT, or **KILLADYSART**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

Dublin 158 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 3731. Of Vil. 293. Fairs, Aug. 22 and 27.

A village, having a daily post, in the parish of Kildysert and barony of Clanderlagh, situated upon the river Shannon. The parish includes six inhabited islands, all situated in the Shannon ; they are called Coseory, Inisturbet, Inisherik Low, Horse, and Canon islands. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel ; valued in K. B. 2*l.*, but giving in amount, by commutation for tithes, 415*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* ; of which the lay impropiator receives 276*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* It is united to the parishes of Killfarboy and Killehris, and possesses both church and parsonage ; patron (1829) Lord Egremont. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle.

KILLEA, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Derry (150) 5 m. SW. Pop. 985.

A parish in the barony of Raphoe, situated upon the river Foyle ; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and a parsonage, with a glebe of about seventy acres. There is a poor-school here of fifty children, which receives aid from Robinson's fund.

KILLEA, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Passage East (102) 5 m. S. Pop. 2319.

A parish in the barony of Gualtier, situated

upon Waterford Haven ; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarage of Rath-moylan ; valued, by commutation for tithes, 270*l.* per annum, the lay impropiator deducting 147*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* from that sum. Here are a church and glebe ; patron, the King. Area of parish, 4048 acres of land. In this parish is situated Leper's Town, anciently bequeathed to the poor of Waterford, and stated, in the Down Survey, to contain 419 acres.

KILLEA, or **KILLSLEW**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Templemore (86) $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW.
Pop. 1808.

A parish in the barony of Ikerrin ; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel ; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* ; but producing, by commutation for tithes, 221*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* It is united to the parishes of Templemore, Clonmore, and Templeree. Area of parish, 3638 acres of land.

KILLEAGH, or **KILLEIGH**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Youghal (154) 6 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 2181. Of Vil. 682. Fairs, June 13, and Nov. 12.

A village and parish in the barony of Imokilly, situated upon a little rivulet, valued much in the process of bleaching, and at a little distance from the Bay of Youghal ; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel ; possessing a church, with a parsonage-house, upon a glebe of twenty-five acres ; patron, the King. An abbey was founded here by St. Abban, in the sixth century, of which the virgin, St. Conchenna, was abbess.

KILLEAGH, or **KILLAGH**, or **MOY-NENE**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Oldcastle (53) 3 m. W. Pop. 2137.

A parish in the barony of Demifone ; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh ; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* ; and by a tithe commutation, 203*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* ; united with five other benefices, it forms the union of Lougherew ; patron, the King. Area of parish, 5716 acres.

KILLEAK, or **KILLECK**, or **KILLEAGH**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Swords (9) 2 m. W. Pop. 166.

A parish in the barony of Coolock ; living, a curacy in the diocese and archdiocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Swords ; patron, the Archbishop.

KILLEAN, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Campbeltown (176 $\frac{1}{2}$) 18 m. NNW.
Pop. 3306.

A parish in union with the ancient parish of Kilchenzie, in the district of Kintyre. It stretches eighteen miles from north to south along the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, and is about four miles in breadth. The surface is diversified, the mountainous parts being

covered with heath, and the soil on the coast rendered tolerably fertile by the application of immense quantities of sea-weed thrown up by the sea. Here is a ferry three miles and a half across to the Isle of Gigha. Living, in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll. In this parish are some rude obelisks, the remains of a vitrified tower, and vestiges of several Danish fortifications. The Christian Knowledge Society have established a school, besides which there are others, to the great benefit of this remote place.

KILLEAN, shire of Sutherland, S.

A neat village in the parish of Clyne, situated at the eastern extremity of Loch Brora, a beautiful expanse of water, abounding with salmon, char, and various other kinds of fish.

KILLEANY, Queen's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Stradbally (49) m. NE.
Pop. with Corclone.

A parish in the barony of Stradbally; living, a rectory in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, not possessing church or parsonage.

KILLEARN, shire of Stirling, S.

P. T. Drymen (55) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 1126.

A parish and village, the latter of which is delightfully seated on the river Enrick, noted for the Pot of Gartness, a most romantic spot, much resorted to by anglers, adjacent to which are the remains of the old house in which the celebrated Lord Napier calculated his logarithms. The parish is twelve miles in length, averages two and a half in breadth, and affords as great a variety of picturesque, and even sublime scenery as any other district in Scotland. It contains also many old family mansions, richly ornamented with plantations; and near an ancient castellated building, said to have been once the retreat of Wallace from the power of Edward I., are several extraordinary natural excavations, some of them more than a mile in diameter; they are termed the Curries of Balglass, and exhibit the various strata of which the mountains termed the Campsie and Strath Blane Fells are composed. On the water of Blane is the Moss, the house in which George Buchanan, the great poet and historian, was born in 1506, to whose memory the neighbouring gentry, in 1788, here erected an elegant pyramid of freestone 103 feet high. Many stones, set on edge, mark the scene of a battle between the Romans and Scots at Blaressen-Spout Head in this parish. The neighbourhood was formerly much infested by large bodies of freebooters, who for safety continued hovering on this verge of the Highlands so late as 1743, about which period the protection from black mail was instituted. Living, in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Duke of Montrose. The church was rebuilt in 1731.

KILLEAVY, or **KILLEVY**, or **KILLS-LEVE**, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Newry (63) 3 m. W. Pop. 14,462.

An extensive and populous parish, partly in Upper, and partly in Lower Orior, half-baronies; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; and being the corps of the precentorship. There is a parish church here, and a chapel of ease at Camlough, to which a residence for the curate is attached, with a small portion of glebe. The precentor also possesses a good residence, and a glebe of 300 acres; estimated value of the benefice, by the County Survey, 130*l.* per annum. The linen-trade is the only occupation of the inhabitants, exclusive of their agricultural employments. Mrs. Hall, of Narrow Water, benevolently defrays the expense of instructing ten children, at one of the poor-schools in this parish. St. Danecra, or Monenna, sister of St. Patrick, was abbess of this place, and her feast is observed upon the sixth day of July. The site of the abbey is now occupied by the parish church.

KILLEBAN, or **KILLEBANE**, Queen's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Athy (40) 6 m. SW. Pop. 10,841.

A populous parish in the baronies of Ballyadams and Slewmary; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin; the former valued in K. B. 3*l.* 13*s.* 10¼*d.*, and the vicarage at half that sum; but both producing, by commutation for tithes, 1292*l.* 6*s.* 1¾*d.* It possesses two churches, but no parsonage or glebe; patron, the King. There is a charity-school established here by the Rev. A. Weldon, for the instruction of foundling parish children, and a school for fifty-three boys and thirty-five girls, sustained by the Board of Education. St. Abban founded a sumptuous monastery at this place, about the year 630; the parish church most probably stands upon its site.

KILLEDAN, or **KILLEDAW**, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Swineford (177) m. SW. Pop. 4907.

A parish in the barony of Gallen, including the village of Clerhy, situated upon the river Guishdin, a tributary to the Moy; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Achonry and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 5*s.*; and being part of the union of Templemore. Here was a friary for conventual Franciscans.

KILL-EDMUND, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Goresbridge (68) m. E.
Pop. with Tullow.

A village in the barony of Idrone, situated upon a small river, tributary to the Burrow.

KILLEEDY, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Rathkeale (137) 13½ m. SW.
Pop. 4473.

A parish in the barony of Upper Connello; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese

of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel ; the rectory is valued in K. B. at 1*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, and the vicarage at 2*l.* ; and the union constitutes the corps of a prebend ; producing, by commutation for tithes, 48*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Here are a church and a parsonage, with a glebe of thirty-eight acres.

KILLEEDY, or KILLHEADY, or KILLKEEDY, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Limerick (119) 5 m. SW. Pop. 3662.

A parish in the barony of Pobblebrien, but extending also into the county of the city of Limerick. It is situated adjacent to the river Shannon ; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel ; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 1*s.* ; and possessing a church, with a parsonage, upon a glebe of seventy acres ; patron, the King.

KILLEELY, or KILLELY, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Limerick (119) 3½ m. SW. Pop. 1860.

A parish in the barony of Bunratty ; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel ; valued in K. B. 12*s.* 3¼*d.* ; and possessing a church and glebe-house, with about eighteen acres of land ; patron, the Bishop.

KILLEEN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunshaughlin (18) 3 m. NW. Pop. 777.

An inconsiderable village, an ancient manor, and a parish, in the barony of Skryne ; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh ; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 6*s.* 1¼*d.*, and united to the parishes of Tarah and Dunsany ; no church or glebe ; patron, the King. In the year 1180, a noble castle was erected here by Hugh De Lacie ; and adjacent to it stood a magnificent church, built in the pointed style, and adorned with two lofty towers. The church is completely ruined, but several ancient tombs may yet be seen, bearing figures in episcopal habits, and mitred. Christopher Plunket (the deputy of Richard, Duke of York, who was viceroy of Ireland, in the reign of Henry VI.), marrying the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Lucas Cusack, became possessed of the manor, and was raised to the dignity of Baron of Killeen. An elegant modern castle, erected on the precise site of De Lacie's, is now the residence of the Earls of Fingal, who also take the title of Barons from this place, the seat of their ancestors. An abbey, for Regular Canons, was founded here by St. Endens, as well as a nunnery for his sister, St. Fanchea, or Carecha, who died, and was interred here, in the year 480, and whose reliques were subsequently held in much veneration.

KILLEEN, or KILLEENY, Queen's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Darrow (70) 3 m. SW. Pop. with Aghamacart.

A parish in the barony of Upper Ossory ;

living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, forming a part of the union of Aghamacart ; patrons, the Ladies Fitzpatrick.

KILLEENY, or KILLINY, or KILLEEN, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Bray (12) 4 m. N. Pop. of Pa. 483. Of Vil. 298.

A village and parish in the half-barony of Rathdown, beautifully seated at the foot of a rugged and picturesque hill, on a declivity, overlooking a graceful sinuosity of the seashore, which forms the admired Bay of Killiney. The village consists of a few cottages, scattered over the hill, and of one steep, small, and narrow street ; but several elegant marine residences are disposed advantageously around ; and in summer this place is frequented by visitors for the benefit of bathing, which may be enjoyed here at all hours of tide. The living is one of six curacies constituting the valuable union of Monkstown ; patron, the Dean of Christ Church, Dublin. The inhabitants are employed in fishing, and also derive advantage from the influx of visitors to this romantic spot during the summer months.

KILLEGALLY, or KILLYGALLY, or TESSAURAN, King's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Farbane (72) m. adjacent. Pop. 2817.

A parish in the barony of Ganycastle, situated and lying between the rivers Shannon and Brosna ; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, parsonage, and a glebe of 638 acres. It is united to the parishes of Ferbane and Killnegarenagh. Early in the sixth century St. Trena was abbot of this place.

KILLEGAN, or KILLTEGAN, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Baltinglass (51) 7 m. SE. Pop. 3409.

A parish in the barony of Talbotstown ; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, possessing a good church, a new glebe-house, upon a glebe of thirty-two acres ; and the amount of the commutation for tithes is 516*l.*, from which the impropiator deducts 340*l.* It is united to the rectory and vicarage of Killranelagh ; patron, the Bishop, by agreement with the Crown.

KILLEGLAN, or KILLEGLAND, or KILLMEGLAN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunshaughlin (18) m. Pop. 133.

A small parish in the barony of Ratoath ; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Ratoath ; patrons of the union, the King and the Lowther family.

KILLEGNY, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Enniscorthy (82) m. SW. Pop. 1581.

A parish in the barony of Bantry ; living, a

rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the inappropriate curacy of Chapel, and possessing a parish church but no parsonage; patron, the Bishop; value, by commutation for tithes, 30*l.* 12*s.* 3*½d.* Area of parish, 5761 acres.

KILLEIGH, King's co. Leinster, I.

P. T. Portarlinton (44) 11 m. NW. Pop. 369. Fairs, June 1; and Oct. 16.

A village and chapelry in the parish and barony of Geashill; the chapelry, which is annexed to the rectory and vicarage of Geashill, is in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin. Here is a chapel of ease; patron, Lord Digby. In the year 540, a priory for Augustin canons of the Holy Cross of St. Sinchael, was founded here, and the saint himself was the first abbot. The Warren family established a nunnery here for those professing the order of St. Augustin shortly after the arrival of the English; and in the reign of Edward I., a house of Grey Friars was founded by O'Connor; Donald O'Brien, guardian of this monastery, was raised to the sec of Clonmacnoisc in the year 1303, and, at the dissolution of religious houses, its possessions were granted to John Alice.

KILLEILAGH, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennistimon (163) m. NW. Pop. 2459.

A parish in the barony of Corcomroe; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killfenora and archdiocese of Cashel, not having either church or glebe-house; value, by commutation for tithes, 221*l.* 10*s.* 9*½d.* It is part of the valuable union of Killmahonan; patron of Killeilagh, the Marquis of Thomond.

KILLEINY, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Tralee (187) m. SW. Pop. 2304.

A parish in the barony of Corcaguiney, situated upon the Bay of Tralee; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardferf and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church and fourteen acres of glebe; value, by commutation for tithes, 432*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop.

KILLELAGH, or **KILLELAY**, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Armagh (82) m. N. Pop. with Tynan.

A village in the parish of Tynan and barony of Armagh.

KILLELAGH, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Maghera (122) 3 m. N. Pop. not returned.

A parish in the barony of Loughinsholin, intersected by a stream called the Clydagh, which takes its rise here; living, a rectory in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and glebe-house. Here are the ruins of an ancient church. Area of parish, 5960 acres, 630 of which are mountainous. Few of the inhabitants of the parish profess the religion of the established church.

KILLELLY, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Enniscorthy (82) 9 m. SE. Pop. 641.

A parish in the barony of Ballaghkeen, near to the sea-coast; living, an inappropriate curacy in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, and part of the union of Castle Ellis.

KILLEMLAGH, or **KILLEMLY**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Caherciveen (226) m. SW.

A parish in the barony of Iveragh, situated upon the shores of the Atlantic, opposite to the island of Valentia, and being the most western point of land in Ireland; it has the Skellig islands to the west south-west; living, a rectory and vicarage in the dioceses of Ardferf and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, and a constituent of the corps of the Treasurership; value, by commutation for tithes, 101*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* Here are the ruins of St. Finian's church, at the end of St. Finian's Bay, a dangerous estuary.

KILLEN, or **KILLCARAGH**. See *Killcar*.

KILLEN, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Strabane (136) m. Pop. with Strabane. Fair, Dec. 4.

A village in the parish and barony of Strabane.

KILLENAGH, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Gorey (61) 5*¼* m. SE. Pop. 829.

A parish in the barony of Ballaghkeen, situated upon the Awin Banna; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Ardamine.

KILLENANE, or **KILLINANE**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Caherciveen (226) m. N. Pop. 2515.

A parish in the barony of Iveragh, remotely situated upon the river Fartagh, washed by the Atlantic Ocean, and much encumbered with mountains, one of which, Knoenadubber, is 2000 feet above the sea, and the Hag's Tooth, a remarkable hill, is nearly as lofty. Here is also a great extent of bog. There are two small harbours on the coast, called Lough Key and Kells. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the dioceses of Ardferf and Aghadoe, forming part of the union of Caher; patron, the King; value, by commutation for tithes, 160*l.* 16*s.*

KILLENAULE, or **KILLDANALE**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

Dublin 96 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 3400. Of To. 1560. Fairs, 1st Thurs. O. S. in May and Oct.

A town and parish in the barony of Sliebhardagh, lying on the mail-coach road from Dublin to Cork, via Clonmel, and in a rich and fertile part of the county. The living is a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church and glebe-house. It is united to the rectories and vicarages of Cooleagh, Magowry, Drangan, Isertkerrin, Barrettsgrange, and Goddards-

town. Here is a charity-school of ninety boys and thirty girls, supported by a bequest of the Rev. Philip Cahill.

KILLENELICK, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Killmallock (140) m. SE.
Pop. with Galbally.

A parish in the barony of Coshlea; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectories and vicarages of Galbally, Ballingany, Killbehenny, and Ballinlondry, constituting therewith the corps of a prebend. It possesses a prebendal residence, but is without a church.

KILLENEY, or **KILLINEY**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Gort (124) 5½ m. Pop. 611.

A parish in the barony of Killtartan partly, but extending also into that of Dumbellin; living, a vicarage in the dioceses of Clonfert and Killmacduagh and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. at 3s. 4d., and by commutation for tithes, at 98l. 0s. 6d. It is one of eleven parishes which form the union of Killcolgan, (which see.)

KILLENICK, or **KILLINICK**, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wexford (94) 5 m. S. Pop. 472. Fairs, Whitsun-Tues.; East. Moud.; Sept. 21.; and Nov. 30.

A village and parish in the barony of Forth, situated near to the haven of Wexford; living a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdeaconry of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Maglass and to the impropriate cures of St. Michael, Ishartmore, St. Therius, Killmacree, and Killiane. Here is a church, but no parsonage; patron, the Bishop.

KILLENOMER, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Rathcormac (141) m. SE.
Pop. with Carrigtohill.

A parish in the barony of Barrymore; living, a rectory and corps of a prebend in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel. It does not possess either church or parsonage; value, by commutation for tithes, 40l.

KILLENOR, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Arklow (46) 5½ m. SW. Pop. 1341.

A parish in the barony of Gorey; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Killpipe, and producing, 124l. 12s. 3½d. per ann. by tithe commutation, the vicar receiving but 55l. 7s. 8½d. of that sum; patrons, the Representatives of Mrs. Hatton.

KILLETERNA, or **KILLENTIERNA**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Tralce (187) m. SE. Pop. 1983.

A parish in the barony of Truaghanaemy, lying between the rivers Mang and Brown-Flesk; living, a rectory entire in the dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, forming part of the valuable union of Castle-Island, and valued, by com-

mutation for tithes, at 283l. 7s. 2d.; patrons, the Proprietors of the Seignory of Castle Island.

KILLENUMURY, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Dromahaire (133) 2½ m. SE.
Pop. 3527.

A parish in the barony of Dromahaire; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardagh and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the vicarage of Killery, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 138l. 9s. 2½d. Here are a church and parsonage, with a glebe, amounting to 843 acres.

KILLENVOY, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Roscommon (95) m. Pop. 2143.

A parish in the barony of Athlone, including the village of Knockeroghery, and situated upon Lough Ree; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, producing, by commutation for tithes, 130l. per annum, half of which is paid to the lay impropriator. Here is a church, with a vicarial residence, but the glebe of the union properly belongs to Raharrow parish. The vicarages united to Killenvoy are Killmean, Porterin, Ivernoon, and Raharrow; patron, the Bishop.

KILLENY, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Headford (137) 2 m. S. Pop. 1137.

A parish in the barony of Clare; living, one of eight rectories and vicarages, constituting the extensive and valuable union of Headford, in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam. See *Headford*.

KILLENY, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Galway (133) m. W. Pop. 974.

A fishing-village in the island and parish of Arran, and belonging to the barony of the same name. It is the largest village in the parish, and enjoys the advantage of a pier, constructed at the expense of the Fishery Board.

KILLERBY, co. Pal. Durham.

P. T. Darlington (241) 7 m. NW. Pop. 107.

A township in the parish of Heighington and south-east division of Darlington ward, standing in a low situation, near the source of a small rivulet.

KILLERBY, or **KILWARDBY**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Catterick (228) 2 m. SE & E. Pop. 48.

A township in the parish of Catterick and wapentake of Hang East.

KILLERERIN, or **KILLERERAN**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Tuam (126) 8 m. SE. Pop. 3560.

A parish having portions in the respective baronies of Clare, Dunmore, Tyaquin, and including several hamlets. It is situated upon the banks of the Moy. Living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. at 2l. and yielding, by

commutation for tithes, 315*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* It is united to the rectory of Abheyknockmoy, and possesses a church, with a parsonage, upon a glebe of sixty-four acres.

KILLERIES, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Lat. 53.38, N. Lon. 9.46 W.

A long narrow arm of the sea, in the barony of Ballinahinch. It separates the county of Mayo from Galway, extends seven miles in length, is five furlongs across in the widest parts, and diminishes to a breadth of sixty perches in one place. There is water here, at all times of tide, to float a first-rate man of war. The Fishery Board have built a breakwater, and a pier at the head of the Firth.

KILLERIG, or **KILLERICK**, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Carlow (49) 6¼ m. NE. Pop. 1065.

A parish in the barony of Carlow, situated upon the river Slaray; living, an impropriate curacy in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the rectories of Urglin and Grangeforth; amount of commutation for tithes, paid to the lay impropriator, 360*l.*

KILLERMOGH, or **KILLDERMOY**, Queen's co. Leinster, I.

P. T. Durrow (70) 2 m. NW. Pop. 568.

A parish in the barony of Upper Ossory; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, having a church with a parsonage and 485 acres of glebe; val. in K. B. at 1*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, and, by commutation for tithes, at 141*l.* 1*s.* 8¼*d.* An abbey was founded here in the year 558, by St. Columb.

KILLEROAN, or **KILLARARAN**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Mount-Talbot (103) m. Pop. 3810.

A parish in the barony of Killian; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam.

KILLERSHERDINY, or **KILLDRUMSHERDAN**, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Cootehill (74) 3 m. SW. Pop. 9174.

An extensive and very populous parish in the barony of Tullaghgarney; living, an impropriate vicarage in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, parsonage, and glebe of 460 acres. Here are several schools for the gratuitous instruction of the poor: one of sixty boys, is sustained by a bequest of Mr. W. Moore; a second, on the Lancasterian system, consists of sixty pupils. Schools are held in many Roman Catholic chapels, and in one of them Greek, Latin, English, and Irish are taught. The inhabitants of this parish are engaged in the manufacture of yarn and webs.

KILLERY, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Dromahaire (133) 5 m. SW. Pop. 2217.

A parish in the barony of Tiraghrill; living,

a vicarage in the diocese of Ardagh, and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the vicarage of Killenumery, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 110*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, of which the lay impropriator receives 32*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.* Here is a parish-church.

KILLESBY, co. Northampton.

P. T. Daventry (72) 6 m. N b W. Pop. 690.

A parish in the hundred of Fawsley; livings, a rectory and a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. the former 14*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 143*l.* 11*s.*; the latter 7*l.*; church ded. to St. Faith; patron, of the former, the Prebend of Kilsby in Lincoln cathedral; of the latter, the Rector thereof.

KILLESHANDRA, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

Dublin 80 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 12,105. Of To. 1148. Fairs, March 28; June 22; Se. cond Wed. O. S. in Aug.; and Oct. 8.

A town and parish in the barony of Tullaghonoho. The town stands on the Croghan river, near the banks of Lough Oughter, and the lakes of this parish are the great boast of the inhabitants. The appearance of the town is neat, clean, and comfortable. Here is a good market-house, an excellent inn, a handsome church, Roman Catholic chapel, and meeting-houses for Dissenters. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 15*l.* It possesses a church and a parsonage, with glebe, amounting to 809 acres; patrons, Trinity College, Dublin. 196 children receive instruction in three of the subscription schools here, and ninety more are educated at the poor school in the village of Scrabby.

KILLESHELL, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Dungannon (96) 7½ m. W. Pop. 3961.

A parish in the barony of Dungannon; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 5*l.*, and possessing a church, with a parsonage upon a glebe of 360 acres. Here is a school, upon the foundation of Erasmus Smyth, consisting of thirty-five boys and twenty-five girls.

KILLESK, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Enniscorthy (82) 5 m. SE. Pop. 1091.

A parish in the barony of Ballaghkeen; living, an impropriate curacy, forming a part of the union of Castle-Ellis, in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; patron, the Bishop.

KILLESK, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Arthurstown (99) m. Pop. with St. James's.

A parish in the barony of Shelburne; living, an impropriate curacy, united to those of Dinbrady, Rathroe, and St. James', in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; patron, Lord Chichester. The church for the use of the union is situated at Ballyhack, and the area of Killesk covers about

8479 acres. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle.

KILLESKIN, or **KILLESHIN**, Queen's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Carlow (19) 3 m. W b N. Pop. 2678.

A parish in the barony of Slewmary, situated adjacent to the river Barrow; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, not possessing either church or glebe. The King is patron of the rectory, and the Bishop of the vicarage; and the value of both, by commutation for tithes, is 461*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.*

KILLESKY, or **KILLESKEY**, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wicklow (32) 4 m. N b W. Pop. 1965.

A village and parish in the barony of New-castle; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of eight benefices, which constitute the union of Wicklow. A handsome church was erected at Nun's Cross in the year 1817, for the accommodation of this part of the union, at the private expense of Francis Synge, Esq. There is a Sunday school here, consisting of 100 boys, and a day-school of twenty-four girls, supported by Miss Carberry.

KILLESOLAN, co. Galway, Connanght, I.

P. T. Castle-Blakeney (105) adjacent.
Pop. of Pa. 3192. Of Vil. 320.

A village and parish, the former in the barony of Tyaquin exclusively, but the latter extending also into the barony of Killconnell; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and possessing a church, with a parsonage upon a glebe of 132 acres.

KILLESTER, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 3½ m. NE. Pop. 168.

A hamlet and parish in the barony of Coolock; living, a curacy in the dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin. Here are the ruins of an ancient church. Amongst many elegant villas and handsome seats in this vicinity, perhaps the residence of the Newcomen family is the most beautiful.

KILLETTER, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Strabane (136) m. Pop. not specified.
Fairs, July 12; Oct. 26; and Nov. 19.

A village in the parish of Leckpatrick and barony of Strabane.

KILLEVAN, or **KILLEEVAN**, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Clones (85) 2 m. E. Pop. 6756.

A parish in the baronies of Dartry and Monaghan, situated upon the river Finn; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 518*l.* 19*s.* 2¾*d.* Here are a church, a parsonage-house, and a glebe of 103 acres.

KILLEYMER, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killrush (177) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 2641.

A parish in the barony of Clonderlough,

situated upon the river Shannon; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 13*s.* 4*d.*; but by commutation for tithes, 203*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.*; of which 120*l.* are payable to the lay impropriator.

KILLFANE, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Thomastown (75) 4 m. NE. Pop. 1058.

A parish in the barony of Gowran; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarages of Tullowherin and Blanchvillstown, constituting thereby the corps of the archdeaconry; valued in K. B. 24*l.* 12*s.* 3¾*d.* It possesses a church and parsonage, with a glebe of seventy-four acres. An abbey was founded here by St. Fian.

KILLFARBOY, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennistimon (163) 6½ m. SW. Pop. 4752.

A parish in the barony of Ibrickin, near to the sea-coast; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; the rectory, valued in K. B. at 3*l.*, is united to the vicarage of Killdysart and Killchrist; the vicarage, valued in K. B. at 13*s.* 4*d.*, is united to the vicarage of Killmihill, and possesses a church and glebe-house; value of both denominations, by commutation for tithes, 533*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; patronage of the rectory, Lord Egremont; of the vicarage, the Bishop. A monastery was founded here in the year 741; and Cormac, bishop and scribe of Killfurboy, died here A. D. 837.

KILLFAUGHNAGHBEG, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Rosscarbery (207) 3 m. WSW.:
Pop. 2070.

A parish in the barony of Carbery, situated upon Glandore Harbour; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 3*l.*, being part of the union of Myross, (which see.)

KILLFEACLE, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Tipperary (127) 5 m. SE. Pop. 1330.

A parish in the barony of Clanwilliam; living, a rectory entire in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 369*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*; and being one of six parishes which constitute the union of Clonbullage. Area of parish, 5766 acres.

KILLFEDANE, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killdysart (158) 5 m. WSW.
Pop. 2553.

A parish in the barony of Clonderlaw; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 6*s.* 8*d.*; and by commutation, 267*l.* 13*s.* 10¼*d.*; of which amount only 101*l.* 10*s.* 9¾*d.* are received by the vicar. This is one of five benefices which constitute the union of Killmurry-Clonderlaid.

KILLFEIGHNEY, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Listowel (169) 6¼ m. SSW. Pop. 1450.

A parish in the barony of Clanmaurice;

living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardferf and Aghadoe, united to one-fifth of Ardferf, and to the vicarage of Ballyconry, constituting thereby the corps of the precentorship, which is valued in K. B. at 2*l*. Killfeighney produces 22*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. per annum, by commutation for tithes, half of which are rectorial. There is neither church nor parsonage in the union; this parish possesses a glebe of sixteen acres.

KILLFENORA, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennistymon (163) 5 m. NNE.

Pop. of Pa. 2495. Of To. 552. Fairs, Wed. before Whit-Sun., and Oct. 9.

A village and parish in the barony of Corcomroe; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killfenora and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectories of Killtoragt and Clowney, which, taken together, constitute the corps of the deanery of Killfenora; patron, the King. The union possesses a church, deanery-house, and about 145 acres of glebe. The episcopal see of Killfenora, or Fenabore, or Celmabrach, is said to have been established sometime in the twelfth century, but its history is obscure and dissatisfactory. It is, however, the smallest in Ireland, covering an area of 665,500 acres, measuring twenty-three miles in length by eleven in breadth, is confined to the baronies of Burren and Corcomroe, in the county of Clare, and includes but twenty parishes. It remained a distinct see until after the Restoration, when it was annexed to the archdiocese of Tuam, and so continued until the year 1741, when it was given, *in commendam*, to the Bishop of Clonfert. In 1752 it was transferred to the bishops of Killaloe, who have continued to occupy it to the present time. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and archdeacon. The cathedral is dedicated to St. Fachnan-de-Ria, a disciple of St. Barr, who flourished in the seventh century. Killfenora is compounded of the words *Killfen* (contraction of Fachnan). In the nave of the cathedral are some ancient monuments and devices; and the tomb of the patron saint, adorned with his effigy, stands in the choir. The annals of Munster state, that Morough O'Brien burnt the abbey of Killfenora, and slew many persons therein, A. D. 1055. Here are seven curious crosses, each formed of a single stone. The Bishop of Killaloe supports a school of nine boys and three girls in the town; but the diocesan school is united to the district-school of Limerick and Killaloe.

KILLFENNY, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Rathkeale (137) 4 m. NNW.

Pop. 1675. Fairs, May 15; July 14; Sept. 12; and Dec. 22.

A hamlet and parish in the barony of Upper Connello; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, being part of the corps of the precentorship. Valued in K. B. 1*l*. 4*s*. 7½*d*. The fairs are held upon the commons of Killfenny.

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KILLFERA, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Killkenny (75) 3 m. SE.

Pop. with Burnchurch.

A parish in the barony of Shellilogher; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of thirteen benefices which constitute the union of Burnchurch.

KILLFERGUS, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Tarbert (159) 5 m. SE. Pop. 3235.

A parish in the barony of Lower Connello, near to the banks of the Shannon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; the vicarage, valued at 10*s*. in K. B., possesses a handsome church, but is without any glebe or vicarial residence; patrons, the Vicars Choral of Limerick. Area of parish 337 acres.

KILLFIAN, also KILLFLIN, also KILLFYAN, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Killala (192) 7½ m. W. Pop. 4809.

A parish in the barony of Trawley; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killala and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 10*s*., being part of the union of Crossmalina. There is an Hibernian Society's school here of six boys and eight girls; and two Baptists' Society's schools, one of eight boys and six girls, the other containing thirteen boys and five girls.

KILLFIERNAGH, or KILLFIERAGH, or KILLFEARMAGH, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killrush (177) 8¼ m. W b N.

Pop. 4082.

A parish in the barony of Moyarta, or Moyfertagh, upon the shores of the Atlantic ocean; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 1*l*.; and by commutation for tithes, 287*l*., of which 37*l*. are rectorial. It forms part of the corps of the Prebend of Iniscathrie.

KILLFINAGHTY, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Six-mile-Bridge (130) 1 m. NW.

Pop. 1839.

A parish in the barony of Tullagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 1*l*.; and by commutation for tithes, 177*l*. 16*s*. 2¾*d*., being part of the union of Bunratty.

KILLFINAN, or KILLFINANE, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Killmallock (149) 6¼ m. SE.

Pop. of Pa. 2332. Of To. 1405. Fairs, May 19; Aug. 9; and Oct. 25.

A town and parish in the barony of Coshlea; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church and parsonage, and united to the vicarage of Daragh; patron, the Earl of Cork. Here is a charter-school for twenty children, built at the expense of Robert Oliver, Esq.; also two subscription-schools, one consisting of seventy boys and thirty

girls, the other of 101 boys and fifty girls. Area of the union 6479 acres of land.

KILLFINTINAN, or KILLFENTINAN, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Six-mile-Bridge (130) 2½ m. S.
Pop. 2008.

A parish in the barony of Bunratty; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 5s., not possessing either church or parsonage; patron, Lord Egremont.

KILLFITHMONE, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Templemore (86) 4¼ m. SW. Pop. 655.

A parish in the barony of Eliogarty; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 17. 16s. 11d.; but producing, by commutation for tithes, 100*l.* per annum. It is united to the parishes of Barnane and Killoskehan, and possesses a church, with a parsonage, upon a glebe of thirty acres.

KILLFLIN, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Tralee (187) 6¼ m. NE.
Pop. of Pa. 978. Of Vil. 113.

A village and parish in the barony of Clanmaurice; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, 84*l.* 18s. 4d. per annum, half of which sum belongs to the lay impropriator. It is part of the union of Ballinacourty, and possesses a church, but no glebe-house or land; patron, the Earl of Cork.

KILLFLIN, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Killmallock (140) m. Pop. 895.

A parish in the barony of Coshlea; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 12s. 3¼d.; and by commutation for tithes, 646*l.* 3s. 1d.; and possessing a church and glebe-house.

KILLFREE, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Boyle (107) 7½ m. SW. Pop. 3947.

A parish in the barony of Coolavin; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Achonry and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the vicarage of Killaraght and Killshalnee.

KILLFRUSH, or DUNMOON, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Bruff (133) m. Pop. 471.

A parish in the barony of Small County; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel, being part of the union of Aney; patron, Lord Kenmare. Area of parish 1165 acres.

KILLGARUFF, or KILGERRIFF, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cloghnakilty (198) m. adjacent.
Pop. 2123.

A parish in the barony of East Carbery, east division; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 3*l.* It possesses a church, but no glebe, and is part of the union of Island. The rectory is impropriate in the Townsend family.

KILLGARVAN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cove (177) 1 m. NE.

Pop. with Great Island.

A parish in the barony of Barrymore, situated in the Great Island; living, a rectory in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel.

KILLGARVAN, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Kenmare (239) 5½ m. NE. Pop. 3177.

A parish in the barony of Glanerought, situated upon the river Roughty; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church, parsonage, and glebe of six acres; and deriving an income, by commutation for tithes, of 221*l.* 10s. 8d., only half of which belongs to the vicar. It is united to the vicarage of Killatra.

KILLGARVAN, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Taghmon (103) 3 m. NW. Pop. 1715.

A parish in the barony of Shelmalier; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. at 2*l.* 1s. 6½d.; and by commutation for tithes, at 156*l.* 8s. 8d. It is part of the extensive union of Horetown.

KILLGARVEY, or KILLGARVIN, or KILLNAGARVAN, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballina (183) 6¼ m. SE. Pop. 3338.

A parish in the barony of Gallen; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killala and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of the parishes constituting the union of Ardagh. St. Fechan founded the church here, and died in the year 664. Here is a Roman Catholic freeschool of nineteen children, supported by subscription.

KILLGARRYLANDER, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Milltown (196) 3¾ m. NW. Pop. 2074.

A parish in the barony of Truaghennackmy, situated upon the harbour of Castlemaine; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, being part of the union of Killtalagh, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 216*l.* 18s. 1d.; patron, the King.

KILLGAVOWER, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Westport (170) 14 m. WSW.

Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Morisk, situated upon the bay of Newport; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam. Here is an Hibernian Society's school of eight boys and seven girls.

KILLGEFFIN, co. Rosecommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Lanesborough (84) 6¼ W b N.

Pop. 3110.

A parish in the barony of Ballintobber; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 1*l.*, and by commutation for tithes 159*l.* 1s. 6½d., half of which belongs to the lay rector. Here are a church and glebe-house. Area of parish, 4072 acres. Beaufort and Carlisle place this parish erroneously in Rosecommon barony: the county treasurer's list

and the population return both include it in Ballintobber.

KILLGERRIE, or KILLGERRILL, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballinasloe (90) 5½ m. WNW. Pop. 913.

A parish in the barony of Clonmacow; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Aughrim; valued in K. B. 17. 10s., and by commutation for tithes 104*l.* 6s. 1¾*d.*

KILLGLASS, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Edgeworthstown (66) 5½ m. SW. Pop. 4072

A parish, extending into the baronies of Ardagh, Abbeyshruel, and Moydow; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardagh and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 2*l.*; and possessing a church, parsonage, and 144 acres of glebe. It is united to the vicarages of Rathrea and Aharah. The Dublin Association support a school in this parish, consisting of thirty-six pupils.

KILLGLASS, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballina (183) 10 m. NE. Pop. 3843.

A parish in the barony of Tyreragh; living, a vicarage, united to that of Castleconnor, in the diocese of Killala and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 1*l.* Here is an Hibernian Society's school of fifty boys; a Baptist Society's school of forty-eight boys and thirty-six girls; a charity-school, sustained by a bequest of Thomas Valentine, Esq.; and a school of sixty-four boys and twenty-two girls, supported by a Roman Catholic clergyman.

KILLGLASS, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Strokestown (94) 7 m. E b N. Pop. 8015.

A parish in the barony of Ballintobber, situated upon the river Shannon; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, possessing a church, with a parsonage upon a glebe of eight acres.

KILLGLASSAN, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Hollymount (141) 3¾ m. SE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Killcommon and barony of Killmaine.

KILLGOBANE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bandon (180) 5½ m. SE.; Pop. with Ballinadee.

A parish in the barony of East Carbery, east division, situated upon the Bandon river; living, a rectory in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 3*l.* 16s., and being one of the parishes which constitute the corps of the treasurership of Cork diocese.

KILLGOBBAN, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Tralee (187) 12 m. WSW. Pop. 2329.

A parish in the barony of Corcaguinney, situated upon Tralee Bay; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church, parsonage, and glebe of seventeen acres, and producing an

amount, by commutation for tithes, of 422*l.* per annum.

KILLGOBBIN, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 7½ m. S b E. Pop. 1021.

A village and parish in the half-barony of Rathdown, at the foot of the Three Rocks Mountain; living, a curacy in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and archdiocese of Dublin, possessing a handsome church, built after the singular design of Mr. Semple, a glebe-house, and small glebe; amount of commutation for tithes, 150*l.* per ann. It is united to the curacy of Killtiernan. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle.

KILLGOBNET, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Dungarvan (122) 2½ m. NE. Pop. 2070. Fairs, Feb. 22; May 3; June 11; Nov. 1; and Dec. 27.

A village and parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel; the former, which is valued in K. B. at 4*l.* 10s., being the corps of a prebend, and not possessed of either church, or prebendal house, although having a glebe of half an acre in the city of Lismore. The vicarage is united to that of Modeligo, which union it has also, without either church or glebe-house.

KILLGOGHLIN, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Roscommon (95) m. Pop. with Pas.

A parish in the barony of Roscommon; living, a prebend in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, enjoying portions of the tithes of Bunlin, Killtristan, Clonfinlough and Lisonuffy parishes.

KILLGORMAN, co. Wexford, Leicester, I.

P. T. Arklow (49) 5 m. SW. Pop. 1150.

A parish in the barony of Gorey, adjacent to the sea-shore; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, producing, by commutation for tithes, 60*l.* per annum, 13*l.* 16s. 11*d.* of which belong to the lay impropriator. It is one of the five benefices which constitute the union of Arklow. St. Mogorman, nephew of St. Patrick, was bishop of this place.

KILLGOWEN, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Killcullen (26) 2 m. S. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, May 8, and July 20.

A village in the parish and barony of Killcullen. Here is one of the ancient pillar-stones, indications of places of pagan worship, which were subsequently transformed into crosses, by the followers of the true religion.

KILLGRANT, or POWERSTOWN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Clonmel (123) 2 m. NE. Pop. 1102.

A parish in the baronies of Iffa and Offa; living, a rectory, impropriate, and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel; yielding, by commutation for tithes, 193*l.* 16s. 10*d.*, the lay impropriator

receiving 129*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.* of that sum. The vicarage is united to three more, constituting thereby the union of Killcash; patron, the King.

KILLGUAN, or **KILLGUANE**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Eyrecourt (89) 6½ m. SW. Pop. 1377.

A parish in the barony of Longford; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of the parishes which constitute the Union of Dononaghta; value, by commutation for tithes, 112*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*

KILLGULANE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Mitchelstown (132) 3 m. SW.
Pop. with Glanworth.

A parish in the baronies of Condons and Clongibbons; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; producing, by commutation for tithes, 228*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*, the lay impropiator retaining 7*l.* 8*s.* It is one of four parishes which constitute the union of Glanworth.

KILLHENNY, or **KILLEANY**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennistymon (163) 8½ m. Pop. 300.

A parish in the barony of Burren; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killfenora and archdiocese of Cashel, being one of the benefices which constitute the corps of the chancellorship of the diocese.

KILLHILL, shire of Forfar. See *Kirriemuir*.

KILLIAN, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wexford (94) 3 m. SE. Pop. 231.

A parish in the barony of Forth, situated upon Wexford Haven; living, an impropriate curacy in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, being part of the union of Killinick.

KILLIAN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballyuamore (93) 1 m. W b N.
Pop. 4663.

A parish in the barony of Killihan; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the vicarage of Killronan, and not possessing either church or parsonage. A freeschool of thirty-nine children in this parish is supported by Miss Netterfield.

KILLIAU-AYRON, co. Cardigan.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 8 m. NW. Pop. 320.

A parish in the hundred of Iar; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 110.; patron, the Bishop of St. David's.

KILLICONIGAN, or **KILLOGHCONOGHAN**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Trim (32) 7½ m. W. Pop. 1924.

A parish in the barony of Lunc; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and parsonage; patron, the Earl of Darnley; curate's salary 60*l.* per annum,

of which the impropiator contributes 40*l.*, and the Board of First Fruits 20*l.*

KILLIERNAN, shire of Ross, S.

P. T. Inverness (155½) 6½ m. WNW.
Pop. 1371.

A parish five miles in length and two in breadth, lying on the north side of Loch Beaul, and containing the villages of Chapel Town and Spital, names which imply the former existence of a religious house at each place. The soil, though various, is favourable to cultivation, but fuel is scarce. Living, in the presbytery of Chanoury and synod of Ross; patrons, the Mackenzies of Kilcoy House, which, with Red Castle, the seat of Mr. Grant, were originally intended for defence; the latter place has long enjoyed the rights of a burgh of barony, a free port, and a weekly market, with the privileges of levying tolls, anchorage dues, &c. Besides the parochial school, there is another established by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Here are several remarkably large cairns and tumuli. Wester Kessock, though properly belonging to the parish of Knockbain, is annexed ecclesiastically to Killerman.

KILLIGARVAN, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ramestor (156) m. Pop. 3185.

A parish in the barony of Killmacrenan, situated upon Lough Swilly; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of seven parishes which constitute the corps of the deanery. The perpetual curacy possesses a church and parsonage-house, and the patronage is vested in the Dean of Raphoe.

KILLIGNY, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wexford (94) 5 m. Pop. 1531.

A parish in the barony of Bantry; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the impropriate curacy of Chapel, and possessing a church, but no glebe-house or glebe.

KILLIGRAY, shire of Inverness, S.

Pop. with Pa.

An island of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of Harris. It is two miles in length by one in breadth, the northern part under excellent culture, but the southern a deep moss.

KILLIHAN, or **KILLIAN**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

Pop. 13,208.

A barony containing seven parishes, but no town of consequence. The river Shannon forms its eastern boundary.

KILLIKINEEN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Loughrea (109) 10 m. WNW.
Pop. 1335.

A parish in the barony of Dunkellin; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmacduagh, being part of the union of Killcolgan.

KILLILANE, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Broadway (103) m. N.
Pop. with Killrane.

A parish in the barony of Forth ; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of seven parishes which constitute the union of Killacoran and the corps of the chancellorship of Ferns.

KILLILEAGH, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Tynan (91) 2 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and townland in the parish of Tynan and barony of Armagh.

KILLILEAGH, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Dublin 100 m. N b E. Pop. of Pa. 4747. Of To. 1110. Of Cor. 289. Fairs, April 10; Mon. aft. Trin.; Oct. 11; and Dec. 11.

A town and parish in the barony of Duffrin, situated upon Lough Strangford. The town is adorned with a market-house, meeting-houses of Presbyterians, and includes one respectable street. This was formerly a borough-town, having been incorporated by King James I., at the request of the Earl of Clanbois. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, glebe-house, with a glebe of twenty-two acres; value, by commutation for tithes, 795*l.*; patron, Trinity College, Dublin. The linen trade has been successfully pursued in this vicinity for many years past. The celebrated physician and naturalist, Sir Hans Sloan, was born here on the 16th April, 1660. The castle of the lords of Clanbois stood at the upper end of the principal street in the town.

KILLILEAGH, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Tubbermore (126) 4 m. NW. Pop. 2392.

A parish in the barony of Loughlinsholin, situated upon the Clody river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and possessing a church, parsonage, and 265 acres of glebe.

KILLILY, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Loughrea (109) 14½ m. W. Pop. 1008.

A parish in the barony of Dunkellin, upon the river Carnamart; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmacduagh and archdiocese of Tuam; producing, by commutation for tithes, 126*l.*, and being one of the parishes included in the extensive union of Killcolgan.

KILLIMORBOLLOGE, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Eyrecourt (89) 8½ m. WSW. Pop. 3452.

A village and parish in the barony of Longford; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam, being part of the union of Donanaughta; value, by commutation for tithes, 193*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

KILLIMORDALY, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Athenry (121) 8½ m. E. Pop. 1832.

A parish, extending into the baronies of Athenry, Killconnel, and Tyaquin, all in the county of Galway; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and by commutation for tithes 108*l.* 18*s.* 5¼*d.*,

being one of four benefices which constitute the union of Aughrim.

KILLIN, shire of Perth, S.

Edinburgh 72 m. NW. Pop. 2103. Fairs, May 12; 1st Wed. in Aug.; Oct. 27; and 1st Tuesd. O. S. in Nov.

A burgh of barony, post-town, and parish, the former pleasantly seated at the western extremity of Loch Tay, near the mouth of the united rivers Dochart and Lochy. Here the Earl of Bredalbane, who is tenant of the Crown, holds his baron-baillie courts, and at this place are several establishments for the instruction of the poor, including sewing and knitting of stockings; there is also a Society's school. The parish is twenty-eight miles in length, about seven in breadth, and intersected by the great military road from Stirling to Fort William. A great portion of the surface is mountainous, but the extensive valleys termed Glen Dochart and Strath Fillan are fertile, and in the pass between them is the lofty mountain Benmore, which is elevated 3903 feet above the sea, and was formerly a deer forest, though now appropriated to pasturage for sheep. Game is plentiful throughout the district, and salmon and trout abound in the rivers, as well as in Loch Dochart, which is three miles in length, and lies between the Glen and Strath. Glen Falloch and Glen Lochy extend into this parish, in which also is the village of Clifton, inhabited chiefly by miners employed in the neighbouring lead-mines. Living, in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Earl of Bredalbane. The church was erected in 1744. The Gaelic is the general language used here. On the plain of Dalrie Robert Bruce was defeated in 1306, by Macdougall of Lorn.

KILLINAGH, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Manor-Hamilton (145) 8½ m. E b S. Pop. 4122.

A parish in the barony of Tullaghagh, situated upon Lough Macnean; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and glebe-house, with about sixty-three acres of glebe. Here are two schools, supported by the Hibernian Society, and held in the Roman Catholic chapels.

KILLINANE, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Loughrea (109) 6½ m. SW. Pop. 217.

A parish in the baronies of Dunkellin, Killtarton, and Loughrea, situated upon the river Gortnamuckin; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmacduagh and archdiocese of Tuam, possessing a church, glebe-house, and glebe of six acres. It is united to the vicarages of Killthomas, Killchrist, Isertkelly, Killogellin, Killora, and Killoran; to which union the Marquis of Clanricarde and the Bishop present alternately.

KILLINANE, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Leighlinbridge (57) m. Pop. 708.

A parish in the barony of Idrone; living, a rectory in the diocese of Leighlin and arch-

diocese of Dublin, being the corps of the chancellorship of the diocese. Here is about half an acre of glebe, but neither church nor parsonage.

KILLINCHY, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Dublin (105) m. N b E. Pop. 7334.
Fair, 1st Wed. in Feb., May, and Aug.

A post and fair-town in the parish of Killinchy and baronies of Castlereagh and Duffrin, situated upon Lough Strangford; living, a rectory in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a handsome church, erected in the year 1830, and a parsonage, upon a glebe of seventeen acres. There are two Sunday schools here, attended by 204 pupils. Bawn Island, in Strangford Lough, containing twelve inhabitants, belongs to this parish.

KILLINCOOLE, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ardee (43) 6 m. NE. Pop. 801.

A parish in the barony of Louth; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and glebe-house, with a glebe of twenty-four acres; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

KILLINCOR, King's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Philipstown (60) m.
Pop. with Geashill.

A parish in the barony of Geashill; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin.

KILLINEEDY, or KILLINELLY, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Newcastle (145) m. Pop. not returned.

A parish in the barony of Connello; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, being part of the corps of the precentorship. Its exact boundaries unknown.

KILLINGHALL, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Knaresborough (202) 4½ m. W b N.
Pop. 519.

A township in the parish of Ripley, and lower division of the wapentake of Claro; it is said to have been formerly the residence of some families of distinction.

KILLINGHOLME NORTH and SOUTH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Great Grimsby (165) 9½ m. NW.
Pop. of South, 287. Of North, 151.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Harborough, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 132*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Dennis; patron (1829) Lord Yarborough.

KILLINGTON, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kirkby Lonsdale (253) 8 m. N.
Pop. 335.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 8*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 87*l.*; patron, the vicar of

Kirkby Lonsdale. Here is a small school endowment, besides several charities belonging to the poor. Killington Hall is an ancient tower-building, surrounded by a park, was formerly occupied by families of some note, but it is now used as a farm-house.

KILLINGWOLD GROVE, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Beverley (183) 2 m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Bishop's Burton and Hunsley Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

KILLINGWORTH, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 6 m. NE b N.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Long Benton and east division of Castle ward, situated on an eminence, in the midst of a fertile and beautiful country. The Newcastle races were formerly held on Killingworth Moor; but in 1790 it was enclosed and cultivated.

KILLINKENE, or KILLINSKENE, or KILLENCARE, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Bailieborough (54) 5 m. SW.
Pop. 5557.

A parish, partly in the barony of Castle-raghan, and partly in that of Upper Lough-tee; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and possessing a church and glebe-house.

KILLINSERE, or KILLINURE, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Drogheda (30) 2 m. NW.
Pop. with Drogheda.

A village and parish in the county of the town of Drogheda; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the vicarage of St. Peter's; patron, the Marquis of Drogheda.

KILLINVARRA, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Gort (124) 6½ m. NW. Pop. 646.

A parish in the barony of Dunbellin, including the village of Ballydeery; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmacduagh and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 15*s.*; and by commutation for tithes, 118*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* It is one of eleven parishes which constitute the union of Killcolgan.

KILLISHY, or KILLISHEE, or KILLOSSY, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Naas (19) 2 m. S. Pop. 791.

A parish, partly in the barony of Naas, and partly in that of East Ophaly; living, a rectory and vicarage consolidated, in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 3*s.* 4¾*d.*; and by commutation for tithes, 214*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* It is united to the rectory of Ballymanny, and possesses a church, but no glebe or residence for the officiating clergyman. St. Patrick founded an abbey at this place for his nephew, St. Auxil, who died August 27, A. D. 454.

KILLKEA, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castledermot (43) 3 m. NW.
Pop. of Pa. 10,544.

A village in the parish and barony of the same name, situated upon the river Griss; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Castledermot. Here are the ruins of a fine castle. The barony of Killkea is united to that of Moone, and includes five parishes, besides the market-town of Castledermot and the village of Moone.

KILLKEADY, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Gort (124) 6½ m. SW. Pop. 2613.

A parish in the barony of Inchiquin; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church and glebe-house, and being one of the parishes which constitute the corps of the prebend of Dysart. The rectory is valued in K. B. at 1*l.*, and by commutation for tithes, at 13*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.* The vicarage in K. B. is valued at 6*l.* 8*s.*, and the commutation for tithe returns an income of 130*l.* 15*s.*

KILLKEARY, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Nenagh (95) 5 m. SE. Pop. 457.

A parish in the barony of Upper Ormond; living, a rectory in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, being part of the corps of the deanery of Killaloe; valued in K. B. 6*s.* 8*d.* It possesses a glebe of one rood, in the town of Killaloe, and the church of the union is situated in Ballynaclogue parish; patron, the King.

KILLKEEL, co. Down, Munster, I.

Dublin 81 m. N b E.

Pop. of Pa. 12,272. Of To. 1532.

A town and parish, occupying the whole barony of Mourne, and situated upon the Irish Sea. The district is altogether encumbered by lofty granite mountains, amongst which are some of the most majestic landscapes in the kingdom; living, a rectory in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the rectories of Killcoo and Killmegan, which taken together, constitute the corps of the treasurer-ship of the diocese. This parish possesses a church and glebe-house, with 248 acres of glebe. Area of parish 38,517 acres. A freeschool here, of 129 boys and 105 girls, is supported by Lord Killmorey.

KILLKEEL, or **KILLTEEL**, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Naas (19) 6½ m. NE. Pop. 216.

Fairs, May 1; June 24; Sept. 29; and Nov. 2.

A village and parish in the barony of South Salt; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of the parishes in the union of Rathmore.

KILLKELLANE, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Six-mile-Bridge (130) 4½ m. SE.

Pop. 456.

A parish in the barony of Small County;

living, a vicarage in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, united to the vicarage of Cahircorney; patron, Lord Kenmare.

KILLKELLY, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballyhaunis (123) 11 m. NW.

Pop. not specified.

A village in the barony of Costello, near to which there is a remarkable echo.

KILLKENNY, county of, Leinster, I.

N to S 44½ m. E to W 24. No. of Acres 510,882. Baronies 9. Corporate Towns 1. Market Towns 11. Parishes 147. Pop. 158,716. Memb. of Pt. 3. Diocese of Ossory. Archdiocese of Dublin.

This county is bounded on the north by the Queen's County, from which it is partially separated by the rivers Nore, Oonbeg, and Donane; on the east by Carlow County and the river Barrow; on the south the river Suire separates it from Waterford; and the county of Tipperary bounds it on the west. An insulated portion of the Queen's County, containing 3079 acres, and the town of Dúrraw, is annexed to this county, and considered to be part of the barony of Galway. There is very little ground in the county unfit for tillage, the soil is fruitful, and well tilled; and this may be considered one of the chief corn counties. The surface in general is level, with the exception of Ida, Iguin, and Ibercorn baronies, which are covered with rugged hills, from the banks of the Suir to Brandon Hill, the termination of the lilly ground. No county in Ireland possesses more advantage from a natural supply of water; and few are more adorned by those picturesque passages which are of frequent occurrence along the course of rivers generally. The river Suir, one of the noblest in Ireland, conveys along the southern boundary of the county the trade that passes between Waterford, Carrick, and Clonmel. Vessels of 120 tons navigate it to the bridge of Carrick, and of 300 tons and upwards to the quay of Waterford. The Barrow skirts the eastern border for about twenty-five miles, has been rendered navigable by art, and is under the management of a chartered company. Its banks present some very romantic scenes, of these, the most admired, is that of the town and monastery of Graigue, relieved by the adjoining woods, and backed by the steep and lofty brow of Brandon. The Nore is the third river in magnitude, and the least in value, being so rapid and so much swollen occasionally by floods, as to be quite ungovernable by art. The meeting of these three rivers in Waterford Harbour is celebrated in the verses of the immortal Spenser. The minor and tributary rivers, are the Dinan, Callen, King's River, and many others of less consequence. In all the larger rivers, salmon are taken in great abundance, and of superior kind. Salmon-trout, and common trout (*salmo faria*), are very numerous; and shad-fish come up the rivers in the latter end of April, or beginning

of May, and continue in the fresh water about one month. Besides these there are perch, carp, tench, gudgeon, and sometimes sturgeon. Wheat and other sorts of grain are raised with ease and in abundance, in all parts of the county, and there are extensive dairy-farms in the district called the Walsh Mountains. The cattle are a mixed breed, consisting of the Irish stock grafted upon the long-horned English. The breed of sheep is also improved by crossing with the Leicestershire. The native horses are lively, active, and hardy, and well adapted to the farmer's use. Few are bred in the county, and the Suffolk sorrel is preferred by any who do attempt to breed. Heifers and bullocks are used in draft by the farmers, in the vicinity of the city of Killkenny. The mineral strata lie at a brief depth below the general surface, and their order of reclining is as follow; granite, siliceous schistus, siliceous breccia, varieties of argillite, sandstone, and lastly limestone. The primitive granite district of the east of Ireland terminates in Brandon Hill in this county, where low and secondary hills present themselves and run towards the mountains of Waterford. The best granite within this county is raised in Mount Loftus quarry; it has a light yellow cast, and is compact and fine-grained. Flag quarries are worked at conahy, Kellymount, Shankill, &c. and occupy a great number of hands. The flags consist of a siliciferous argillite, and are usually tinged with iron. Limestone is found near the surface in almost every part of the county, and is used both for agricultural and architectural purposes. The Killkenny marble, as it is generally called, is raised in the black quarry, half-a-mile from the city of Killkenny. The stone contains a great variety of impressions of madrepores, bivalves, and turbinate shells, and is worked into beautiful chimney pieces, sepulchral ornaments, &c. The cutting and polishing are effected by means of an ingenious mill. Amongst the minerals of this county the many beds of coal are to be noticed. The coal raised here is of the stone, or non-flaming kind. It is useful for culinary purposes, and valuable in the furnace. The chief works which are called the Lordship Collieries, and have been wrought for many years, with great spirit, by the late Dowager Countess of Ormond, are now the property of Butler Clarke, Esq. They lie around the town of Castlecomer. At Donane and other places lying chiefly on the estates of Lord Carrick, coals have been raised, but not so extensively as at Castlecomer. There is a spa well at Ballyspellan, in the parish of Fartagh, beneficial in cases of obstruction of the viscera. This fountain is the subject of the witty verses from the pen of Dean Swift. Chalybeate springs also exist in the city of Killkenny, at Jerpoint abbey, near Coocullen church, besides several of weak proportion in and near the Castlecomer collieries. The nine baronies into which the

county is partitioned, are called Gowran, Fassadinan, Galmoy, Crannagh, Shillelogher, Kells, Knocktopher, Iverk, and Ideagh, to which may be added the county of the city of Killkenny and the liberties of the town of Callar. The principal places within these baronies are, the city of Killkenny, the corporate towns of Callan, Thomastown, Gowran, Inistioge, and Knocktopher, which were all boroughs previous to the union with Great Britain, and the non-corporate towns of Graigue, Durrow, Ballygarret, Castlecomer, Freshford, Urlingford, Goresbridge, and Kells. The dense population of this great county are engaged in agriculture, in the collieries, flag, and marble quarries, and in the manufacture of blankets and coarse woollens. Besides which they export vast quantities of butter from Waterford. Traffic is much promoted by the navigation of the Barrow, Suir, and Nore, and is still susceptible of further improvement. The calcareous districts are frequently found to conceal vast excavations, caused either by subsidence, or by the action of subterranean rivers. There are many such in the limestone region of Killkenny, of which those of Dunmore and Paulstown are the most spacious. There is a remarkable echo in Dunmore cave, the properties of which have been examined by Dr. Matthew Young. The ancient pillar-tower is found in its beautiful yet unintelligible form at Killkenny, Killree, Tulloherin, Fartagh, and Aghaviller, and the beautiful ruins of Jerpoint give a character to the ecclesiastical remains of the county, while Castle Grandison revives the ideas of its feudal consequence. There are two members returned to Parliament for the county, and one for the city of Killkenny.

KILLKENNY, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

Dublin 75 m. SW. Pop. 23,230. Fairs, March 5 and 28; Thurs. after Trin. Sun. Aug. 17; Sept. 12; Oct. 11; and Nov. 9. M. D. Wed. and Sat.

An ancient city within the county of the city of Killkenny, agreeably placed upon the banks of the river Nore, which is here spanned by two handsome bridges. The general appearance of the place is highly respectable, and though not the largest, is decidedly the best of the second class towns in Ireland. Its plan is quite irregular, but the avenues, in general are broad and enclosed by many excellent and well-built houses. The mall, or parade, before the castle-gate, forms an elegant promenade. The palace of the Bishop of Ossory is also a considerable ornament. The cathedral of St. Canice attests the venerable character of this place in times gone by, near to which is a slender pillar-tower, that surpasses it in antiquity. Here are three churches, several Roman Catholic chapels, one of them occupying the remains of the Black Abbey, and several excellent inns and buildings, appropriated to public purposes and accommodation. The freeschool is delightfully situated upon a

sloping bank overlooking the Nore, and the castle seems to frown upon the rapid waters. This was anciently a place of much importance, and appears to have been enclosed at an early period, with regular fortifications; some of the gates, towers, and certain walls yet remain to testify the fact. Ecclesiastical remains present themselves at every change of position, many of them still of magnitude, and all of them possessing beauty. The borough of St. Canice, or Irishtown enjoyed an ancient presumptive right, and was united with Killkenny in one charter of incorporation by King James I. in the year 1609. It is governed by a mayor, deputy, two sheriffs, a recorder, and town-clerk, and returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. There are four parishes, included within the liberties, viz. St. Mary's, St. Canice, St. John's, and St. Patrick's. They are all in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; the first being a perpetual curacy, possessing a church and parsonage; St. Canice is a rectory and vicarage to which a church is attached, but is still in want of a glebe-house. It is united to Ballybeer parish, and the union produces 450*l.*, by commutation for tithes. St. Patrick's is a rectory and vicarage, without a distinct church, but having a glebe-house. The deanery, in the parish of St. Canice, is part of the corps of the deanery of Ossory, and ought to possess a glebe of about thirty-two acres. St. John's is a vicarage, united to that of Clara, and valued, by commutation for tithes at 576*l.* 2*s.* Here is a church, but no parsonage. This is wholly an inland town, having little manufacture, but the marble quarries in the vicinity produce occupation, and afford an opportunity of traffic, while its central position being crossed by many lines of high road, and the presence of a large military force, give an air of animation to the place, and augment its sources of wealth. The Marquis of Ormond, and the Bishop of Ossory are resident here, unless when called to some public duties elsewhere. The freeschool, which was founded by the second duke of Ormond, is endowed with 140*l.* per annum, a rent-charge on the estate of the earl of Ormond. The house is modern, and the number of pupils by the last return was sixty-seven; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. The Charter School, which receives forty boys, besides different bequests made to it at various periods, is endowed by the corporation of Killkenny with thirty-two acres of land and an annuity of 30*l.* for ever. In St. Mary's parish there is a poor-school, consisting of 70 boys and as many girls, supported by a bequest of 100*l.* per annum, from Joseph Evans, Esq. aided by subscriptions. Also a charity-school of 240 pupils, some of whom are apprenticed to trades from the funds of the charity, and 500 girls receive daily instruction from the nuns of the Presentation Convent, who

board, lodge, and educate eighteen at their own private cost. There are many other schools in this parish. In the parish of St. Canice there is a diocesan school of six pupils, besides several other schools. The parochial school of St. John's contains 179 boys. The Ormond family support a school here of eighty-seven boys and sixty girls. In this parish also is the school called the Lintown Factory, supported by an endowment of 800*l.* from the late Bishop Pococke: its object is to instruct boys in the linen manufacture, and after serving an apprenticeship of seven years, they are presented with a sufficient sum for the purchase of a loom. St. Kyran's college, containing eleven boarders and seventeen day-scholars, is in the parish of St. Patrick. A woollen factory was established by the Ormond family, and prosecuted with liberality and energy by the founders. The staple manufacture of this place is blankets. The cutting, polishing, and manufacturing of the beautiful marble raised in the vicinity may also be considered a trade. Amongst the charities in the city may be mentioned the asylum for decayed housekeepers. Starch is also made here; to all which sources of occupation, and causes of accumulating a dense population are to be added, the presence of the noble inhabitants of Killkenny Castle, the establishment of a permanent garrison, the constant residence of the Bishop of Ossory, and the dignitaries of his diocese, the cathedral of which is situated here. In the year 1211, William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, founded the priory of St. John, for the relief of indigent poor, on the east side of the town, the ruins of which are still particularly interesting, and after a singular design. On the banks of the Nore stood a Franciscan friary, the founder of which is not known, and near is the well of St. Francis, to which miraculous powers are ascribed. The ruins of Black Abbey have been entered upon and restored by a Roman Catholic congregation. The castle founded in the year 1195, occupies a situation extremely eligible, in a military point of view. It is situated upon an abrupt bank, forty feet in height and cased with solid masonry, situated upon the margin of the river Nore, and commanding an extensive prospect of a level, fertile country. It has been frequently re-edified, and within the last few years completely transformed into the architecture of late years. The county of Killkenny is included in the Carlow district, and possesses the privilege of transmitting pauper lunatics to the asylum lately erected near Athy.

KILLKENNY WEST, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ballymore (72) 6½ m. W.

Pop. of Ba. 10,959. Pop. of Pa. 3129.

A parish and barony; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and glebe-house; patron, Rev. W. Bryan; amount of

ommutation for tithes, 276*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.* St. Scannail, abbot of this place, died in the year 773. A priory was afterwards erected here, for cross-bearers, or crouched friars, under the invocation of St. John the Baptist. This house appears to have been founded by Friar Thomas, who came into Ireland A. D. 1185, and lies interred here. There was also a holy well here, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

KILLKERRAN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.
Lat. 53 15 N Lon. 9 50 W.

A safe and deep harbour on the coast of the barony of Moycullen.

KILLKERRANMORE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Clognakilty (198) 3 m. SW. Pop. 3695.

A parish in the barony of Ibacone, situated upon the bay of Clognakilty; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 2*l.*; and being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Island. The rectory is inappropriate in the Townsend family.

KILLKERRIL, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Knocktopher (80) 2 m. S.
Pop. with Knocktopher.

A parish in the barony of Knocktopher; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, being part of the valuable union of Knocktopher. No church nor glebe in this parish.

KILLKERRIN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballinamore (93) 10 m. NW. Pop. 3771.

A parish in the barony of Tyaquin; living, a rectory, in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. at 1*l.*, and by commutation for tithes, at 325*l.* It is united to the vicarages of Boyanagh and Clonburn, and possesses both church and parsonage. Here is a lake, covering an area of eighty-four acres. And at a short distance are the ruins of a fine castle.

KILLKEVAN, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Gorey (61) 3 m. NE. Pop. 1893.

A parish in the barony of Gorey; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Gorey, and the corps of the deanery of Ferns; patron, the King. It does not possess either church or glebe, and is valued, by commutation for tithes, at 369*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*

KILLKEVAN, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wexford (94) 14 m. Pop. 726.

A parish in the barony of Bargie; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Bannow, and possessing a church, glebe-house, and glebe of seven acres. It is valued in K. B. at 5*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.*, but returns, by commutation for tithes, 144*l.* 13*s.* 3½*d.* Area of the union 8746*l.* acres of land.

KILLKEVAN, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Castlereagh (112) adjacent.
Pop. 9094.

A parish in the barony of Ballintobber; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the parishes of Ballintobber and Baslick, which three constitute the corps of the prebend of Ballintobber. The town of Castlereagh is in this parish. Here is a school on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, consisting of ten boys and seven girls, also a free-school of 140 boys and thirty girls, under the patronage of the Hibernian Society; and a school of fifty girls, who are clothed and instructed in reading, writing, and needlework, supported by Mrs. Sandforth.

KILLKILVERY, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Headford (137) adjacent. Pop. 1225.

A parish in the barony of Clare, including a part of the town of Headford; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of the parishes constituting the union of Headford, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 110*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.*

KILLKYRAN, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Killkenny (75) 6 m. NE.
Pop. with Rathcool.

A parish in the barony of Gowran; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Rathcool, and not having either church or parsonage in the union; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ossory.

KILLMACABEA, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cloghnakilty (198) 11 m. WSW.
Pop. 5088.

A parish in the barony of Carbery; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the parishes of Myross and Killfanghnabeg. It does not possess either church or glebe. Here is an Hibernian Society's school of ninety-seven boys and sixty girls. There is a pool called Loughdrinc in this parish, the islands of which are said to have changed positions, and there is a second pool called Ballinlough, containing trout of a peculiarly fine flavour. On the banks of the last-mentioned lake stands an ancient Danish Rath, supposed to enclose a subterraneous passage towards the margin of the lake.

KILLMACAHILL, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Gowran (66) 3 m. N. Pop. 1328.

A parish in the barony of Gowran; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin. Here is a new church, but no glebe, or residence for the vicar. Area of parish, 2800 acres.

KILLMACALLEN, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Boyle (107) 15 m. NW. Pop. 3573.

A parish in the barony of Tiraghrill, situated upon the Arrow river; living, a prebend and vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam. It comprises a

moiety of the tithes of four parishes, and is without either church or glebe; amount of commutation for tithes, 166*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

KILLMACALOGUE, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Kenmare (239) m. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Toyista and barony of Glanerought, situated upon an inlet of the Kenmare estuary, and having a harbour capable of admitting vessels of large burden. The depth at low water is eight fathoms.

KILLMACDONOUGH, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Youghall (154) 4 m. SW. Pop. 3274.

A parish in the barony of Imokilly, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, the former being the corps of a prebend, which is without either church or glebe; and the vicarage is one of the parishes in the union of Ightermorrogh; patron, the King.

KILLMACDUAGH, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Cort (124) 3 m. SW. Pop. 1854.

A parish in the barony of Killtarton; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmacduagh and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the vicarages of Killbeaconty and Killtarton, which three taken together constitute the corps of the deanery; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; but, by commutation for tithes, 593*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.*; the vicarage separately producing 222*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; patron, the King. It possesses both a church and deanery-house. The ancient see of Killmacduagh was founded early in the seventh century, and united to Clonfert in the year 1602. Its area occupies 64,000 acres, extending twenty-three miles in length by fifteen in breadth. The chapter consists of a dean, archdeacon, treasurer, precentor, provost, and two prebendaries; their incomes are derived from parochial tithes, none of them, except the dean, having cure of souls or residence. The bishop enjoys the *quarta pars*, as it is called, of the tithes of every parish in the diocese. Kill-nue-Duagh, or the church of St. Duagh, is so called from Duagh, the father of St. Colman, who founded an abbey here in the year 620; and Maurice, bishop of the see, erected on the ancient site a monastery for Regular Canons of the order of St. Augustin; He died A. D. 1283. The abbey was situated upon a narrow neck of land, between two small lakes; and the cathedral, sacristy, and an arched apartment, commonly called the jail, besides a chapel and refectory, present a continuous heap of ruins. To the north of the church is shown an old wall, the remains of a house of penance, and near it a holy well, within a circular enclosure. An ancient pillar-tower, which completes the ruinous assemblage of antiquities, leans seventeen feet and a half from its perpendicular, while the inclination of the famous tower of Pisa is but thirteen feet.

KILLMACDUANE, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killrush (177) 6½ m. NE. Pop. 4353.

A parish in the barony of Moyferagh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 10*s.*; and, by commutation for tithes, at 304*l.* 12*s.* 3¾*d.*, of which the lay impropriator receives 184*l.* 12*s.* 3¾*d.* It is one of five parishes, constituting the union of Killmorey.

KILLMACENOGUE, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Bray (12) 3 m. SW. Pop. 2131.

A parish in the half barony of Rathdown; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Delgany; producing, by commutation for tithes, 120*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

KILLMACEVOGUE, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ross (88) 5¼ m. SW. Pop. 863.

A parish in the barony of Ida; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of the six vicarages which constitute the union of Rossbercon; patron, the Corporation of Waterford.

KILLMACLASSAN, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Westport (170) 28 m. SW.; Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Morisk, situated upon the Atlantic Ocean; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Aughaval.

KILLMACLEAGUE, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) 6¼ m. SE. Pop. 1426.

A parish in the barony of Gualtier, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a rectory and vicarage, endowed, in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel; the rectory forms part of the corps of the chancellorship of the diocese, and the vicarage is part of the union of Ballynakill; value of the vicarage, by commutation for tithes, 190*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; sum received by the lay impropriator, 29*l.* 2*s.*

KILLMACLENY, or **KILLMACLENINE**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Doneraile (156) 7¾ m. WSW. Pop. with Castlemagne. Fairs, April 6; June 21; and Oct. 2.

A parish in the baronies of Orrery and Killmore; living, a rectory in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, being the corps of a prebend; valued, by commutation for tithes, 92*l.* 6*s.*

KILLMACNEVIN, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Mullingar (48) 8 m. WNW. Pop. 2013.

A parish in the barony of Moygoish; living, a curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, forming part of the

union of Leney; patron, Sir J. Piers, Bart. Area of parish, about 3400 acres.

KILLMACOE, or **KILLMACOW**, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Rathdrum (38) 3 m. SE. Pop. 481.

A parish in the barony of Arklow, situated in the vicinity of the Cronebane and Ballymurtagh copper-mines; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of the parishes in the union of Castlemacadam.

KILLMACOE, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) 5½ m. NW.

Pop. of Pa. 1749. Of Vil. 256.

A village and parish in the barony of Inerk; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; the former valued at 5*l.* 10*s.* 9¼*d.*; and the latter at 3*l.* 13*s.* 10¼*d.* It possesses a church, with a parsonage, upon a glebe of eighteen acres. Area of parish, 4859 acres of land.

KILLMACOEN, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Sligo (132) 5½ m. SW. Pop. 1733.

A parish in the barony of Carbery, situated upon the harbour of Ardnaglass; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 1*s.* 8*d.*; and by commutation for tithes 180*l.* 15*s.* 1¼*d.*, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Sligo. The church of this place was founded by Maneus, a disciple of St. Patrick.

KILLMACOMB, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Passage East (102) 5 m. SW. Pop. 840.

A parish in the barony of Gualtier, situated upon Waterford Harbour; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel; the vicarage united to the parishes of Ballinakill, Ballygunner, and Killmacleague; and valued, by commutation for tithes, at 123*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; and the rectory being a constituent part of the corps of the deanery of Waterford. No church or glebe-house in this parish. Area of parish, about 3200 acres.

KILLMACOMMOGE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bantry (224) adjacent. Pop. 8486.

An extensive parish in the barony of Bantry, situated upon Bantry Bay, and including Bantry town, with the islands in the bay; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church, and a glebe-house, upon a glebe of six acres.

KILLMACREAN, or **KILLMACRENAN**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballinamore (93) m.

Pop. with Moylogh.

A parish in the barony of Tyaquin; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Moylough.

KILLMACREDA, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Donegal (140) 9 m. W.

Pop. not specified.

A village in the parish of Templecroan and barony of Boyleagh.

KILLMACREE, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wexford (94) 4¼ m. SE. Pop. 211.

A parish in the barony of Forth, situated upon Wexford Haven; living, an inappropriate cure in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of the benefices included in the union of Killenick.

KILLMACREHY, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennistymon (163) 2 m. W. Pop. 3251.

A parish in the barony of Corcomroe, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killfenora and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectories and vicarages of Killnanahean and Killaspughenane, constituting thereby the corps of the archdeaconry of Killfenora. Here are about four acres of glebe. Amount of commutation for tithes, 230*l.* 15*s.* 4¾*d.* There is a valuable fishery on the coast, and a pier has been erected here at the expense of the fishery board, from which expectation of considerable benefit may reasonably be entertained.

KILLMACRENAN, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

Pop. 59,621.

A barony, containing twelve parishes, exclusive of the respectable towns of Letterkenny and Ramelton, and the villages of Ramullen, Dunfanaghy, and Dongelagh. It is entirely mountainous, produces vast quantities of oats, and, from its proximity to the ocean and excellence of its harbours, a ready market is procured for the sale of the overplus corn. Lough Swilly, Sheep Haven, and Mulroy, are the most valuable of its harbours; its parishes, which are all rectorial, possess 4436 acres of glebe. The chief proprietor here is Lord Clements.

KILLMACRENAN, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Letterkenny (150) 7½ m. WNW.

Pop. 7838.

A poor village in the parish and barony of the same name, seated upon the river Gannon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.*; producing, by commutation for tithes, 673*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* It possesses both a church and parsonage; patron, Trinity College, Dublin. In three of the subscription-schools of this parish, seventy-three children receive instruction. On the summit of a lofty hill in this parish is situated the pool called Lough Salt, resembling in position the crater of a volcano. An abbey was founded here by St. Columb, and richly endowed. O'Donnell founded a house for friars of the Franciscan order, upon the site of the ancient abbey, and the present church is probably part of this friary. Over the door may be observed a mitred head in relievo. The rock on which the O'Donnells, princes of Tyrconnel, were inaugurated is near to this place.

KILLMACSHALGAN, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Sligo (132) 19 m. W b S. Pop. 2794.

A parish in the barony of Tyreragh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killala and

archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 3*s.* 4*d.*; and possessing a church with a parsonage upon a glebe of fourteen acres. It is united to the vicarage of Templeboy. Here is a school of fifty boys and thirty girls, supported by the Hibernian Society.

KILLMACTALWAY, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 6 m. SW. Pop. 458.

A parish in the barony of Newcastle; living, a rectory in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the parishes of Clondalkin and Killmaerudery, and to the half-rectories of Donaghmore and Donacomper, which taken together constitute the corps of a prebend in the cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The church and glebe-house of the union are in the parish of Clondalkin; value of Killmactalway alone, by commutation for tithes, 186*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Here are the ruins of a church.

KILLMACTEIGHE, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Foxford (173) 7½ m. NE. Pop. 6024.

A parish in the barony of Leney; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Achonry and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 2*l.*; and, by commutation for tithes, 323*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.* It possesses a church and a parsonage upon a glebe of sixty-four acres. The valuable salmon-fishery of the river Moy is in this parish. Here is a Baptist Society school of twenty-five boys and fifteen girls, also a charity-school of sixty children.

KILLMACTHOMAS, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

Dublin 109 m. SSW. Pop. 607.

Fairs, May 12; Aug. 12; and Dec. 6.

A village in the parish of Rossmire and barony of Uppertlird, seated upon the river Mahon. Here are the ruins of a castle erected by the Powers. In 1643 Sir Charles Vavasour took this castle, as well as many others in the south-eastern part of the kingdom.

KILLMACTRANY, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Boyle (107) 7¼ m. N. Pop. 3115.

A parish in the barony of Tiraghrill; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 1*s.*; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 106*l.* 3*s.* 0½*d.*, the lay impropiator retaining half the receipts. It is united to the vicarages of Shancoe and Killadoon, and possesses a church and glebe-house. There is a sewing-school of twenty-four girls established in this parish.

KILLMACUD, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 5 m. SE b S. Pop. with Stillorgan.

A parish in the half barony of Rathdown; living, a curacy united to that of Stillorgan in the dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; valued, by commutation for tithes, 42*l.* per annum. Killmacud House is a noble mansion erected by the Right Hon. Lord Redesdale.

KILLMACUMPSEY, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Elphin (102) 5 m. NW. Pop. 2075.

A parish in the barony of Boyle; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 5*s.*; and, by commutation for tithes, 92*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, being one of the six parishes which constitute the union of Ardelare, and the corps of the prebend of Killcooley. The rectory forms part of the corps of the precentorship of Elphin. Here is a charity-school of twenty-two boys and ten girls, and a second consisting of seventeen boys and thirteen girls.

KILLMACUNNA, or **LUSMAGH**, King's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Banagher (81) 2 m. SW. Pop. 3005.

A parish in the barony of Garrycastle, situated upon the Little Brosna river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 10*s.*; by commutation for tithes, 104*l.* 6*s.* 1¾*d.*, being one of the seven parishes which constitute the union of Dononaughta.

KILLMADEMOGE, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castle-comer (70) 6½ m. SW. Pop. 679.

A parish in the barony of Fassadining, near to the banks of the river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the benefices of Mothill and Kilderry.

KILLMAGANNY, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Knocktopher (80) 7½ m. SW.

Pop. of Pa. 3289. Of Vil. 221. Fairs, East-Tuesd., and Sept. 4.

A village and parish in the barony of Kells; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, possessing both a church and glebe-house; patron, the incumbent of Knocktopher. There is an endowed school here of twenty children, and a school of fifty pupils, the master of which receives a salary from the Earl of Ormond.

KILLMAGUE, or **KILLMAOGE**, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kildare (32) m. Pop. 3079. Fairs, May 25, and June 29.

A hamlet and parish in the barony of Great Connell; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of the parishes which constitute the corps of the prebend of Lulliamore. It possesses a church and glebe-house. Here are the ruins of a castle.

KILLMAHON, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cloyne (186) 5 m. SE. Pop. 1298.

A parish in the barony of Imokilly, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 10*s.*, and possessing a church and a parsonage upon a glebe of twenty acres.

KILLMAIN, or **KILLMAINE**, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

Pop. 29,814.

One of the nine baronies into which the county is divided. In it are included eleven parishes, besides the towns of Ballinrobe and Shruel. This barony gives the title of Viscount to the family of Browne.

KILLMAIN, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Roscommon (95) $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. Pop. 2392.
Fairs, July 12, and Oct. 28.

A parish in the barony of Athlone; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of five vicarages which compose the union of Killenvoy. It produces, by commutation for tithes, 126*l.* 14*s.*, which amount is divided equally between the lay impropriator and the vicar.

KILLMAIN, co. Wicklow, I. See *Killahurker*.

KILLMAINBEG, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballinrobe (447) $6\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. Pop. 785.

A parish in the barony of Killmaine; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the benefices of Killmainmore and Morgaga, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 137*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, of which 10*l.* 0*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* are paid to the lay impropriator. The rectory is valued in K. B. 13*s.* 4*d.*

KILLMAINHAM, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin adjacent. Pop. of Pa. with St James's. Of To. 692.

A town and very ancient parish now considered to be part of St. James's, Dublin, in the barony of Newcastle, and on the southern bank of the river Liffey. Here is the county court-house, a handsome modern building, and beside it stands the spacious gaol belonging to the county. The quarter-sessions for the county are held here, the county members are elected at this place, and near it are extensive permanent barracks. Killmainham Hospital, also called the Royal Hospital, is a large but ancient edifice, corresponding with the Chelsea Hospital of England. The commander of the forces in Ireland, his staff, &c., and a fixed number of pensioners reside here. The building, which is after a design of Sir Christopher Wren, was begun in the year 1680, the first stone being laid by the Duke of Ormond. The chapel and refectory are much admired, and the approach, which is between two rows of lofty elms, is stately and imposing. The lord deputies of Ireland formerly made this their residence. In the year 1174, Earl Strongbow founded an hospital here for knights of St. John of Jerusalem, upon the site of a then ancient abbey, of which St. Magnend was abbot in the year 606. Here is a holy well, dedicated to St. John, whose festival is still regularly observed, and adjacent to it is an ancient burial-ground, in the centre of which stands the shaft of a large cross erroneously called the monument of Brian Boromhe.

KILLMAINHAM-BEG. See *Killbeg*.

KILLMAINHAM WOOD, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Nobber (42) $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW.
Pop. of Pa. 1128. Of Vil. 217.

A village and parish in the barony of Kells, Lower; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, but no glebe or residence; patrons, the Representatives of the Earls of Beaulieu. Here are the ruins of an ancient church. The family of Preston founded a commandery for Knights Hospitallers at this place, some time in the thirteenth century.

KILLMAINMORE, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballinrobe (147) $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE.
Pop. of Pa. 3740. Of Vil. 432.

A village and parish in the barony of Killmaine; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 1*l.*; but by commutation for tithes, 399*l.* 13*s.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* It is united to Killmainbeg and Mongana parishes, and possesses a church, glebe-house, and twelve acres of glebe. The rectory constitutes the corps of a prebend, which does not possess either church or glebe. In the parochial school twenty-two children are instructed.

KILLMAKEA, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. New Ross (88) $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW.
Pop. with Whitechurch.

A parish in the barony of Shelburne; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 297*l.* 4*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; it is united to the parish of White Church, and possesses a church and parsonage.

KILLMALEERE, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Six-mile Bridge (130) $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.
Pop. 519.

A parish in the barony of Bunratty, adjacent to the river Shannon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, the former being part of the union of Tomfurlough; patron, Lord Egremont. The vicarage is one of the parishes which constitute the corps of the treasurer'ship; and is valued, by commutation for tithes, at 126*l.* 0*s.* $3\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

KILLMALLOCK, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

Dublin (140) m. SW. Pop. of Lib. 2186.
Of To. 904. Fair, Whit-Tuesday.

A town and parish in the liberties of Killmallock and barony of Costlea. The town, which has acquired the name of the Irish Balbec, consists of a number of venerable stone mansions, surrounded by the ruins of castles, abbeys, and fortifications, and is, in every sense, entitled to the epithet applied to it. In the military history of Ireland it occupies a prominent place. The walls and noble palaces, whose ruins still survive, were raised in the sixteenth century. In the year 1598 the town was invested by the Irish, and relieved by the Earl of Ormond. In 1641 and 1642, several actions took place in the vicinity. A charter was first granted to the inhabitants by Edward VI., the privileges of which were enlarged by Elizabeth, in 1584. It is governed by a sovereign and deputy; and previous to the legislative

union with Great Britain, two members were returned to Parliament for the borough. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel. The rectory is united to the rectories of Cloncah, Clonelty, Corcomokide, Crecorah, Killgobbin, Killmoylan, Killteamy, Morgans, and the chapelry of Minit, and half the chapelry of Martin; patrons, the College of St. Mary, Limerick; value of this union in K. B. 21*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The vicarage is one of eight benefices which constitute the union of Killmallock, and is valued in K. B. at 5*s.*, and possesses a church, and a glebe of seventeen acres. It is united to Killbreedy-Major, Ballingaddy, and Athanassy, and belongs to the College of Killmallock; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 1*s.*; patron, the Dean and Chapter of Limerick. There is a charter-school here for twenty children. A Dominican abbey was erected here in the thirteenth century by the sovereign, brethren, and commonalty; and it is believed that an abbey for Regular Canons was built by St. Mochoallog, on the site now occupied by the parish church. In the ruins of the cathedral church may be seen a tomb of the Verdon family, a member of which represented the town in Parliament, in the year 1613; and here also stands one of the ancient pillar-towers. This place formerly gave title of Viscount to the family of Sarsfield.

KILLMALODA, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bandon (186) 7 m. SSW. Pop. 3223.

A parish in the barony of Carbery; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ross, and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 3*l.*; and producing an income of 675*l.* per annum, by commutation of tithes. It possesses a church, glebe-house, and thirty-two acres of glebe.

KILLMALOG, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Enniscorthy (82) 6½ m. SE. Pop. 903.

A parish in the barony of Ballagheen; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Castle-Ellis. It yields a revenue, by commutation for tithes, of 675*l.*

KILLMALLY, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennis (142) 6½ m. SW. Pop. 3699.

A parish in the barony of Islands; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, the first being part of the rectorial, the second of the vicarial union of Dromcliffe; value, by commutation for tithes, 105*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*

KILLMANAGH, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Callan (80) 5½ m. N. Pop. 1610.

A parish in the barony of Crannagh; living, a rectory and vicarage which constitute the corps of a prebend, in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 323*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.* It possesses a church, prebendal residence,

and a glebe of 324 acres. An abbey was founded here by St. Natalis, who died A. D. 563.

KILLMANAGHAN, King's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Clara (61) 3 m. NW. Pop. 3120.

A parish in the barony of Killcoursey, and partly in that of Clonlunan, in the county of Westmeath; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of the benefices in the union of Ardmurcher; and yielding, by commutation for tithes, the sum of 247*l.* 13*s.* 10¼*d.*, of which sum the lay impropiator receives 147*l.* 13*s.* 10¼*d.* Area of parish, 5319 acres.

KILLMANAGH, or KILLNAMANAGH, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Castletown (258) 11½ m. Pop. 4337.

A parish in the barony of Bere, situated upon the Atlantic ocean; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 148*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*, and being one of the parishes in the union of Killaconenagh. Dursey Island is in this parish. There is a copper-mine here, so extensive and valuable as to afford constant employment to 600 persons.

KILLMANAHEEN, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennistymon (163) 2 m. W. Pop. 2434.

A parish in the barony of Corcomroe; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killfenora and archdiocese of Cashel, and one of the benefices which constitute the corps of the archdeaconry. It possesses a church, with a parsonage, upon a glebe of forty acres; and produces, by commutation for tithes, an income of 253*l.* 16*s.* 11¼*d.* Area of parish, 2167 acres.

KILLMANAN, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wexford (94) 10 m. SW.

Pop. of Pa. 729. Commons 285.

A parish in the barony of Bargie, including an inhabited common; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of the parishes constituting the union of Mulrankan (which see).

KILLMASTULLA, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Killaloe (110) 3 m. SE. Pop. 1868.

A parish in the barony of Owney and Urre; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory and vicarage of Templeichally, and possessing a church, but no parsonage, although there is a glebe of two acres; amount of commutation for tithes, 318*l.* 9*s.* 2¾*d.*

KILLMEADEN, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) 6½ m. WNW.

Pop. of Pa. 995. Of Vil. 153.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird, situated upon the navigable part of the river Suir; living, a rectory and vicarage endowed, in the diocese of Waterford and

archdiocese of Cashel. One part of the rectory constitutes part of the corps of the deanery; a second, called Stone House, forms part of the corps of the precentorship, and the chancellorship and treasurership have a part of the rectorial tithes. The vicarage is united to that of Reisk, and possesses a church and glebe-house, and a glebe of nine acres; and it is valued, by commutation for tithes, at 350*l.* per annum. Here is a strong chalybeate spa. Killmeaden House occupies the site of the ancient castle. The family of St. Leger, now Viscounts Doneraile, take the title of Baron from this place.

KILLMEEN, or KILLVINE, co. Galway, Connanght, I.

P. T. Loughrea (109) 3½ m. E. Pop. 796.

A parish in the barony of Leitrim; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, being the corps of a prebend; valued, by commutation for tithes, 75*l.* per annum; no church or glebe in the benefice.

KILLMEEN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Newmarket (135) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 5717.

A parish in the barony of Duhallow; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarages of Cullen and Drumtariff. There is neither church nor glebe in this parish.

KILLMEEN, or KILLMINE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bandon (186) 12 m. SW. Pop. 3514.

A parish in the barony of East Carbery, east division, and extending also into the baronies of Ibane and Barryroe, situated upon the river Augadeen; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 1*l.* 5*s.*, and possessing a church and parsonage upon a glebe of forty-two acres. There is a school in this parish upon the foundation of Erasmus Smith.

KILLMEGHAN, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Castle-Wellan (82) adjacent. Pop. 6479.

A parish extending into the baronies of Upper Iveagh, Lecale and Kinelearty; living, a rectory in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of three parishes which constitute the corps of the treasurership of Down, but being in the lordship of Newry, it claims an exempt jurisdiction. Area of parish, 15,030 acres.

KILLMELCHADOR, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Dingle (214) 3 m. NNW. Pop. 1765.

A parish in the barony of Coreaguinney; living, a vicarage in the dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, constituting, with one fifth of the tithes of Ardfert and the entire rectory of Tenet, the corps of the chancellorship, which is valued

in K. B. at 2*l.*; value of this vicarage alone 70*l.* per annum, by commutation for tithes, and the amount received by the lay impropiator is 13*l.* There is a small glebe in the parish, and the ruins of a church, said to have been built by the Spaniards, still remain.

KILLMENAN, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ballynakill (66) 3 m. SW. Pop. with Attanagh.

A parish in the barony of Fassadining; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, being a constituent part of the union of Attanagh, and is valued, by commutation for tithes, at 60*l.*

KILLMESSAN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunshaughlin (18) 6½ m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 714. Of Vil. 117.

A village and parish in the barony of Deece Lower; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 3*l.* 0*s.* 11½*d.*, and possessing a church, with a parsonage upon a glebe of nine acres. It is united to the rectories of of Assey and Balsoon, and the chapelry of Maetown; patrons, the King and representatives of the Marquis of Drogheda.

KILLMICHAEL, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Macroon (191) 6½ m. SSW. Pop. 4515.

A parish in the barony of West Muskerry, situated upon the river Toone; living, a vicarage, the rectory being inappropriate, in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel. The vicarage, which is endowed, possesses a church, glebe-house, and nine acres of glebe, and the vicar enjoys an income, by commutation for tithes, amounting to 692*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* It is united to the vicarage of Macloneigh.

KILLMICHAEL POINT, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

Lat. 52 44 N. Lon. 6 9 W.

A headland in the parish and barony of Arklow, a short distance east of which lie the fishing banks of Killgorman and Killmichael.

KILLMIHILL, KILLMIGHILL, or KILLMICHAEL, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killydysart (158) 10 m. WNW. Pop. 2875.

A parish in the barony of Clonderlagh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 1*l.*, and by commutation for tithes, at 192*l.*, the lay impropiator being entitled to 118*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* of that amount. It is united to the vicarage of Killfarboy.

KILLMILCON, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Newport, Tip. (119) 2 m. S b W. Pop. not specified.

A parish in the baronies of Owey and Urra; living, a rectory entire, in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, being one of the parishes appropriated to the archbishops mensal. Area of parish 502 acres.

KILLMINA, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Newport Mayo (177) adjacent.
Pop. 7284.

A parish in the barony of Borrishoole, situated upon the bay of Newport; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam united to the parishes of Borrishooll and Achill. Fifteen of the inhabited islands in Clew Bay belong to this parish, fishing, consequently, and the gathering of sea-weed are the principal occupations.

KILLMOCAR, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castlecomer (70) 4 m. SW. Pop. 1307.

A parish in the barony of Fassadining; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, not possessing either church or glebe-house.

KILLMOCRISH, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Oulart (76) m. Pop. 1334. Fairs, Jan. 1; East-Mon.; June 24; and Sept. 29.

A village and parish in the barony of Balagheen, situated upon the sea-shore; living, an impropriate curacy in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Ballyvalder. There is a church in this parish, but the glebes are in the occupation of the lay impropriator, — Grogan, Esq.

KILLMODEEN, or **KILLMODUM**, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castlecomer (70) 5½ m. S.
Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Fassadining, situated adjacent to the Dinan river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarages of Dunmore and Muckalee; patron, the King.

KILLMOE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Skibbereen (219) 24 m. SW.
Pop. 5427.

A parish in the barony of West Carbery, west division, situated upon a peninsula, stretching into the Atlantic ocean, and including the town of Crookhaven; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 10*s.*; and by commutation for tithes, 500*l.* Here are a church, glebe-house, and glebe of about twelve acres.

KILLMOILAN, or **KILLMOYTAN**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Tuam (126) 7 m. S. Pop. 1714.

A parish in the barony of Clare; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Moylough.

KILLMOILY, or **KILLMAYLY**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Listowel (169) m. SW. Pop. 1697.

A parish in the barony of Clanmaurice, on the Bay of Ballyheigh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardferf and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, not possessing either church or vicarial residence; patron, the King; amount of commutation for tithes,

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450*l.*, of which the lay impropriator receives 300*l.*

KILLMOLARA, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballinrobe (147) 3 m. S. Pop. 807.

A parish in the barony of Killmaine; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the rectories and vicarages of Ballinchalla and Ross.

KILLMOLASH, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Lismore (136) 6½ m. SE. Pop. 1198.

A parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, and extending also into Decies-within-Drum; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, the former being one of the parishes which constitute the corps of the archdeaconry; and the vicarage, which is valued in K. B. 9*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, produces, by commutation for tithes, 232*l.* 10*s.*, but is without church or glebe.

KILLMOLERAN, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Suir (110) 3 m. W.
Pop. 460.

A parish in the barony of Upperthird, situated upon the river Suir; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Waterford. The rectory, in conjunction with that of Dysart, constitutes the corps of a prebend; and the vicarage, valued in K. B. 2*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.*, is one of the parishes in the vicarial union of Dysart.

KILLMOLINOGE, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Portumna (99) 2 m. NE.
Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Longford, situated upon the Shannon river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 2*l.*; and by commutation for tithes, 72*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.*, being one of the parishes in the union of Clonfert.

KILLMONEY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) 7½ m. SE & S. Pop. 525.

A parish in the barony of Kerricurrihy, near to the Awinbeg river; living, an impropriate curacy in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel, being one of the parishes which contribute to the union of Tracton; patron, the Earl of Shannon.

KILLMONOGE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Kinsale (186) 2 m. E. Pop. 1319.

A parish in the barony of Kinnalea, near to the sea-coast; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, 147*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, and being one of the parishes contributing to the union of St. Peter's, Cork.

KILLMOON, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennistymon (163) 8½ m. N. Pop. 563.

A parish in the barony of Burren; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Kill-

fenora and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, 73*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, and being one of the parishes which contribute to the union of Killmanaheen; patron, the Marquis of Thomond.

KILLMOON, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunshaughlin (18) 5½ m. NE.
Pop. 670.

A parish in the barony of Duleek, occupying an area of 1766 acres; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the rectory and vicarage of Piercetown-Landy. It possesses a church, a glebe-house, and glebe of fifty-eight acres. It is valued in K. B. 12*l.* 8*s.* 5½*d.* Near to this are the ruins of Macetown Castle.

KILLMORE, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballinahinch (94) 5 m. E b S.
Pop. of Pa. 6051. Of Vil. 252. Fairs, March
14; May 1; June 3; Aug. 5; Sept. 29; and
Nov. 5.

A village and parish in the barony of Castle-reagh, part of the parish also lying in the barony of Kinelcarty; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, glebe-house, and a glebe of twenty-five acres, one part of it subject to a crown rent of 15*s.* per annum, the remainder pays an annual rent of 8*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* to the bishop.

KILLMORE, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Monaghan (84) 3 m. W b N. Pop. 4322.

A parish in the barony of Monaghan; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 4*l.*, but producing 286*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* annually, by commutation for tithes. It possesses a church, and a parsonage, upon a glebe of sixty-four acres. The Countess of Clermont has erected a school-house here for the poor children of the parish.

KILLMORE, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Rich-hill (81) 2½ m. N. Pop. 11,263.

An extensive and populous parish, partly in O'Neiland, and partly in Lower Orior barony, situated upon the Tall Water; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 18*l.*; and possessing a church, glebe-house, and 700 acres of glebe. The poor-school is held in a house, erected by funds granted by the governors of Erasmus Smith's bequest, consists of 120 boys and seventy girls, instructed on the Lancasterian system, and is patronised by the Count de Salis. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the manufacture of linen.

KILLMORE, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Summerhill (25) 3½ m. SE. Pop. 1172.

A parish in the barony of Upper Deece; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 11*s.*; and by commutation for tithes 330*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* Here are a church and glebe-house, with about nineteen acres of glebe; patron, the King.

KILLMORE, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Edenderry (40) 4 m. E b N. Pop. 633.

A parish in the barony of Carbery; living, a denomination identical with Carbery parish, in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin.

KILLMORE, Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Broadway (103) m. Pop. 1469.

A parish in the barony of Bargie, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a rectory inappropriate, with an endowed vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; the vicarage is valued in K. B. 7*l.* 7*s.* 10½*d.*, being one of the parishes contributing to the union of Tomhaggard.

KILLMORE, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Nenagh (95) 5 m. S. Pop. 4665.

A parish in the barony of Upper Ormond; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectories and vicarages of Killnaleave and Lisbunny. It possesses a church and glebe-house, and the amount of commutation for tithes is 323*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The parish church stands upon the site of an abbey erected here A. D. 540. Lord Dunally supports a charity-school in this parish, consisting of forty boys and thirty girls.

KILLMORE, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Cashel (100) 5½ m. WNW.
Pop. with Gale.

A parish in the barony of Kilnamanagh; living, a chapelry in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of the parishes contributing to the corps of the archdeaconry of Cashel. It does not possess either church or parsonage. Area of parish, 1408 acres.

KILLMORE, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Shannon (98) 6½ m. SSE.
Pop. 4656.

A village and parish in the barony of Ballintobber; living, a rectory in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, possessing a church, but no glebe or residence for the incumbent; patrons, the Lander family; amount of commutation for tithes, 184*l.* 12*s.* 3¾*d.* St. Patrick founded here a church and abbey, upon the site of which a parish church has since been erected; and Con. O'Flanagan built a priory here for regular canons, in honour of the Virgin Mary. There is a manufacture of coarse cloth carried on here. Area of parish, 8633 acres.

KILLMORE, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Cavan (68) 4 m. SW. Pop. 6337.

A small village in the parish of Killmore, which latter lies in the baronies of Clonmahon and Upper Loughtee; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; and united to the vicarage of Ballintemple, constituting thereby the corps of the deanery of Killmore, which is valued in K. B. at 20*l.*; patron, the King. There is a church here, with a good glebe-house, and 194 acres of glebe adjoining the church, besides other

glebes scattered through the union. An abbey was built here in the sixth century, by St. Columb, and the abbacy converted into a bishopric by St. Fedlimid. He subsequently withdrew the establishment to an obscure village, called Tiburna, where the see remained until 1454, when Andrew Mac Brady, bishop of Tiburna, erected a church upon the site of the ancient abbey of St. Fedlimid, and placing in it thirteen regular canons, called it Killmore, or the Great Church. It was also styled the see of Breffny, and is supposed to have discontinued the name of that district sometime in the fifteenth century. The present see of Killmore lies to the south of that of Clogher; it extends seventy-four miles in length, and averages nineteen in breadth, containing an area of 497,200 acres, which gives an average of 11,563 acres to each parish, while the glebe lands average at 275 acres. The only dignitaries belonging to this see are the dean and archdeacon, and there is neither chapter nor cathedral; the archdeaconry is ambulatory, and has no corps, and may be annexed to any benefice in the diocese, at the pleasure of the diocesan. The parish church of Killmore is very small and ancient, and is adjacent to the bishop's palace, which latter is a noble mansion standing in the centre of a beautiful demesne. The see of Killmore was held with that of Ardagh, from the year 1703 to 1727: it includes forty-four parishes. The parish school consists of 100 boys and fifty girls. The inhabitants of the parish and its vicinity are engaged in the manufacture of linen.

KILLMORE-ERRIS, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Crossmalina (192) m. Pop. 7559.

A parish in the barony of Erris, in a wild and sequestered country, though capable of improvement to a great extent, from its marine position and other natural advantages. It is situated upon Black Sea Bay. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Killala and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the vicarage of Killcommon, and possessing a church and parsonage, with sixty-four acres of glebe. There are three inhabited islands annexed to this parish, and fishing constitutes almost the only source of existence or occupation of the inhabitants. One of the parish freeschools consists of fifteen boys and twenty girls, and a second of twenty-one boys and eight girls.

KILLMOREE, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballaghadireen (123) m. Pop. 4248.

A parish in the barony of Costello; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Achonry and archdiocese of Tuam, being part of the union of Castlemore, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 185*l.* 0*s.* 5½*d.*, which sum is divided equally between the vicar and lay impropriator.

KILLMOREMOY, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballina (183) ½ m. S. Pop. 5911.

A parish in the barony of Tyrawley partly,

but extending also into the barony of Tynneragh, in the county of Sligo. It is situated upon the river Moy, and would derive incalculable commercial advantage from the improvement of the navigation of that river. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Killala and archdiocese of Tuam, possessing a church, but no glebe or parsonage, and being one of the parishes which contribute to form the union of Ardagh. A school of forty-five boys and fifteen girls is supported here by the London Society.

KILLMORGAN, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballymote (119) 2 m. E b N. Pop. 2210.

A parish in the barony of Corran; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Achonry and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Emlyfadd.

KILLMOYLAN, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Rathkeale (137) 8½ m. NW. Pop. 3244.

A parish in the barony of Lower Connello, near to the banks of the Shannon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, not having church, glebe, or parsonage; patrons, the Vicars Choral of Limerick.

KILLMUD, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Cumber (112) 3½ m. SE. Pop. 2107.

A parish in the barony of Castlereagh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and glebe-house; patrons, the Marquis of Downshire and D. Gordon, Esq. There are five Sunday-schools in this parish, patronised by D. Gordon, Esq.; they are attended by 347 pupils.

KILLMURRY, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Suir (110) 3 m. NW b N. Pop. 1939.

A parish in the barony of Iffa and Offa East; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 10*s.*, and forming part of the union of Carriek; patron, the Marquis of Ormond.

KILLMURRY, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killdysart (158) 8 m. WSW. Pop. 3162.

A parish in the barony of Clanderlagh, situated upon the Shannon's mouth; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, being united to the vicarages of Killofin, Killmaednane, Killfedane, and Killeymur. It possesses a church, glebe-house, and two acres of glebe in this parish; amount of commutation for tithes, 207*l.* 13*s.* 10¼*d.*, of which the lay impropriator receives 120*l.* The family of Needham take the title of Viscount from this place.

KILLMURRY, or **KILLMURRY-IBRICKIN**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennistymon (163) m. SW. Pop. 6738. Fairs, May 17, and Aug. 25.

A village and parish in the barony of Ibrickin; living, a rectory in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued,

by commutation for tithes, 184*l.* 12*s.* 3*¼d.*, the whole of which belongs to the impropiator. Fishing is the principal occupation of the inhabitants, and the parish is bounded by an extensive kelp shore. There are several valuable fisheries established along the coast.

KILLMURRY, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Limerick (119) 3 m. E. Pop. 1859.

A parish in the county of the city of Limerick, adjacent to the banks of the river Shannon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory of Derrygalvin, and possessing a church, parsonage, and fourteen acres of glebe; patron, the King.

KILLMURRY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Macroom (191) 7½ m. SSE. Pop. 3062. Fairs, May 1; Sept. 8; Nov. 1; and Dec. 21.

A village and parish in the barony of West Muskerry; living, a rectory impropriate and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; the vicarage is valued in K. B. 10*s.*, being a contributory to the union of Iniscarra. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle.

KILLMURRY-ELY, King's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Shiurone (81) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 1479.

A parish in the barony of Clonlisk; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, being a constituent parish to the union of Shiurone. It lies in a rich agricultural district, although interspersed with bog.

KILLMURRYNEGAUL, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Six-mile-Bridge (130) 3½ m. NW. Pop. 980.

A parish in the barony of Tullagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, being part of the union of Killfinaghty; valued, by commutation for tithes, 78*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.*

KILLNADEEMA, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Loughrea (109) 3½ m. SW. Pop. 1138.

A parish in the barony of Loughrea, situated upon the Lake, from whence the barony takes its name; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Loughrea. It is valued at 153*l.* 17*s.* 7¼*d.* by commutation for tithes.

KILLNAGARIFF, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Castleconnell (114) 2 m. SE. Pop. 2213.

A parish, partly in Clanwilliam barony, and partly in the county of the city of Limerick; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; the vicarage being valued in K. B. at 1*l.*, and united to the rectory and vicar-

age of Castleconnell; amount of commutation for tithes, 271*l.* 14*s.* 9¾*d.*

KILLNAGHTIN, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Tarbert (159) adjacent. Pop. 3684.

A parish in the barony of Iraghticonnor, situated upon the river Shannon, and including the town and island of Tarbert; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Aughavalin, and possessing a church, but no parsonage or glebe; patron, Thomas Stoughton, Esq. In this parish is a school, on Erasmus Smith's foundation, consisting of thirty-two boys and sixteen girls.

KILLNAGLORY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) 6¼ m. WSW. Pop. 1213.

A parish in the barony of Barretts partly, but partly also in the county of the city of Cork, situated upon the river Bride; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory and vicarage of Athnowen, constituting thereby the corps of the prebend of Killnaglory. The value of this parish, by commutation for tithes, is 360*l.*

KILLNAGROSS, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bandon (186) 7½ m. SW. Pop. 2503.

A parish in the barony of East Carbery, east division, situated upon the Arigadeen river; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the parish of Temple Bryan, and valued, by commutation for tithes, 370*l.* per annum.

KILLNAHUE, or **KILLNEHUE**, or **LAMOGUE**, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Gorey (61) 2½ m. W. Pop. 3394.

A parish in the barony of Gorey; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, possessing a church. It is one of the parishes which constitute the corps of the deanery of Ferns; patron, the King. Amount of commutation for tithes, 465*l.* 16*s.* 9¾*d.*

KILLNAMAN, Queen's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Balliboy (75) 5 m. SE. Pop. 2703.

A parish in the barony of Finehinch; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin, being a constituent parish to the union of Rosinellos; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 283*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, of which the lay impropiator claims 177*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*; patron, Thomas Kemmis, Esq. Here is a school of thirty boys and twenty girls on the foundation of Erasmus Smith.

KILLNAMANA, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Boyle (107) 6¾ m. SSW. Pop. 2357.

A parish in the barony of Boyle; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 2*l.*; and having a church, but no glebe-house or glebe. The income from tithes is augmented by 40*l.* from Primate Boulter's do-

nation. An abbey was founded here by St. Fechir. Buasall, the son of Angne, was abbot here, and died A. D. 842.

KILLNAMANA, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Enniscorthy (82) 6½ m. E. Pop. 668.

A parish in the barony of Ballaghkeen, situated upon the river Awin Banna; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, to which belong a church, parsonage, and glebe of forty-three acres; amount of commutation for tithes, 126*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.*

KILLNAMANAH, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

Pop. 28,900.

One of the eleven baronies into which this great county is divided. It includes ten parishes, and the villages of Cappagh-White, Barros-ileigh, and Belaugh, but no town or place of consequence.

KILLNAMARTERY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Macroome (191) 5 m. SW. Pop. 2397.

A parish in the barony of Muskerry west, situated upon the Toone river; living, a rectory entire, possessing a church and glebe-house, and glebe of sixty-six acres; amount of commutation for tithes, 420*l.* Here are two charity schools, one of ninety-five boys and forty-two girls, the other of fifty boys and thirty girls, both sustained by subscription.

KILLNAMONA, or **KILLNEMONA**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennis (142) 4 m. WNW. Pop. 1345.

A parish in the barony of Inchiquin; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, being part both of the rectorial and vicarial unions of Dromcliff, which are distinct benefices. The Marquis of Thomond is patron of the former, and the Bishop of the latter; value of the vicarage, by commutation of tithes, 125*l.* per annum.

KILLNANEANE, or **KILLINAFFE**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Nenagh (95) 5½ m. SE b S. Pop. 1510.

A parish in the barony of Upper Ormond; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 313*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; and being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Killmore.

KILLNATALOON, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Pop. 8239.

The smallest barony in the county, containing seven parishes, but neither town nor village of any magnitude, and covering a surface of 25,398 acres. It is well watered by the river Bride, on the banks of which are the remains of many fine castles, the strong holds of the Desmonds. It is an agricultural district merely, possesses abundance of lime; and sea sand, for manure, may readily be conveyed up to Fallow Bridge by water.

KILLNEADY, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Knocktopher (80) 5 m. SE.

Pop. with Derrynahinch.

A parish in the barony of Knocktopher; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of eight parishes which constitute the union of Knocktopher.

KILLNEBOY, or **KILLNABOY**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennis (142) 8 m. NW. Pop. 2569.

A parish in the barony of Inchiquin; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, 104*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.*; and one of the parishes which constitute the corps of the prebend of Dysart. Here is a church, but no glebe or residence; also an ancient pillar-tower.

KILLNERATH, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Newport Tipperary (116) m. Pop. 3318.

A parish in the barony of Owney and Arra; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 18*s.* 5½*d.*; and by commutation for tithes, 300*l.* It was united in 1767 to the rectories and vicarages of Killoscully, Killcomenty, and Killvellane, and possesses a church, glebe-house, and three acres of glebe, besides what is attached to the other parishes of the union.

KILLNESOLLAGH, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Six-mile Bridge (130) 6½ m. WNW.

Pop. 862.

A parish in the barony of Bunratty, near to the banks of the river Shannon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; the rectory is one of the constituent parishes in the union of Tomfinlough; the vicarage forms part of the corps of the treasurership, and possesses a church and glebe-house; and its value, by commutation for tithes, is 242*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*

KILLNOE, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killaloe (110) 10 m. NW. Pop. 2935.

A parish in the barony of Tulla; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, the rectory being a constituent of the union of Ornnilod, and the vicarage forming part of the union of Killseily; value of vicarage in K. B. 2*l.*; and, by commutation for tithes, 226*l.* 17*s.* 1¼*d.*

KILLOAH, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Athboy (39) 6¼ m. Pop. 1619.

A parish in the barony of Delvin; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the rectory of Killalon. Area of parish, 4525 acres.

KILLODIERNAN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Borros-o'-keane (91) 6½ m. SW.

Pop. 911.

A parish in the barony of Lower Ormond, upon the river Shannon; living, a rectory

and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel.

KILLOFIN, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Kildysart (158) $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop. 2470.

A parish in the barony of Clanderlough, situated upon the river Shannon; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, forming one of the parishes which constitute the union of Killmurry-Clandralaid.

KILLOGILLIN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Loughrea (109) $6\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. Pop. 974.

A parish, partly in Dunkellin, and partly in Loughrea baronies; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmacduagh and archdiocese of Tuam, forming one of seven vicarages which constitute the union of Killinane; patrons, the Marquis of Clanricarde and the Bishop alternately.

KILLOKENNEDY, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killaloe (110) $6\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. Pop. 3310.

A parish in the barony of Tullagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the dioceses of Killaloe and Killfenora, united to the parish of Killtimonlea, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 106*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*

KILLONE, or **KILLOEN**, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennis (142) 3 m. SW. Pop. 2109.

A parish in the barony of Islands; living, a rectory in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel. In the year 1190, Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, founded an abbey here for nuns, following the rule of St. Augustin, and dedicated it to St. John the Baptist.

KILLONAGHAN, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennistymon (163) 11 m. NW. Pop. 751.

A parish in the barony of Burren, situated upon the Atlantic ocean; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killfenora and archdiocese of Cashel; it is part of the union of Dromerchy, and one of the contributory parishes to the corps of the treasury of the diocese.

KILLONEHON, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Limerick (119) m. Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Bunratty; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; it is part of the corps of the Prebend of St. Munchin's; amount of commutation for tithes, 124*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

KILLORA, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Loughrea (109) 8 m. W b N. Pop. 1361.

A parish in the barony of Dunkellin partly, and partly in the barony of Killtartan; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmacduagh and archdiocese of Tuam; it is one of the seven vicarages which constitute the union of Killinane; value in K. B. 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and, by commutation for tithes, 157*l.* per annum.

KILLORAN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Eyrecourt (89) 10 m. NW. Pop. 1202.

A parish in the barony of Longford; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmacduagh and archdiocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Killinane.

KILLORAN, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballymote (119) m. Pop. 3500.

A parish in the barony of Leney; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Achonry and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the vicarage of Killvarnett, possessing a church, parsonage, and twenty-five acres of glebe in Killvarnett parish. Here are two schools, supported by the Hibernian Society, one consisting of forty-five boys and thirty-one girls, and the other of thirty-six boys and forty-two girls; also two Baptist Society schools, one of eighty-seven boys and thirty-eight girls, and the other of fifty-three boys and ten girls.

KILLOSCOB, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Castle-Blakeny (105) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop. 2033.

A parish in the barony of Tyaquin, containing the villages of Cross and Maylough; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam. The rectory along with that of Laccagh, constitutes the corps of a prebend. The vicarage is one of the parishes in the union of Annaghdowd.

KILLOSCULLY, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Nenagh (95) $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. Pop. 2652.

A parish in the united baronies of Owney and Arra; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 18*s.* 5*d.*, and, by commutation for tithes, at 323*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; it is one of the parishes constituting the union of Killnerath.

KILLOSKEHAN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Templemore (86) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW. Pop. with Killlithmore.

A parish in the barony Eliogarty; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Killlithmore, producing, by commutation for tithes, 110*l.*

KILLOSORY, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Swords (9) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW b N. Pop. 300.

A parish extending into the baronies of Balrothery, Coolock, and Nethercross, all in the same county; living, a curacy in the diocese and archdiocese of Dublin, forming one of the benefices which constitute the union of Swords.

KILLOTTERAN, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop. 491.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird, situated upon the river Suir; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel, and one of the parishes which constitute the corps of the deanery of Waterford. Here is a church, but no residence or glebe. There is a charter-school in this parish, consisting of thirty-eight children, endowed by the corporation of Waterford, with forty-two acres

of land, for 999 years, at a pepper-corn rent. It was founded in 1744.

KILLOUGH, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Dublin 100 m. N b E. Pop. 1140. Fairs, 1st Frid. O. S. in Feb.; June 9; Aug. 17; and Nov. 12.

A town and parish in the barony of Lecale, seated upon Killough Bay; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh; patron, the incumbent of Rathmullen. It is endowed with titles of two parishes. Here is a church and glebe-house. There is an export trade at this place in corn; and various commodities for home consumption, are imported. The pier, or quay, a late work, was designed by A. Nimmo, Esq., and erected at the cost of Lord Bangor. Salt is manufactured here, and it is an excellent fishing station. Here is a charter working-school, adjacent to which is a mineral spring, said to be both purgative and emetic. Scordin's Well, at this place is esteemed for the remarkable lightness of its water. There are several curious caves in this vicinity.

KILLOUGHTER, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Newtown M'Kenedy (21) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. Pop. with Rathnew.

A parish in the barony of Newcastle; living, a chapelry in the dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of the constituent parishes in the union of Wicklow.

KILLOWEN, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Coleraine (159) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. Pop. 882. Fairs, May 12, and July 5.

A parish in the half-barony of Coleraine, situated upon the river Bann; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 2*l.*; possessing a church and glebe of forty-eight acres.

KILLOWEN-POINT, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Lat. 54.1 N. Lon. 6.8 W.

A safe harbour on the coast of Iveagh barony, on the north-east side of the entrance to Carlingford Bay, two miles and a half south of Ross-trevor, and one mile west-north-west of Point Barry, and north of Carlingford lighthouse.

KILLOWER, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Tuam (126) 5 m. W b N. Pop. 902.

A parish in the barony of Clare; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. at 5*s.*, and, by commutation of tithes, at 112*l.* 12*s.* 4*½d.*, being one of the parishes which constitute the valuable benefice called The Union of Headford.

KILLPATRICK, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) 14 m. SSE. Pop. 1277.

A parish in the baronies of Kerricurrilly and Kinnalea, near to the sea-side; living, an impropriate rectory in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel.

KILLPATRICK, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Nobber (42) 3 m. SE. Pop. 1062.

A parish in the barony of Morgallion; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 5*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, and united to the rectory of Drakestown, and the rectory and vicarage of Knough. It possesses a church and glebe-house; patron, the King and the Bishop, alternately. Area of parish, 3481 acres.

KILLPATRICK, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castletown Delvin (49) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW. Pop. 398.

A parish in the barony of Demifore; living, a curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of the parishes in the union of Castlepollard. Area of parish 1387 acres.

KILLPATRICK, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Enniscorthy (82) $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. Pop. 817.

A parish in the barony of Shelmalier, near to the banks of the Slaney river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. at 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*¾d.*, and of nine parishes which constitute the union of Ardcolumbe.

KILLPATRICK, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Tipperary (127) 5 m. NE. Pop. 1507.

A parish in the barony of Killnemannah; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, and one of the parishes contributing to the union of Ballintemple. Area of parish 2051 acres of land.

KILLPATRICK, or **FEWS**, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Edenderry (40) m. Pop. 1023.

A parish in the barony of Carbery; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin, being considered identical with Castlearbery; patron, Lord Harberton.

KILLPEACON, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Limerick (119) $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop. 973.

A parish having portions in the different baronies of Coshma, Pubblebrian, and Small County, that part in Coshma barony being ten miles distant from the remaining parts. Living, a rectory entire, in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarage of Knocknegaul, which union constitutes the corps of the prebend of Killpeacon. Here are a church and glebe-house, with a glebe of seventeen acres, near the ruins of Knocknegaul church; value of Killpeacon alone, by commutation for tithes, 92*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* The school-house stands on part of an acre of ground, granted for this benevolent use by Mr. Villiers.

KILLPHELAN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Mitchelstown (132) 1 m. SE. Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Condons and Clongibbons; living, a rectory in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel.

KILLPIPE, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Rathdrum (38) 12 m. SW. Pop. 3639.

A parish partly in the barony of Ballinaon,

and partly in the barony of Gorey and county of Wexford; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Killenor, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 378*l.* 11*s.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, of which the lay impropriator receives 230*l.* 15*s.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* It possesses a church, glebe-house, and twenty-four acres of glebe, which properly belong to Killenor parish; patrons, the Representatives of Mr. Hatter. Here is a school of 140 children, thirty of whom are supported by an annuity from the late Erasmus Smith.

KILLQUANE, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Limerick (119) 3 m. N. Pop. 1783.

A parish in the barony of Bunratty; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel. Here is a chapelry of Killquans, which forms a part of the corps of the treasurer'ship of the diocese.

KILLQUANE, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Dingle (214) 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. Pop. 1535.

A parish in the barony of Corcaguinney, upon the shores of the Atlantic; living, an entire rectory in the dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 102*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per annum. No church nor parsonage here, but a glebe of ten acres. There is a poor-school in this parish.

KILLRAGHTIS, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennis (142) 4 m. NE. Pop. 1763.

A parish in the barony of Bunratty; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, producing, by commutation for tithes, 97*l.* 7*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, and forming one of the parishes which constitute the vicarial union of Dromcliffe, and the rectorial union of Quin, of which last Lord Egremont is patron.

KILLRAGHTIS, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballymoney (150) 5 m. E. Pop. 1467.

A parish in the barony of Dunluce, upper half; living, a rectory in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh, and a constituent parish of the union of Rusharkin and of the corps of the prebend of the same. Area of parish, 2914 acres. Two school-houses have been erected for the benefit of the poor children of the parish.

KILLRANE, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Taghmon (103) 19 m. SW. Pop. 782.

A parish in the barony of Forth; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; the rectory, which constitutes the corps of a prebend, is a sinecure, and the vicarage, which is endowed, is one of the contributory parishes to the union of Killscoran.

KILLRANELAGH, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Baltinglass (51) 6 m. SE. Pop. 2009.
Fair, Feb. 1.

A parish in the barony of Upper Talbotstown; living, a rectory in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by

commutation for tithes, 193*l.* 16*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*; it is united to the vicarage of Kitlegan, or Killegan, (which see.)

KILLREA, or **KILLREE**, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Knocktopher (80) 3 m. NW. Pop. 678.

A parish in the barony of Kells; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 130*l.* 5*s.* 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*; it is one of seven parishes which form the union of Kells. Here is one of the ancient Irish pillar-towers.

KILLREA, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

Dublin 137 m. N b W. Pop. of Pa. 2148.

Of To. 973. Fair, Oct. 10.

A fair and post-town in the parish of Killrea and barony of Loughinsholin, situated upon the river Bann; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 10*s.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, an income of 258*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Here is a church, also a parsonage upon a glebe of eight acres, and a second of 565 acres, at a distance of five miles from the church. Here is a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, containing forty boys and twenty-eight girls.

KILLREENY, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kinnegead (37) 5 m. SE. Pop. 533.

A parish in the barony of Carbery; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin, not possessing either church, glebe, or glebe-house. Area of parish, 1619 acres.

KILLRICKHILL, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Loughrea (109) 5 m. E b N.

Pop. of Pa. 2117 Of Vil. 156.

A village and parish, the latter partly in the barony of Athlery, and partly in that of Loughrea; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 13*s.* 4*d.*, and, by commutation for tithes, 102*l.* 10*s.*; it is one of the parishes in the union of Loughrea. Vast quantities of pike and eel are taken in Lough Scudanee, a pool in this parish. St. Patrick erected a church here for his sister St. Richella.

KILLROAN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Kinsale (186) 4 m. S b W. Pop. 423.

A parish in the barony of Courceys, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a curacy in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel.

KILLRONAN, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Shannon (98) 11 m. N.

Pop. 5507.

A parish in the barony of Boyle; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardagh and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church with a glebe-house and glebe of forty-eight acres. Cardon, the Irish bard, died at Alderford, the seat of Mrs. M'Dermot, in this parish, in the year 1738, and was interred in the parish church.

KILLRONAN, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Clonmel (123) 6 m. SW. Pop. 3447.

A parish in the barony of Glanehiry; living, a rectory inappropriate and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, not possessing either church or parsonage; patron, the Duke of Devonshire.

KILLROOT, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Carrickfergus (110) 3 m. ENE. Pop. 753.

A parish in the barony of Belfast, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the rectory of Ballynane and vicarage of Templecoran, which three parishes constitute the corps of the prebend of Killroot; valued in K. B. 20*l*. Area of parish, 2687 acres.

KILLROSS, or **KILLRASS**, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Colony (126) 3 m. E. Pop. 1451.

A parish in the barony of Tiragheril; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 1*l*s. 8*d*.; and by commutation for tithes, 41*l*. 10*s*. 9½*d*., being one of eight parishes which are united in the formation of the extensive and valuable benefice of Taunagh and Boyle. Clanis-Mac Moylin-O'Moilehonny, archdeacon of Elphin, founded a monastery here, A. D. 1233, for White Canons, and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity. It was a cell of the abbey of Lough Kee. In this parish there are two London Hibernian Society schools, one of thirty boys and seventeen girls, the other of eighty-three boys and seventeen girls.

KILLROSSANTY, or **KILLROSSANCTA**, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. KillmacThomas (109) 7½ m. SW. Pop. 2411.

A parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel; the rectory is the corps of a prebend; valued in K. B. 4*l*.; and producing 600*l*. per annum, by commutation for tithes. It does not possess church, parsonage, or glebe. The vicarage has both a church and glebe-house, with glebe amounting to twenty-five acres.

KILLRUSH, co. Clare, Munster, I.

Dublin 177 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 4791. Of To. 3465. Fairs, May 10; and Oct. 12.

A town and parish in the barony of Moyferta. The town is seated upon a creek or inlet, nineteen miles from the Shannon mouth, and fifty-seven from Limerick. The market-house and other useful buildings were erected at the cost of the late Right Hon. J. O. Vandeleur, the proprietor. This place is well situated for trade, and possesses such advantages from natural position, that, if encouraged, it would become a formidable rival to Limerick. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 36*l*. 18*s*. 5½*d*.

It possesses a church, parsonage, and four acres of land. It is united to the parishes of Killard, Killballyhone, Moyfertagh, and Killheragh. This union extends to a length of thirty-one miles, includes a population of 17,242 souls, and covers an area of 64,793 acres. The trade of this place consists in the export of corn and butter, and occasionally flags and slates. The vicinity is rich in natural productions, besides slates and flags, limestone, gritstone, coal, manganese, and potters' clay are found here. The cliffs along the shore produce samphire and mushrooms, and the strands afford dilisk and leaver, from the latter of which slake is made. The present flourishing aspect of this place may be traced to the activity and intelligence of Mr. Patterson. Here is a school upon the foundation of Erasmus Smith, consisting of eighty-six children. The islands of Iniscattery and Hog, both inhabited, are attached to Killrush parish.

KILLRUSH, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Killcullen (26) 7½ m. SW. Pop. 581.

A parish in the barony of West Ophaly; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 226*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*. In conjunction with the rectory of Ballysonan, it constitutes the corps of that prebend; patrons, the King and the Bishop, alternately. An abbey was founded here early in the thirteenth century, for Canons Regular of St. Augustin, by William Marcschal, Earl of Pembroke. It was granted to the Ormond family at the dissolution of religious houses.

KILLRUSH, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Freshford (88) 2 m. W.; Pop. with Clomanto.

A parish in the barony of Cranagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, forming one of eight benefices which constitute the union of Freshford.

KILLRUSH, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Cloncal (67) 4 m. SE. Pop. 2551.

A parish in the barony of Scarewalsh; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, and the corps of a prebend; producing, by commutation for tithes, 694*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*.; and possessing a church, but no prebendal house or glebe.

KILLRUSH, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Dungarvan (122) 2½ m. NW. Pop. 693.

A parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectories of Ballybacon and Killmolash, which three benefices constitute the corps of the archdeaconry of Lismore. There is a glebe-house in this parish, but no church; amount of commutation for tithes, 152*l*. 6*s*. 3*d*. Here is a poor-school, supported by donations.

KILLRUSH, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Balbriggan (19) m. Pop. with Luck.

A parish in the barony of Balrothery; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin.

KILL-SAINT-LAWRENCE, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) 3½ m. SSE. Pop. 277.

A parish in the barony of Gualtier; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel, and one of the parishes contributory to the union of Kilmure; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 25*l.* per annum.

KILL-SAINT-NICHOLAS, { co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Passage East (102) adjacent.
Pop. 1459.

A parish, partly in the barony of Gaultier, and partly in the county of the city of Waterford, situated upon Waterford Haven; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the entire rectory of Taithleg; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 208*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.* Here is a church, but no residence for the rector.

KILLSCANLAN, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ross (88) 6½ m. SE.
Pop. with Old Ross.

A parish in the barony of Bantry; living, an impropriate curacy in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; producing, by commutation for tithes, 43*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, the whole of which is received by the lay impropriator.

KILLSCANNEL, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Rathkeale (137) 4 m. SW. Pop. 954.

A parish in the barony of Connello; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church, and forming one of the five benefices, the union of which constitutes the corps of the chancellorship of the diocese of Limerick; amount of commutation for tithes, 210*l.* per annum.

KILLSCORAN, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Broadway (103) 1 m. N. Pop. 617.

A parish in the barony of Forth; living, a rectory, possessing a church, parsonage, and glebe of about sixteen acres, in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin. It is one of seven parishes which constitute the corps of the chancellorship of Ferns.

KILLSEILY, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killaloe (110) 10 m. W b S. Pop. 2442.

A parish in the barony of Tullagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel. The rectory is one of nine parishes, forming the union of Omullod, and not possessing either church or glebe; patron, Lord Egremont. The vicarage, which is united to those of Killnran and Killnoe, possesses a church, and is valued at 240*l.* per annum, by commutation for tithes.

KILLSHALVEE, or KILLSHALVY, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Boyle (107) 10½ m. WNW.
Pop. 1632.

A parish in the barony of Corran; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Achonry and archdiocese of Tuam, being a contributory to the union of Killaraght.

KILLSHANNICK, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Mallow (163) 4 m. SW. Pop. 6879.

A parish in the barony of Duhallow, upon the banks of the river Blackwater; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, producing 738*l.* 9*s.* 2¾*d.* by commutation for tithes; possessing a church, but no glebe-house or glebe.

KILLSHANNY, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennistymon (163) 3 m. N. Pop. 1357.

A parish in the barony of Corcomroe; living, a rectory impropriate in the diocese of Killfenora and archdiocese of Cashel. The ancient cell of Killshanny was annexed to the Abbey of Corcomroe.

KILLSHARVAN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Drogheda (30) 4½ m. S. Pop. 488.

A parish in the barony of Duleek, situated upon the banks of the Nanney-Water; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the parishes of Colpe and Mornington; patrons, the Representatives of the Marquis of Drogheda. Here are the ruins of a church, which ought to be restored.

KILLSHILAN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Suir (110) 6½ WNW.
Pop. 956.

A parish in the baronies of Iffa and Offa, near to the banks of the Suir; living, a rectory impropriate and a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel. The vicarage is one of the parishes in the union of Carrick; patron, the Marquis of Ormond. Here are the ruins of a church.

KILLSHINANE, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Listowel (169) 7½ m. S. Pop. 1432.

A parish in the barony of Clanmaurice; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, forming one of seven benefices which constitute the union of Killflyn or of Ballinacourty; patron, the Earl of Cork.

KILLSHINNY, or KILLSAWNEY, or KILLSHENNY, or KILLSHINE, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Navan (30) 6½ m. NW. Pop. 655.

A parish in the barony of Morgallion; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and twenty-one acres of glebe; and valued, by commutation for tithes, 92*l.* 6*s.* 1¾*d.* It is united to the rectory of Clongill. Here is a poor-school, supported by Sir J. W. B. De Bathe, Bart.

KILLSILLAH, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cloghnakilty (193) $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE.
Pop. with Lislec.

A parish in the baronies of Ibane and Barryroe, situated upon St. George's Channel; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory of Lislec.

KILLSKEERY, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Enniskillen (100) 11 m. NE.
Pop. 7374.

A parish in the barony of Omagh; living, a rectory and vicarage, forming the corps of a prebend, in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and parsonage, with 1705 acres of glebe; amount of commutation for tithes, 675*l.* 9*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Here are three freeschools, containing 157 pupils; and one of sixteen boys, and fourteen girls sustained by the Hibernian Society. A monastery was founded here, in the year 749. The parish church is built upon its site.

KILLSKYNE, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Athboy (39) $7\frac{3}{4}$ m. Pop. 3757.

A parish in the barony of Kells; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh. Here are a church, parsonage, and thirty-five acres of glebe. An abbey was founded here, under the invocation of St. Schira, the virgin, who flourished in the year 580.

KILLSOLLOGHAN, or **KILLSALLAGHAN**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Swords (9) m. Pop. 530.
Fairs, Ascension Day, and Sept. 8.

A parish in the barony of Castleknock; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, possessing a church and a glebe-house, with fifty-one acres of glebe. It is united to the chapelry of Chapel-Midway; patron, the King. Here was a monastery at an early age. Here are the ruins of a castle.

KILLSORRAN, or **KILLSARRAN**, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castle-Bellingham (13) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW.
Pop. 2494.

A parish in the barony of Ardee, situated upon Dundalk Bay; living, a rectory, united to the rectory of Gernonstown, in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, having a church, glebe-house, and glebe of thirty acres; patron, J. M. Clintock. A commandery for Knights Templars was founded here in the twelfth century, by Maud de Lacie, which, in the reign of Edward II., was given to the Knights Hospitalers.

KILLTALE, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunshaughlin (19) 4 m. WNW.
Pop. with Derrypatrick.

A parish in the barony of Deece, Lower; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of the parishes which contribute to the union of Knockmack. No church or parsonage here; patron, the King.

KILLTALLAGH, or **KILLTALLA**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Milltown (196) 2 m. NE. Pop. 1318.

A parish in the barony of Trughanackmy; living, a rectory and vicarage in the dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoc and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church, parsonage, and nine acres of glebe; amount of commutation for tithes, 166*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; patron, the King. It is united to the parishes of Killgarrylander and Currans.

KILLTARTAN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

Pop. 18,846.

One of the sixteen baronies into which the county is divided, including fourteen parishes, besides the market-town of Gort and the villages of Ballydeay and Connell. It is bounded on the west by Galway Bay; on the south by the County of Clare; on the east by Loughrea barony; and on the north by the barony of Dunkellin.

KILLTARTAN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Gort (124) adjacent. Pop. 1535.
Fairs, May 11; Sept. 3; and Nov. 21.

A village and parish in the barony of Killtartin; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmacduagh and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of the parishes which constitute the corps of the deanery; patron, the King; amount of commutation for tithes, 775*l.* 7*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

KILLTEAL, or **KILLTEEL**, $\frac{1}{2}$ Queen's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Stradbally (49) 3 m. NW.
Pop. with Dysart.

A village and parish in the barony of Maryborough; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarages of Dysart, Enos, and Tecolme; patron, Robert S. Carew, Esq.

KILLTEEL, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Six-mile-bridge (130) $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop. of Pa. 2502. Of Vil. 120. Fair, 1st of Feb. and June; and Oct. 25.

A village in the parish of Killteel, the latter being partly in the baronies of Clanwilliam, Coonagh, and Small County; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 1*s.*; and by commutation for tithes, 284*l.* 14*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* It is one of four benefices, which constitute the corps of the precentorship of Emly. The Knights Templars had a house at this place.

KILLTEEVAGH, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Stranorlar (151) $6\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. Pop. 3735.

A parish in the barony of Raphoe, situated upon the river Finn; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh, and one of seven benefices which constitute the corps of the deanery of Raphoe. The perpetual curacy possesses a church and glebe-house; patron, the Dean of Raphoe. Two of the schools in this parish are supported by the London Hibernian Society, and they contain 113 pupils; and a third, of fifty pupils, is supplied from Robinson's fund.

KILLTEWAN, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Castlereagh (112) adjacent. Pop. 2344.

A parish in the barony of Ballintobber; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, forming one of the parishes which constitute the union of Roscommon; valued in K. B. 1*l*.

KILLTENNEL, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Graigue (75) 6½ m. NE. Pop. 3418.

A parish in the barony of Idrone; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 2*s*. 3¾*d*.; and by commutation for tithes, 385*l*. of which the lay impropriator receives 250*l*. It is united to the vicarage of Clongoose, and possesses a church, but no glebe or parsonage.

KILLTENNELL, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Gorey (61) 3 m. SE. Pop. 2213.

A parish in the barony of Ballagheen, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin. Here is a church, built at the expense of Lord Courtown, and a glebe of forty-eight acres, but no glebe-house; patron, Earl of Courtown. A pier has been erected on the sea-coast in this parish, and a small harbour enclosed.

KILLTERAGAT, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennistymon (163) 6½ m. E b N. Pop. with Killfenora.

A parish in the barony of Corcomroe; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killfenora and archdiocese of Cashel, the rectory being part of the corps of the deanery, and not possessing either church or glebe; the vicarage is united to the vicarage of Cloney, and has both a church and parsonage.

KILLTERNAN, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Bray (12) 5 m. N b W. Pop. 815.

A parish in the half-barony of Rathdown; living, a curacy in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the curacy of Kiilgobbin; patrons, the Archbishop for one turn, and the Archdeacon of Dublin for two. Here is the seat of — Anderson, Esq.

KILLTESKILL, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Loughrea (109) 4½ m. SE. Pop. 699.

A parish in the baronies of Leitrim and Loughrea; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert, being one of four parishes which constitute the union of Loughrea; it produces, by commutation for tithes, an income of 8*l*. 1*s*. 1*d*.; patron, the Marquis of Clanricarde. The rectory forms the corps of a prebend.

KILLTHOMAS, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Gort (124) 6½ m. NE b N. Pop. 1477.

A parish in the baronies of Lonreagh and Killtartan; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmacduagh and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of seven vicarages which constitute the union of Killinane; patron, the

Marquis of Clanricarde and the Bishop, alternately; amount of commutation for tithes, 152*l*. per ann.

KILLTIGAN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Clonmel (123) 1 m. NW. Pop. 1162.

A parish in the barony of Iffa and Offa; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, being a constituent parish to the corps of the prebend of Donaghmore.

KILLTINAN, or **KILLTYNAN**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Fethard (109) 3 m. SE. Pop. 1163.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, a rectory entire, in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, not possessing either church or parsonage, but producing, by commutation for tithes, 320*l*. per annum.

KILLTOGHARD, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Shannon (98) adjacent. Pop. 13,371.

An extensive and very populous parish in the barony of Leitrim, including within its area the towns of Carrick-on-Shannon, and the villages of Leitrim, Drumshamboe, and Jamestown; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardagh and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing two churches, a parsonage-house, and a glebe of 323 acres. Amongst the poor-schools of this parish are, a Lancasterian school of sixty boys; and the Hibernian Society's school of sixty boys, held in the meeting-house.

KILLTOOM, or **MILLTOWN-PASS**, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Athlone (75) 7 m. NW. Pop. 3906.

A parish in the barony of Athlone; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, possessing a church, glebe-house, and thirty-two acres of glebe. It is united to the vicarage of Camma, and yields the sum of 155*l*. per annum, by tithe commutation, the lay impropriator claiming 65*l*. out of that sum.

KILLTOOMY, or **KILLTORNEY**, or **KILLTOMER**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Listowell (169) 11 m. SW. Pop. 1501.

A parish in the barony of Clanmaurice; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, producing, by commutation for tithes, 120*l*. per annum, which sum is equally divided between the vicar and the lay impropriator. It is one of seven parishes constituting the union of Killflyn or of Ballinacourty; patron, the Earl of Cork.

KILLTORA, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballymote (119) 6¾ m. SW. Pop. 1747.

A parish partly in the barony of Corran, but partly also in that of Costello, in the county of Mayo; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Achonry and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of five vicarages which constitute the union of Emlyfadd.

KILLTORKIN, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Knocktopher (80) m. Pop. with Derrynahinch.

A parish in the barony of Knoektopher ; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of eight rectories and vicarages which constitute the valuable benefice called the union of Knocktopher.

KILLTORMER, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Eyrecourt (89) 6½ m. NW. Pop. 1887.

A parish in the barony of Longford ; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the vicarages of Killoran and Abbeygormigan, and valued, by commutation for tithes, at 101*l.* 10*s.* 9¼*d.* Here are a church and glebe-house, with a glebe of about three acres.

KILLTRISK, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Gorey (61) 8 m. S. Pop. 762.

A parish in the barony of Gorey, situated upon the Awin-Banna river ; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, forming one of the parishes which constitute the union of Liskinfere and the corps of the treasurership of Ferns. No church or parsonage here, but a glebe of twenty-five acres.

KILLTRUSTAN, co. Rosecommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Strokestown (94) 3 m. NNW.
Pop. 3038.

A parish in the barony of Roscommon ; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam ; valued in K. B. at 5*s.*, and, by commutation for tithes, at 312*l.* 10*s.* ; it is one of three parishes, constituting the union of Bumlin.

KILLTUBRID, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballynamore (93) 6½ m. W b S.
Pop. 5702.

A parish in the barony of Leitrim ; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardagh and archdiocese of Armagh ; possessing a church, but neither parsonage-house nor glebe.

KILLTULLAGH, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Athenry (121) 7½ m. SE. Pop. 2534.

A parish in the barony of Athenry, in part, but partly also in that of Killconnel ; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam ; val. in K. B. 1*l.*, and, by commutation for tithes, 204*l.* 11*s.* 0¾*d.* ; it is one of four parishes which constitute the union of Killconicky. Area of parish 4123 acres. A cell for friars of the third order of St. Francis was erected here before the year 1441.

KILLTULLAGH, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Castlereagh (112) 6½ m. W. Pop. 6053.

A parish in the barony of Ballintobber ; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam ; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 5*s.*, possessing a church, with a glebe of one acre, and giving name to a union which consists of six parishes. A Franciscan friary was established here in the fifteenth century.

KILLTURK, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Broadway (103) m. SW. Pop. 768.

A parish in the barony of Bargie, situated upon the sea-coast ; living, an inappropriate rectory with an endowed vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin ; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 7¾*d.* It is one of the parishes which constitute the union of Tomhaggard, and possesses a church, but no glebe, or vicarial residence.

KILLUCAN, or **KILLUKEN**, or **KILLUGUIN**, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

Dublin 42 m. W b N. Pop. of Pa. 8246.
Of Vil. 110. Fairs, March 27, and Nov. 28.

A fair and post-town in the parish of Killucan and barony of Farbill ; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, glebe-house, and sixty-four acres of glebe. Here is a school upon the foundation of Erasmus Smith. St. Lucian built an abbey here, and his festival is observed at this place, upon the 27th of July.

KILLUKEN, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Shannon (98) 2½ m. SW.
Pop. 2483.

A parish in the barony of Boyle ; living, a rectory in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of the parishes which constitute the corps of the archdeanery of Elphin. It possesses a church, and produces, by commutation for tithes, 101*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* St. Lunnechairia, who was born previous to the year 637, is honoured here.

KILLLUKEN, co. Rosecommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Strokestown (94) 5 m. SW. Pop. 2678.

A parish in the barony of Roscommon ; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, being part of the union of Killcooley. Here is a charity-school of fifty girls.

KILLLUNE, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) 3½ m. SE.
Pop. with Kill St. Lawrence.

A parish in the barony of Gualtiere ; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the parishes of Kill, St. Lawrence, Corbally, Killoran, and Rosduff. It does not possess church, parsonage, or glebe, but produces an income of 43*l.* per annum, by commutation for tithes. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded here in the twelfth century, the lands of which, at the dissolution, were granted to Francis Felton in fee farm, at a rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and assigned to Lawrence, Lord Esmond.

KILLUMOD, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Shannon (98) 5 m. SW.
Pop. 1490.

A parish in the barony of Boyle ; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam, being a constituent parish to the union of Aughrim, and producing 42*l.* per annum, by commutation for tithes.

KILLURAN, or KILLURANE, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killaloe (110) 8 m. NW b N. Pop. 2442. A parish in the barony of Tullagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, the rectory being one of nine which constitute the union of Omulld; patron, Lord Egremont, and the vicarage, which forms part of Killseiby union, is valued at 204*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.*, by commutation of tithes, but in K. B. at 15*s.* only.

KILLURAN, or KILLURE, or KILLURIN, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Enniscorthy (82) 10 m. S. Pop. 680. Fair, Aug. 21.

A village and parish in the barony of Shelmaliere, situated upon the Slaney river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the parishes of Killbride, Chapel-Charon, Whitechurch, and Ballkeogue, and having a church, with a parsonage upon a glebe of thirty-two acres. Amount of commutation for tithes, 86*l.* 9*s.* 2¾*d.*, the lay impropriator deducting from that sum 38*l.* 17*s.*

KILLURSA, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Headford (137) 4 m. W. Pop. 2547.

A parish in the barony of Clare, situated upon Lough Corrib; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, and one of eight parishes the union of which constitutes the valuable benefice of Headford; amount of commutation for tithes, 211*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Colgan supposes the abbey of Rathrahath, upon an island in Lough Corrib, to be identical with the present Killursa; it was founded by St. Fursey, the son of Fintan, of the blood royal of South Munster. He died about the year 563, and his festival is observed in France on the 6th of February.

KILLURY, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Tralee (187) m. Pop. 3214.

A parish in the barony of Clanmaurice; living, a rectory and vicarage in the dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoc and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, 382*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; no church or glebe-house in this parish, but there is a glebe of about five acres; patrons, the representatives of the Rev. John Crosbie.

KILLVARNET, co. Sligo, Connaught, I. E

P. T. Ballymote (119) 6½ m. W b N. Pop. 2084.

A parish in the barony of Leney; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Achonry and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; and, by commutation for tithes, 76*l.* 12*s.* 3¾*d.*; the lay impropriator retaining 35*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.* of that sum. It is united to the vicarage of Killoran. In this parish are three Baptist Society schools, one of fifty-four boys and forty-four girls, another of thirty-six boys and forty-two girls, and the remaining one of eighteen boys and fifty-five girls; there is besides an Hibernian Society school of sixty-eight boys and forty-seven girls.

KILVECONTY, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Gort (124) 3 m. E b N. Pop. 3521.

A parish in the barony of Killtartan; living, a rectory in the diocese of Killmacdagh and archdiocese of Tuam, and one of the parishes which constitute the corps of the deanery; amount of commutation for tithes, 195*l.* 7*s.* 9½*d.*

KILLVELLANE, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Newport Tipperary (110) adjacent. Pop. 1748.

A parish in the barony of Owney and Arra; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, and one of the parishes which contribute to the formation of the union of Killnerath; amount of commutation for tithes, 461*l.* 10*s.* 9¼*d.* Area of parish, 5547 acres of land.

KILLVEMNON, or KILLMANANIFF, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Callan (80) 6¼ m. SW. Pop. 4183.

A parish in the barony of Sliebhardagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 9*s.* 2¾*d.*; and possessing a church and parsonage. Area of parish, 8196 acres of land.

KILLVINE, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Dunmore (135) 6 m. NW. Pop. 1606.

A parish in the barony of Clannorris; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 13*s.* 4*d.*; and by commutation for tithes, 116*l.* 15*s.* 4¼*d.* There was a Franciscan friary at this place.

KILLWAGHTER, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Larne (123) 1 m. WSW. Pop. 1839.

A parish in the barony of Glenarm, upon the river Larne; living, a rectory in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh, forming one of the parishes which constitute the corps of the prebend of Carn Castle. Area of parish, 7858 acres of land. Near to this is the famous well of Tubbermore.

KILLWATERMAY, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Tallow (141) 2½ m. E. Pop. 1979.

A parish in the barony of Coshbride; living, an inappropriate rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 265*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, of which 177*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* are for rectorial tithes. It is united to the rectory entire of Tallow; patron, the Duke of Devonshire.

KILLWEILAGH, or KILLOULAGH, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castletown-Delvin (49) 2½ m. SW. Pop. 1216.

A parish in the barony of Delwin; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese Armagh; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.*; and by commutation for tithes, 152*l.* 6*s.* 1¾*d.* The lay impropriator receiving 115*l.* 7*s.* 8¾*d.*; it is one

of the parishes included in the union of Drumcree.

KILLWORTH, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Dublin 141 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 961. Of To. 1963. Fairs, Jan. 25; Easter-Tues.; Thurs. after Trin. Sun.; Sept. 11; Nov. 21; and Dec. 10.

A fair, post, and market town, in the parish of Killworth and barony of Condons. It lies on the great mail-coach road from Dublin to Cork, and is seated on the banks of the Funchon river, at the foot of a range of mountains. It has rather decreased in wealth and property since the foundation of Fermoy, travellers preferring to make the latter their stage for resting. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church, glebe-house, and twenty-four acres of glebe. It is united to the vicarages of Macronev, Leitrim, and Killcrumper; and produces, by commutation for tithes, 170*l.* per annum. There are bolting-mills in this parish, which occupy a number of hands. On the banks of the Funchon stands the noble mansion of Moorpark, the seat of the Earl of Mountcashel, the patron and benefactor of this vicinity.

KILLYBEGS, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

Dublin 153 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. Upper, 2605. Of Lower, 1683. Of To. 934. Fairs, Easter-Mon., and Nov. 12.

A town and parish in the barony of Bannagh. The town is seated upon a noble harbour, in which whales are not unfrequently seen, and sometimes captured. The living, divided into Upper and Lower Killybegs, is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, with a glebe of 3239 acres of mountainous but reclaimable land. A glebe-house is still wanted. There is a small export trade here, but the occupation of taking and curing of herrings is very considerable, and engages nearly all the coast inhabitants. Here are two Sunday-schools, that in the lower division of the parish being supported by Mrs. Nisbett. A house was erected here for friars of the third order of St. Francis, by Mac-Sweeny-Banig.

KILLYBEGS, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Naas (19) m. Pop. 560.

A parish in the barony of Clane; living, a rectory in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of four parishes which constitute the union of Clane. Area of parish, 2204 acres of land. There was a commandery of Knights Templars at this place.

KILLYGORDON, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Castlefin (142) 3½ m. W. Pop. not specified.

A village in the barony of Raphoe, situated upon the river Finn.

KILLYMAN, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Moy (90) 2½ m. N. Pop. 6753.

A parish, partly in the barony of Dunganon, and partly also in the barony of

O'Neiland, west, in the county of Armagh; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 13*l.*; but by commutation for tithes, 484*l.* 12*s.* 3¼*d.* Here are a church and glebe-house, with a glebe of 365 acres. This place is supposed to have been the ancient Eamania, the residence of the kings of Ulster.

KILLYMARD, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Donegal (140) 3½ m. W. Pop. 4089.

A parish in the barony of Bannagh, situated upon Donegal Bay; living, a rectory and vicarage, being the corps of a prebend, in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; and by commutation for tithes, 276*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.* It possesses a church, with a parsonage and glebe. There are several poor-schools in this parish; some are dependent upon subscriptions; some are upon Erasmus Smith's foundation; and others are sustained by Robinson's fund.

KILLYON, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Clonard (33) 3½ m. N b E. Pop. 757.

A parish in the barony of Upper Moyferagh; living, a curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the vicarage of Clonard; amount of commutation for tithes, 138*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.*, of which the lay impropiator retains 92*l.* 6*s.* 1¼*d.* Area of parish, 2415 acres of land.

KILMADOCK, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Doune (44) 1½ m. WNW. Pop. 3150.

A parish, containing about sixty-four square miles, or nearly 41,000 acres; it is watered by the rivers Forth, Teith, and their tributary streams, the Annat, Ardoch, and Keltie, and intersected by the great roads from Edinburgh to Fort William, and from Glasgow to Perth; within its limits are the market-town of Doune, with the villages of Buchany and the Burn of Cambus. This extensive district once formed the most considerable portion of the ancient stewardry of Monteith, and its surface exhibits a beautiful diversity of scenery; while the soil varies from the richest carse to the most barren muir. Game of all kinds is plentiful, and the rivers abound with salmon and trout. The Teith is crossed by a bridge of two arches, erected in 1535, near which has been established an extensive manufactory, termed the Deanston Cotton Works. The living is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; patroness, Lady Perth. The church is situated at Doune, and occupies the site of the ancient monastery of St. Madocus, to which six chapels in this parish were formerly attached, but they are now in ruins.

KILMAHOG, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Callander (51½) 1 m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Callander, delightfully situated on a plain, watered by the river Teith, below the elegant mansion of J. H. Buchannan, Esq., the proprietor. The manufacture of cotton and muslin is carried on here.

KILMALCOLM, shire of Renfrew, S.

P. T. Port Glasgow (62) 4 m. SE. Pop. 1600.

A parish and village, the latter of which occupies a central and convenient situation. The parish, which is about six miles square, is intersected by the rivers Duchal and Gryfe, and bounded on the north by the Clyde. On the banks of these streams the soil is fruitful, but the surface in general is rugged and unproductive. The living is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, M'Iver, of Parklee. The church was erected in the middle of the sixteenth century. Here are the ruins of the castle of Duchal. The family of Glencairn, of Finlayston, in this parish, possess the four silver communion cups, used by the celebrated John Knox, when he first dispensed the sacrament in Scotland; these relics (which are held in great veneration by the people), are said to have originally served the purpose of candlesticks.

KILMALLIE, shires of Argyll and Inverness, S.P. T. Fort William (127) 3 m. NW.
Pop. 5527.

An extensive parish, partly in each of the above shires, and including Fort William, with the adjoining village of Maryburgh. It is sixty miles in length, thirty in breadth, and principally consists of lofty mountains, of which the celebrated Ben-Nevis, down whose side falls a beautiful cascade into the river Nevis at its base, is elevated 4370 feet above the level of the sea. This district is indented by three arms of the sea, and contains several inland lochs, that of Ascharig, the largest, being sixteen miles broad and one long, and the source of a river of the same name that falls into Loch Lochy. These waters, over which there are eight regular ferries, abound with salmon and various other fish; and along the shores are many large caves, which, after the rebellion in 1745, afforded safety to some of the partisans of the Pretender. About 14,000 acres are covered with wood, and the rest of the surface with excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle; game is plentiful in all parts of the parish. Here are quarries of fine variegated marble, slate, and limestone; also several veins of lead-ore, from which silver is also extracted, particularly in the west side of Ben Nevis. The salmon and herring-fisheries employ a great proportion of the inhabitants, who chiefly use the Gaelic language. The living is in the presbytery of Abertarff and synod of Glenelg; patron, the Duke of Argyll. The church is a substantial edifice, erected in 1783. Here are five schools, besides one established by the Christian Knowledge Society. Among the antiquities of the neighbourhood are some vestiges of Dundhairedghal, an oval vitrified fort, occupying the summit of a verdant hill, 1200 feet in height; and on the banks of the Lochy, the site of

an old castle, said to have belonged to Banquo, Thane of Lochaber, and ancestor of the royal family of Stewart, by whose name a beautiful walk adjoining is still known. At the eastern extremity of Loch Arehaig, stood the house of Auchnacarie, once the residence of Lochiel, the celebrated chief of the Camerons, who was wounded at the battle of Culloden in the cause of the Pretender, and died in France, 1748.

KILMANIVAIG, shire of Inverness, S.P. T. Fort William (127) 10 m. NNE.
Pop. 2842.

A parish of very considerable extent, being sixty miles in length by twenty in breadth. Its surface is much diversified, rising in some parts into ranges of lofty mountains, affording pasturage for great numbers of sheep, and between which are extensive glens, watered by many rapid streams, tributary to the Lochy, a river that loses itself in Lochiel, at Fort William. This parish is intersected by the great military road from Fort George to Fort William, which is carried over a rapid torrent, called the Spean, by a noble bridge of three arches. On the east side of the parish are still visible the remains of the three famous parallel roads, which, if works of art, rank among the most stupendous monuments of human industry in the known world. They run in a direction south-west and north-east, along the declivities of the lofty mountains that bound Loch and Glen Roy, and are upwards of sixty feet broad, with a distance of about 180 feet intervening. According to tradition, they were formed by the ancient kings of Scotland, when the castle of Inverlochy, now in ruins, and eleven miles distant from them, became a royal residence; it is, however, equally believed by the natives, by whom they are termed Casan, or the Roads, that they were made by Fingal's heroes; but in all probability they only formed the bed of a lake, torn asunder by some great convulsion of nature. The living is in the presbytery of Abertarff and synod of Glenelg; patron, the Duke of Gordon. Here are two societies, and several other schools, to the great benefit of the inhabitants, who speak only the Gaelic language, though civilization and industry are rapidly progressing amongst them.

KILMANY, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Cupar of Fife (30) 5 m. N. Pop. 751.

A parish and village in the district of Cupar, situated in a delightful valley, watered by the river Motray. The former containing nearly 4000 Scotch acres, mostly arable, and highly cultivated, is adorned with several fine plantations and genteel mansions, the principal of which are Ranthille, Loch Malony, and Mount Whanna. The living is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; patron, St. Andrew's College. The church was rebuilt in 1768.

KILMARNOCK, shire of Ayr, S.

Edinburgh 65 m. SW b W. Pop. 12,769.
Fairs, Fasten's Eve in Feb.; 1st Tues. in
May; 3d Wed. in July and Oct., all O. S.

A market and post-town, burgh of barony, and parish, in the district of Cunninghame, situated in a valley, on a tributary stream to the river Irvine. Kilmarnock is of some antiquity, and so recently as thirty years since, was considered one of the most irregularly built places in this part of the country; but an act of Parliament having passed in 1802 for the general improvement of the town, followed by two others in 1810, for paving, lighting, and watching the streets, and for erecting various public buildings, it now presents a more respectable appearance, having many handsome modern houses, an elegant town-house, a bank, two printing-offices, a bridewell, a workhouse, a commodious grammar-school, a coffee-room, and other establishments of public utility, besides several places of worship, viz., the parish church, which is collegiate, a chapel-of-ease, a relief, a new and old light burgher; an anti-burgher, a Methodist, and many meeting-houses for the reformed presbytery, with several public schools and charitable institutions. An elegant stone pillar, forming a conspicuous ornament to the place, stands upon the spot, where Lord Soules, an English nobleman, was killed by an arrow, directed by one of the Boyd family, in 1444. This burgh obtained its first charter through Lord Boyd, in 1591, and a renewal of it in 1672, to the Earl of Kilmarnock, upon the attainder of whose descendant in 1745, the superiority became vested in the Crown. It is governed by two baillies, assisted by a council of twelve merchants, and the five deacons of the incorporated trades of the town, who, in 1700, obtained from the then Earl a grant of the whole common good and customs of the burgh, which the corporation still hold, and is therefore considered a principal heritor in the parish. This is the chief manufacturing town in the shire, both for home consumption and exportation. Woollen cloths, carpets, blankets, serges, tartans, stockings, gloves, bonnets, caps, muslins, leather, saddlery, shoes, and a variety of other useful articles are manufactured here; and there are within the town and suburbs two mills for spinning wool, two tanneries, two extensive breweries, an iron-foundry, and a large print-field. In the neighbourhood are four thriving nurseries, the soil and climate being peculiarly adapted to the growth of young trees and shrubs; and about half a mile north-west of the town is an extensive colliery, whence a railway has been formed to the harbour of Troon, by which the produce is conveyed thither to be shipped. Coal is found in other parts of the parish, which contains 5900 Scotch acres, in general fertile and well cultivated; though towards the north the surface inclines to moss. The living is

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in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patrons of both charges, the Portland family. Half a mile from the town are the remains of Dean Castle, an ancient edifice, formerly the residence of the Earls of Kilmarnock, but which was accidentally burnt in 1735. The Earl of Errol takes title from this place.

KILMARONOCK, shire of Dumbarton, S.

P. T. Drymen (55) 1 m. W b S. Pop. 1008.

A parish about five miles in length, and averaging three in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the river Enrick, where the soil is fertile; but the rising grounds to the southward degenerates into moors and mosses, producing nothing but a plentiful supply of peats for fuel. Near the conflux of the river Lever with Loch Lomond, which is finely fringed with woods, is the village of Balloch, noted for its annual fair for horses, held on the 15th September. At a place called Catter is a lofty, artificial mound, upon which the ancient baronial courts were held. The living is in the presbytery of Dumfries and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Campbells of Stonefield. The church, a venerable structure, is dedicated to St. Mornock. Black mail was levied here so lately as 1745, when the neighbourhood was infested by hordes of freebooters. The castles of Kilmaronock and Batturret, in this parish, exhibit remains of considerable magnificence, though they are both in ruins.

KILMARTIN, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Loch-Gilp-Head (125½) 7½ m. NNW.
Pop. 1452. Annual fairs or markets, one
for black cattle, two for horses.

A parish and village, the latter situated on the great road between Kintyre and Fort-William, and containing a commodious inn for travellers. The parish is twelve miles in length by three in breadth, and extends about eight miles along an arm of the Atlantic, termed Loch Craignish. It has the best harbour for the rendezvous of the Buss Herring Fleet upon the coast, viz., Loch Crinan; from which to Loch Gilp, a ship canal has been cut, opening a ready communication between the Atlantic and Loch Fine, in lieu of the former circuitous and dangerous navigation round the Mull of Kintyre. Loch Awe, which is partly in this parish, is twenty-four miles in length, and well stocked with the finest salmon and trout. Game also is plentiful, and the valley lying between the village and Loch Awe is deemed the most beautiful in the Highlands, the hills by which it is inclosed being clothed with stately woods to their very summits. A valuable copper-mine has been worked here for several years past. The living is in the presbytery of Inverary and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll. The church was erected in 1601. A society's school has been established, to the great benefit of the inhabitants of the parish.

KILMAURS, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Kilmarnock (65) 2 m. N. Pop. 1660.

A parish and burgh of barony in the district of Cunninghame; the latter, seated on a gentle eminence, consists of one street, in which is the town-house, surmounted by a spire; it had formerly a considerable trade in cutlery, whence the proverb, "as sharp as a Kilmaur's whittle;" and is governed by two baillies, elected annually by the Portioners or Feuars. The parish is six miles in length, three in breadth, and is intersected by several rivulets, upon which there are a number of mills. The soil is highly fertile, and the whole surface of the parish is well enclosed. The living is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patrons, Lord and Lady Montgomery. The church was made collegiate, and endowed by Sir William Cunninghame, in 1403, for a provost, eight prebendaries, and two singing boys; of whose residence the ancient tower still remains. Here are the ruins of the ancient castle of Busby; also two elegant mansions, viz., the House of Craig, belonging to Mr. Morrice, and the Mote, to John Cunninghame, Esq.; the former of which occupies a fine site on the banks of the Irvine, and the latter is delightfully seated on the Carmel. Kilmaurs gave the title of Baron to the Earls of Glencairn, now extinct.

KILMELFORD, or KILMELFORT, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Oban (126) 12 m. S. Pop. 401.

A parish in the district of Lorn, lying at the head of the fine roadstead, Loch Melfort, which is well stored with a variety of fish. The great road from Loch-Gilp Head, by the inn of Kintraw to Fort William, intersects the parish, the surface of which gently slopes towards the sea. The living is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; patron, the Earl of Bredalbane. The church is a neat structure.

KILMENNY, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Port Askaig 4 m. SSW. Pop. 2091.

An ancient parish ecclesiastically united to that of Killarow, or Bowmore, in the island and district of Islay. These parishes are eighteen miles in length, and eight in breadth, the surface lying rather low, though in some parts hilly, with several extensive tracts of moorland, which have recently undergone great improvement. At the village of Bridgend, in the latter parish, a great fair for black cattle is held on September 25, which is resorted to by drovers from the mainland, who purchase great numbers for exportation. The living is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; patron, the Crown. The churches are about seven miles distant from each other.

KILMERSDON, co. Somerset.

Pop. 5732.

A hundred, situated on the eastern side of the county, containing ten parishes.

KILMERSDON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Frome (103) 6 m. NW b W. Pop. 1991.

A parish in the hundred of Kilmersdon; living, a dis. vicarage, with the curacy of Ashwick, in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here is a good charity-school.

KILMESTON, co. Southampton.

P. T. New Alresford (57) 5 m. S. Pop. 212.

A parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Cheriton, and a peculiar, in the diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patronage with Cheriton rectory.

KILMINGTON, co. Devon.

P. T. Axminster (147) 2 m. W. Pop. 484.

A parish in the hundred of Axminster; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Axminster in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; church ded. to St. Giles; patronage with Axminster rectory.

KILMINGTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bruton (109) 6½ m. E b N. Pop. 556.

A parish in the hundred of Norton Ferris; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Ilchester. About two miles from the church is a stately tower, and on a tablet over the entrance is the following inscription: "Alfred the Great, A. D. 879, on this summit erected his standard against Danish invaders. To him we owe the origin of juries, and the creation of a naval force. Alfred, the light of that benighted age, was a philosopher and a Christian, the father of his people, and the founder of the English monarchy and liberties."

KILMODAN, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Rothesay (29) 16 m. NNW. Pop. 731.
Fairs, Mond. bef. Whit-Sund., and 2d
Tues. (O. S.) in Oct.

A parish in the district of Cowal, twelve miles in length by about half a mile in breadth, comprising a long narrow glen, through which runs the river Ruail to its junction with an arm of the sea, called Loch Ridan. The soil is fertile, and limestone, with excellent pipe-clay, are found in great abundance. The vale of Glendaruail, the ancient name of the parish, is beautifully wooded, both by nature and art, with the Scotch fir, larch, &c. The living is in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll; patron, the Crown. The church was erected in 1783. The gentry of this district bury their dead in small inclosures adjoining their own houses, on account of the inconvenient distance of the churchyard. The Gaelic language still prevails here. Colin MacLaurin, the late celebrated professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, and John MacLaurin, an eminent divine, were born in this parish, of which their father was minister.

KILMORACK, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Beaully (166) 3½ m. SW. Pop. 2862.

One of the most extensive parishes in Scotland, being sixty miles in length, from ten to thirty in breadth, and presenting every diversity of surface, scenery, and soil, to be met with in the Highlands. Even in the highest hills, which are richly wooded to their summits, are lakes well stocked with pike and trout; but the most remarkable is Lochan Uain, or the Green Lake, encompassed by stupendous mountains, the loftiest of which, Maum Souil, attains an elevation, equal perhaps to that of any other in the country. This great expanse of water is entirely covered with ice during the whole year, except in the middle of June, when a small patch in the centre only dissolves. The island of Aigash, and the falls of Killmorack and Teanassie, exhibit scenes deservedly admired for their sublime and picturesque beauty; and in the river Beaully, the small seaport of which name is in this parish, there is a very productive salmon-fishery. On many of the heights are the ruins of ancient forts; and here and there may be traced the remains of cairns and Druidical temples. The living is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross; patron, Fraser of Lovat. The church has been lately rebuilt. Besides the parochial school, there is one established by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

KILMORE, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Oban (126) 3½ m. SSE. Pop. 804.

A parish in the district of Lorn, and in union with the ancient parish of Kilbride. It includes the island of Kerera, and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the west, where the coast, which is rocky and precipitous, exhibit several deep caverns, and is indented by the two fine harbours of Oban and Dunstaffnage, besides two others in the island. Here are three stated ferries, one over Loch Etive, two at Port Kerera; and three between Kerera and Mull. The hills are covered with heath, but the vales are capable of cultivation, and very fertile; and game abounds in every part. Loch Nell, a piece of water two miles in extent, is the resort of a great number of swans. The living is in the presbytery of Lorn (of which this is the seat) and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll. The church is a venerable structure. On a promontory, at the entrance to Loch Etive, stands the ancient castle of Dunstaffnage, said to have been one of the first seats of the Pictish and Scottish kings. The Palladium of Scotland, or famous stone chair, used as the coronation seat, was preserved here, till Kenneth II. caused it to be transferred to Scone, whence it was removed by Edward I. to Westminster Abbey. Some of the ancient regalia, of which the Duke of Argyll is hereditary keeper, still remain. A pleasing custom prevails at this hospitable castle, of hoisting a table-cloth on the flag-staff, as a signal to certain tenants upon the do-

main to bring in fresh salmon, &c. for the entertainment of any unexpected company of strangers that may have wandered hither in making a tour of the Highlands. In the vicinity are the ruins of a beautiful chapel, the burial-place of several Scottish monarchs, and near it is a remarkable echo.

KILMORE, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Aros (150) 7 m. W b S.

Pop. with Kilninian.

An ancient parish, now forming part of the parish of Kilninian, in the island and district of Mull.

KILMORICH, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Cairndow (94) m. Pop. 436.

A parish in union with that of Lochgoilhead, in the district of Cowal, and including the village of Cairndow, at which a general post-office is established. It lies at the northern extremity of Loch Fyne, and is intersected by sixteen miles of the great military road from Dumbarton to the north-west Highlands. The church is in ruins. On the site of the ancient castle of Ardkinglass, close to Loch Fyne, is a very large mansion, lately the residence of Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart.; and on a peninsula, formed by the same beautiful lake, are the remains of the venerable castle of Dunduramh, once the seat of the Macnaughtons, consisting of a large irregular tower, crowned with turrets, and embosomed in stately trees.

KILMORY, shire of Bute, S.

P. T. Largs (79½) 24 m. SW b S. Pop. 3827.

A parish in the isle of Arran, presenting a semicircular front, of about thirty miles in extent, to the Atlantic Ocean, which bounds it on every side, except the north. The coast is bold and rocky; and on the south-west has a remarkable cavern, called 'The King's Cave, from the circumstance of Bruce having occupied it for some time before he defeated Baliol. Divine worship also has been performed in it, by congregations of hundreds of persons, at various times. The surface of the parish is rugged, but the soil produces excellent pasturage and large quantities of potatoes, the principal food of the inhabitants. The lofty mountain of Beinn-bharfhiann is crowned with eternal snow, as its name implies; and there are three inland locks, the largest of which, termed Earsay, abounds with salmon and trout. A great number of black cattle, and about sixty tons of kelp are annually exported; and a very productive herring-fishery exists here, and employs many of the inhabitants, who universally use the Gaelic language. The living is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Hamilton. The church was rebuilt in 1785, and there is another place of worship at Shisken, six miles to the westward.

KILMUIR, shire of Inverness, S.

Pop. 3387.

A parish in the isle of Skye, sixteen miles in length by about eight in breadth. The in-

habited part lying along the coast is gently undulated and verdant, but the interior rises into mountains covered with heath. The northern extremity terminates in the high promontory of Hunish, off which there are rapid and dangerous currents. This district has several harbours, but that of Dunluin affords the best anchorage, and has on its margin the ruins of the once splendid castle of the same name, the ancient residence of the Macdonalds, lords of the isles. Freestone, limestone, and peats are plentiful; and about eighty tons of kelp are annually made and exported. The islands, Altiavaig, Flada, Flada-Whein, Troda, and Tulin, are in this parish, and afford excellent pasturage. The living is in the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg; patron, the Crown. The church is much dilapidated. Gaelic is the only language of the natives.

KILMUIR, EASTER, shire of Ross, S.

P. T. Dingwall (174½) 1 m. E. Pop. 1381.

A parish, lying on the north side of the Firth of Cromarty, and partly within that shire. It is ten miles in length, four and a half in breadth, and altogether a beautiful district, adorned with the superb mansion and tasteful plantations of New Tarbot, belonging to the Mackenzies, successors of the Earls of Cromarty. A great number of the inhabitants, among whom the Gaelic language predominates, are employed in a very productive fishery. The living is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; patroness, the Hon. Mrs. Mackenzie. The church was erected in 1621.

KILMUN, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Greenock (65) 8½ m. NW b W.
Pop. with Dunoon.

An ancient parish in the district of Cowal, united to the parish of Dunoon, which sec. It takes its name from the church, dedicated to St. Mun, the burial-place of the Argyll family, by whom it was founded in 1442, and made collegiate for a provost and several prebendaries. It stands upon a bay, called Holy Loch, where ships bound for Greenock and Glasgow perform quarantine, and disembark their sick, for whose reception there is a lazaretto on the shore.

KILNINIAN, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Aros (150) 15 m. W. Pop. 4357.

A joint parish with Kilmore, in the district of Mull, comprising the entire peninsula, or north-west portion of that island, formed by the deep bay of Lochnangaul; also the inhabited isles of Ulva, Gometray, Little Collonsay, and Staffa, lying at its mouth; and an uninhabited cluster, termed the Isles of Treishnish. It contains several lakes, well stored with trout, and about 55,000 acres of land, which is principally appropriated to pasturage for black-cattle and sheep, of which great numbers are exported, together with a considerable quantity of wool, and about 180 tons of kelp, annually produced here. The coast is rugged, but

possesses several good harbours, particularly those of Aros and Tobermory, on each of which there is a fishing-village; and at the former, an ancient castle of the lords of the isles, and a post-office. There are two regular ferries to Morvern, one to Ardnarnachan, and another to Kilfincken, and the public roads are in excellent condition. The living is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll. There are two churches, erected in 1754, one to each district, and six miles asunder. The Gaelic language is principally spoken by the inhabitants. Here is the elegant mansion of Torloisk, the residence of the family of Clephane, proprietors of about one-half of the island.

KILNINVER, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Oban (126) 6 m. S b W. Pop. 685.

A parish in union with that of Kilmelfort, in the district of Lorn, forming together a square of about twelve miles, which is bounded on the west by Loch Feochan, in the sound of Mull, and watered by the rivers Euchar and Oude, having their respective sources in the lakes Scamnadale and Tralig, which abound with salmon and various other fish. The surface has a gradual ascent from the sea-shore, and rises into a mountainous tract, affording good pasturage for cattle, while the soil bordering on the coast yields abundant crops of corn and potatoes. The village is situated on the great road from the southward to Oban. The living is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll. The church is served alternately with that of Kilmelfort, by the same minister. Besides the parochial school, two other establishments have been formed for the education of the poor, by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

KILNSEA, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hull (174) 26 m. ESE.
Pop. with Spurnhead, 196.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Holderness; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 6l. 8s. 6½d.; ann. val. P. R. 98l. 5s.; patron (1829) L. Thompson, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Helen, is in a very dilapidated state, and will probably soon become a prey to the depredations of the ocean, which has been making progressive encroachments on this coast for many years. Here is the well-known promontory of Spurnhead, the southernmost point of Holderness; it may be called an island, as it is joined to the mainland by a narrow neck of sand, about a mile and a half in length, which is frequently overflowed by a high tide; it contains two lighthouses and a few cottages, and it is also a station for a life-boat. Near Spurnhead was the port of Ravenspur, celebrated in English history for the descent of Henry IV., 1399, and of Edward IV., 1471, when these princes came to contend for the crown of England, but its precise situation

cannot be at present ascertained, as it has long been swallowed up by the sea. Several other towns in this part have shared the same fate.

KILNSEY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 11 m. ENE.
Pop. with Conistone, 137.

A township in the parish of Burnsall and east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross. Here is a lofty range of limestone rock, called Kilnsey Cragg.

KILNWICK, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 6 m. SSW.
Pop. of Pa. 576. Of To. 230.

A parish and township in the Bainton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Charles Grimston, Esq.

KILNWICK PERCY, or KILNWICK-ON-THE-WOLDS, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Pocklington (212) 2 m. ENE. Pop. 43.

A parish in Wilton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a dis. vicarage, and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York; valued in K. B. at 4*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron, the Dean of York.

KILOE, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bridgewater (139) 11½ m. NW b W.
Pop. 263.

A parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemanors; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Stringston rectory.

KILPATRICK, NEW, or EAST, shires of Dumbarton and Stirling, S.

P. T. Glasgow (43) 6 m. NE. Pop. 1545.

A parish, intersected by the Forth and Clyde Canal, which is here carried over the river Kelvin by a noble aqueduct of four arches, constructed in 1790. It includes the village of Millguy, several cotton-mills and bleach-fields; also paper, snuff, and corn mills. There were two large collieries and a very extensive lime-work in the neighbourhood, but they have been recently discontinued. The living is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Duke of Montrose. The church is a neat structure, dedicated to St. Patrick. Here are several schools, besides the parochial establishment. Vestiges of a Roman fortification are discernible in this parish.

KILPATRICK, OLD, or WEST, shire of Dumbarton, S.

P. T. Glasgow (43) 10 m. NW. Pop. 3692.
Fair, March 18.

A parish and village, the latter situated on the Clyde and Forth Canal, about a mile above its junction with Bowling Bay. The parish stretches eight miles along the north-

ern side of the Clyde, is about three miles and a half in breadth, and for the richness and variety of its scenery and prospects, is deservedly admired, and almost unrivalled. The surface is agreeably diversified with hills and plains, the former covered with natural woods, and the latter enclosed and well cultivated. The greater proportion of the inhabitants find employment in the extensive manufactures of iron, paper, woollen-cloth, cotton, and linen, established here; and at the large cotton and flax-mills, bleach-fields, and printing-grounds, in the vicinity; while others are occupied in the adjacent collieries and quarries of limestone and freestone. The living is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Lord Brytane. The church, a venerable structure, was formerly subject to the abbey of Paisley. Nearly opposite to it is Erskine Ferry. There are vestiges of Graham's Dyke, which passed through this parish, and terminated at the promontory, whereon the ruins of the once formidable castle of Dunglass are still visible. A Roman bridge crosses the burn of Duntocher, on the heights, above which are the remains of an ancient camp; and in the neighbourhood are many other traces of Roman military occupation.

KILPHEADER, shire of Sutherland, S.

A village in the parish of Clyne, situated on a romantic spot, at the northern end of the beautiful Loch Brora.

KILPECK, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 9 m. SW. Pop. 265.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Wormelow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary and St. David; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester. Here was formerly an ancient castle, and also a cell of Benedictines.

KILPIN, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 2 m. SE b E. Pop. 318.

A township in the parish of Howden and wapentake of Howdenshire.

KILRAVOCK, shire of Nairn, S.

P. T. Nairn (167) 7 m. SW.
Pop. with Pa.

An ancient barony in the parish of Croy. It has been in the possession of the family of Rose from 1293. An old tower, erected in 1460, occupies the summit of a rock, overhanging the river Nairn; and there are several neat mansions in the vicinity.

KILRENNY, shire of Fife, S.

Edinburgh 36 m. NE b N. Pop. 1491.
Memb. of Pt. 1, with Anstruther, &c.

A royal burgh and parish, in the district of St. Andrew's, the former situated about a mile from the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, where is the fishing-village of Cellardykes, or Nether Kilrenny, which is also included in the charter of James VI., by which Kilrenny was constituted a royal burgh. This place, since the decay of the fishery on the coast, has lost much of the

importance it possessed before the union; though, in conjunction with Anstruther, Pittenweim, and Crail, it still enjoys the privilege of sending one member to Parliament. The parish is about two miles square, enclosed and well cultivated. The living is in the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife; patron, Sir John Anstruther, Bart. The church is an ancient fabric, dedicated to St. Irnie. Innergelly and Rennyhill, in this parish, are two fine mansions, pleasantly situated.

KILSPINDIE, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Errol (43½) 3 m. NW. Pop. 722.

A parish, in union with that of Rait, lying partly in the Carse of Gowrie, and extending into the Stormont hills. It is five miles in length by three and a half in breadth; the soil in the glens and lower grounds being exceedingly productive, and the upper district barren and heathy. The living is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, Robertson, of Kilspindie.

KILSYTH, shire of Stirling, S.

Glasgow (43) 12½ m. E b N. Edinburgh 35½ m. W. Pop. 4260. Fairs, Jan. 2; 1st Tues. in March; last Thurs. in May; Aug. 16; and Nov. 23.

A burgh of barony, post-town, and parish, situated on the great road from Edinburgh and Stirling to Glasgow, and in the vicinity of the Forth and Clyde Canal, one of the reservoirs, for the supply of which at this place, covers more than seventy acres. Weaving is carried on here to a very great extent for the Glasgow merchants, and the weekly market is well supplied with every necessary of life. The parish is seven miles in length, about half as much in breadth, and intersected by the rivers Carron and Kelvin, but its general appearance is bleak and rugged, though the soil in some parts is tolerably fertile. Several copious springs rise in different parts of the district, one of which is strongly impregnated with sulphur, similar to the water of St. Bernard's Well, near Edinburgh. Here are mines, from which the Carron Company annually extract many thousand tons of iron; several extensive collieries and quarries, affording an inexhaustible supply of the finest freestone, whinstone, and basaltes, of each of which thousands of tons are yearly conveyed by the great canal, to Glasgow and other places for building, paving, &c. Porphyry, agates, and yellow jasper are also met with here. The living is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Crown. The church, situated in that division of the parish, called the East Barony, or Monaeburgh, was erected before 1586. There are many circular forts, termed Chesters, two Roman camps, and two Pictish forts; of the latter, that at Balecastle is considered the finest and most entire work of the kind in Scotland. A great victory was obtained here by Montrose, over the Covenanters. Kilsyth gave

the title of Viscount to the Livingstone family, before its attainder in 1715.

KILTARLATY, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Beauly (166) 3 m. SW. Pop. 2429.

An extensive highland parish, which, with that of Conveth united, extends about thirty miles in length, six in breadth, and contains nearly 92,000 Scotch acres. It is watered by the rivers Farrar and Glass, whose united streams form the Beauly; and by several lakes, among which are Lochs Bruiaich, Gorm, and Neattie, all well stored with salmon, trout, and various other species of fish. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with wood, heath, and extensive peat mosses, little more than a fifteenth part of the whole being under cultivation. Game is very abundant. The living is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray; patron, the Hon. Alexander Fraser, whose fine mansion, Beaufort, occupies a beautiful eminence, rising from the river Beauly, and surrounded by thriving plantations, about a mile north of the church. In the churchyard are the remains of a Druidical temple, and there are five others within a mile of it. Two miles north-west of the church is a circular vitrified fort, called Dun Thionn, or Fingal's Fort, sixty yards in circumference; it crowns the summit of a conical hill, accessible only on the east, and watered by the Beauly. About the same distance east from the church are the ruins of Castle Spynnie, fifty-four yards in compass, the walls being built of stone without cement; it occupies the crest of a hill, 700 feet high. The Gaelic is the common language of the natives.

KILTEARN, shire of Ross, S.

P. T. Dingwall (174½) 8 m. NNE. Pop. 1454.

A parish stretching about six miles along the north side of the Firth of Cromarty, and extending northward from ten to fifteen miles into the Highlands, where the surface rises into lofty mountains separated by rapid rivulets and tracts of muir and moss: of these Ben Uaish, the highest, is capped with eternal snow, in allusion to which the family of Fowls hold the forest of Uaish, which is well stocked with deer, by the tenure of a snow-ball to be paid to the Crown on any day demanded. Freestone of superior quality is quarried here, and conveyed to other places in vessels of eighty to 100 tons burden, which find good anchorage at Ardullie Point, Baleony, and Fowls in the Firth. Living, in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross; patron, the Crown. The church, an elegant structure, was rebuilt in 1790. Here are the ruins of five ancient chapels, and several cairns and tumuli are met with in different parts of the parish. Gaelic is generally spoken by the inhabitants.

KILTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bridgewater (139) 10½ m. NW b W. Pop. 149.

A parish in the hundred of Williton and

Freemanors ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells ; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* ; ann. val. P. R. 136*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* ; church ded. to St. Nicholas ; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KILTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Guisbrough (245) 6 m. NE b E.
Pop. 100.

A township in the parish of Brotton and east division of the liberty of Langbaugh. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle.

KILVERSTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Thetford (80) 2 m. ENE. Pop. 31.

A parish in the hundred of Shropham ; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich ; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* ; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.* ; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KILVINGTON, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Newark (124) 7 m. S. Pop. 24.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Newark ; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York ; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* ; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.* ; church ded. to St. Mary ; patronage with Staunton-in-Vale rectory.

KILVINGTON, NORTH, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Thirsk (217) 2 m. N. Pop. 68.

A township in the parish of Thornton-in-the-Street and wapentake of Allerton shire.

KILVINGTON, SOUTH, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Thirsk (217) 1 m. N.
Pop. of Pa. 405. Of To. 260.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Birdforth ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York ; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* ; church ded. to St. Wilfrid ; patron, Sidney College, Cambridge.

KILWINNING, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Irvine (68½) 3½ m. NNW. Pop. 3696.
Fair, Feb. 1.

A parish and considerable village in the district of Cunningham, the latter celebrated as the seat of the most ancient masonic lodge in Scotland, said to have been established in the middle of the twelfth century by those employed in building the magnificent abbey of St. Winning, founded here about 1140, for monks of the Tyronensian order, who were removed from Kelso, and which, when entire, occupied several acres. Archery, also was practised at this place at a very early period, and is still kept up by the inhabitants, by whom a prize is annually shot for. The parish is about nine miles square, and watered by the Garnock, the Lugton, and Loch Ashenyard, all stored with fish. The surface is agreeably varied with gentle elevations, covered with rich plantations. Coal, limestone, and freestone abound in the parish. Living, in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr ; patron, the Earl of Eglintown, whose residence Eg-

lington Castle has been the family seat during the last four or five centuries. The church is an elegant modern structure, built in a style to correspond with the ruins of the abbey, and on the site of its ancient church.

KILWORTH, NORTH, or **KILWORTH ABBAS**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Lutterworth (89) 5 m. Eb S. Pop. 391.

A parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln ; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* ; church ded. to St. Andrew ; patron (1829) the Rev. T. Belgrave.

KILWORTH, SOUTH, co. Leicester.

P. T. Lutterworth (89) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 450.

A parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln ; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.* ; church ded. to St. Andrew ; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KIMBERLEY, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Wymondham (100) 3½ m. NW.
Pop. 145.

A parish in the hundred of Forehoe ; living, a dis. vicarage, with that of Barnham Broom, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich ; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* ; church ded. to St. Peter ; patron (1829) Lord Wodehouse.

KIMBERLEY, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 7 m. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Greasley and south division of the wapentake of Broxtow.

KIMBERWORTH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Rotherham (160) 2 m. W b N.
Pop. 3797.

A township in the parish of Rotherham and upper division of the wapentake of Straf-forth and Tickhill. Here is a handsome edifice, called Thundercliffe Grange.

KIMBLE, GREAT, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Wendover (35) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 360.

A parish in the hundred of Aylesbury, said to derive its name from the British king, Cunobelin, and from several fortifications and trenches in the vicinity, is supposed to have been the place where the brave sons of that monarch opposed the progress of the Romans. A hill at a short distance hence still bears the name of Belinesbury. The living is a dis. vicarage, with that of Great Hampden, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln ; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* ; church ded. to St. Nicholas ; patronage with Great Hampden vicarage.

KIMBLE, LITTLE, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Wendover (35) 3 m. W b S. Pop. 165.

A parish in the hundred of Aylesbury ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln ; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* ; church ded. to All Saints ; patron (1829) the Rev. S. T. Chapman.

KIMBLESWORTH, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 32.

An extra-parochial place in the west divi-

sion of Chester ward ; living, a dis. rectory, with that of Whitton Gilbert, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham ; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* It is a sinecure, the church having fallen to decay ; patronage with Witton Gilbert rectory.

KIMBOLTON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 3 m. NE b E.
Pop. 634.

A parish in the hundred of Wolphy ; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Eye, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford ; certified value 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.* ; church ded. to St. James ; patron, the Bishop of Hereford.

KIMBOLTON, co. Huntingdon.

London 63 m. NNW. Pop. 1562. M. D. Fri. Fairs, Friday in Easter week, for pedlery and sheep ; and Dec. 11, for cattle and hogs.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Leightonstone, celebrated only for its magnificent castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester ; it is a quadrangular building, of most superb construction, which contains a fine collection of paintings. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln ; valued in K. B. 5*l.* ; ann. val. P. R. 137*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* ; patron (1829) the Duke of Manchester. In the church, ded. to St. Andrew, are many monuments to the Montague family. Queen Catherine resided in this town for a considerable time after her divorce from Henry VIII.

KIMCOTE, co. Leicester.

P. T. Lutterworth (89) 3½ m. ENE.
Pop. 505.

A parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln ; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* ; church ded. to All Saints ; patron (1829) Lord Willoughby de Broke.

KIMERSTON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 5½ m. NNW.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Ford and west division of Glendale ward, about a mile from which is a commodious wooden bridge across the river Till.

KIMPTON, or KIMETON, co. Hertford.

P. T. Welwyn (25) 4 m. N b W. Pop. 866.

A parish in the hundred of Hitchin ; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln ; valued in K. B. 12*l.* ; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul ; patron (1829) Lord Dacre.

KIMPTON, co. Southampton.

P. T. Ludgershall (71) 3 m. SSE. Pop. 366.

A parish in the hundred of Andover, Andover division ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester ; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* ; patron (1829) George Foyle, Esq.

KINALEA, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Pop. 19,765. No. of Acres 64,386.

One of twenty-two baronies into which this large county is divided. It lies between the barony of Kerriurrihy and the river Bandon, and was anciently named Insovenagh. It is remarkably well situated for the exportation of its agricultural produce, lying between the noble harbours of Cork and Kinsale. There are nineteen parishes in this barony, but no important town.

KINALMEAKY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Pop. 24,217.

One of the baronies into which the county is divided, it contains seven parishes, besides the market-town of Bandon. It is nearly bisected by the Bandon river, and is a fertile agricultural district. On the 28th of February, 1627, the Honourable Lewis Boyle, fourth son of the great Earl of Cork, was created baron of Bandon-bridge, and Viscount Kinalmeaky, being then only eight years of age, the only instance of an infant having been created a peer of this realm. The vanity of earthly ambition was strongly manifested in the early death of this favoured individual, who was slain at the battle of Lincarrol, in his fifteenth year.

KINAWLEY, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Florence Court (108) m. Pop. 13,722.

A very extensive and thickly inhabited parish, having portions in the barony of Tullaghagh, and in those of Glenawley and Knockninny, in the county of Fermanagh, situated on the Clodagh river. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Armagh ; valued in K. B. 10*l.*, and yielding, by commutation for tithes, 369*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* Here are two churches, a parsonage-house, and a glebe. There is one school here, patronised by the Earl of Erne, and two by the Hibernian Society ; in these 169 pupils are instructed gratis.

KINCAID, shire of Stirling, S.

A neat and thriving village in the parish of Campsie. It was founded about 1785, on the establishment of a large calico print-field in the neighbourhood, since which period other works have been constructed for the manufacture of all kinds of grain.

KINCARDINE, or KINCHARDINE, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Aviemore (126) 4 m. NE.
Pop. with Abernethy.

A parish, in union with that of Abernethy, lying on the eastern side of the river Spey, and containing several lakes, of which the most extensive is Loch Morlich, about two miles broad, in the vale of Glenmore. It is bounded on the south by the celebrated snow-capped and fir-clothed Cairn Gorm, or Blue Mountain, which rises in a conical shape, in an elevation of 4050 feet above the level of the sea, and 1710 above Loch Avon, the source of the river Avon, at its base. Though other mountains in Scotland afford beautiful specimens of the rock crystal, known by the general name of Cairn Gorm stones ; those found here are the

most highly prized by lapidaries, on account of their various tints. Living, in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray; patron, the Earl of Seafield. The church, situated eight miles from that of Abernethy, is enclosed within a wall, a hedge, and belt of wood, three yards thick. Here is a Society's school.

KINCARDINE, or MEARN'S, shire of, S.

N to S 30 m. E to W 20 m. Sq. m. 380.
No. of Acres 202,870. Pop. 29,118. Pa-
rishes 19. Royal Burgh 1. Memb. of Pt. 1.

A maritime county on the eastern side of Scotland, extending about thirty-two miles along the coast of the North Sea. It is bounded on the north by the river Dee and the shire of Aberdeen; and on the west and south by the North Esk river; which separates it from the county of Forfar, or Angus, a district, with the greater portion of this, anciently inhabited by the Venricones, and subsequently considered as a part of the Pictish kingdom; the conquest of which, however, by Kenneth II., about the commencement of the sixth century, enabled that monarch to bestow these territories respectively on his brethren, the two princes, Angus and Mearns, by whose names they were afterwards known. The more modern appellation of this shire is derived from the village of Kincardine, formerly its chief town; but from which the courts of judicature were removed by act of Parliament, in the reign of James VI., to Stonehaven, where they are still held. The surface, bordering on the sea, is partly rugged, and partly flat, with a gradual rise from the coast to a fine level elevation of about 150 feet, intersected by a range of the Grampian Hills, forming the north side of the How, or Hollow of the Mearns, which is the north-eastern extremity of the vale of Strathmore. South of this tract the soil is fertile, and recent improvements in agriculture have made it exceedingly productive; but the north-west district being mountainous, is only appropriated to pasturage. It is watered by numerous streams, of which the rivers Bervie, Carron, Cowie, and North Esk, are the chief, and contains, besides the royal burgh of Inverbervie, many populous towns and villages, with several elegant mansions of the Scottish gentry, and various remains of Roman and other ancient places of strength, such as the Green Castle, Dunnottar Castle, Fenella's Castle, the Kaine of Mathers, &c. Limestone is found in almost every corner of the county; and on different parts of the beach, valuable pebbles, also fine specimens of jasper are frequently met with.

KINCARDINE, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Laurencekirk (76) 5 m. NW.
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Fordoun, anciently the capital of the county, to which it gives name. In the reign of James VI., the courts were removed hither to Stonehaven, which place has been ever since considered

the shire town. Ruins of the royal palace of Kenneth III., who was killed by St. Finella, on his way to the shrine of St. Palladius, at Fordoun, are still visible here; and the hill upon which the deed was effected, is known by the name of Strath Finella. At Clattering Bridge, in the neighbourhood of this place, is Green Castle, a Roman fort, constructed for the defence of the passage of the Grampian Mountains, by Cairn-o'-mount, into the vale of Mearns. The unfortunate Baliol here submitted to his powerful enemy, Edward I., in July, 1296.

KINCARDINE, shire of Perth, S.

Edinburgh 25 m. WNW.

Pop. with Pa. M. D. Wed. and Sat.

A seaport, market, and post-town in the parish of Tulliallan, which forms a detached portion of the above shire, though lying within that of Fife. It is delightfully seated on the left bank of the Forth, has a commodious harbour and quay, and a noble roadstead, on which 100 ships of any burden may ride in perfect security. This port is subordinate to the custom-house of Alloa. The town is well, though irregularly built, particularly the ancient part of it, which once bore the name of West Paus, from the great number of salt-pans formerly worked there; but these are now reduced to two or three. A very productive salmon-fishery is carried on in the Forth, by means of cruives; and ship-building is in a very flourishing state, nine or ten vessels of 250 to 300 tons each, being generally upon the stocks at one time. The principal exports are coals, and the imports consist of timber, iron, flax, corn, &c. A stated passage-boat plies between Kincardine and Higgin's Neck.

KINCARDINE, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Stirling (35½) 6 m. NW. Pop. 2388.

A parish, encircled by the Grampian and Ochil Hills, on every side but the south, and containing about 6000 acres, of which two-thirds consist of fine carse land, extending along the river Forth, and the remainder of what is termed dry-field, lying on the banks of the Teith and Goody. The surface is fertile, generally enclosed, and highly cultivated; and even the moss of Kincardine, which covered 1800 acres, has been reclaimed, and made subject to the plough. The villages of Norriston and Thornhill, adjacent to each other, and the elegant mansion, Blair Drummond, are in this parish. The living is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, Lady Perth. Many Roman relics were found in draining the moss.

KINCARDINE, shires of Ross and Cromarty, S.

P. T. Tain (201) 14 m. W b N.

Pop. 1811. Fair, last week in Nov.

An extensive highland parish, stretching thirty miles along the southern side of the Firth of Tain, upon which is the village of Kincardine, having a small harbour, chiefly

inhabited by fishermen employed in the salmon and other fisheries on the coast, and in taking numerous seals that abound in the Firth. This parish is intersected by the rivers Carron and Oigcal. The surface is extremely mountainous, and principally appropriated to pasturage; it gradually widens from the eastern to the western extremity, or great forest of Balnagown, which is noted for a large species of wild deer, roes, and badgers, and for containing also a profusion of wild-fowl and game. About 3000 acres only are arable. The living is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; patron, the Hon. Mrs. Mackenzie. Besides the church, there are two stations, at which divine worship is performed, viz., in Strath Carron, and Strath Oigcal, ten and fourteen miles from the Manse. On Craigchonichan, the celebrated Montrose fought his last battle, which he lost to Colonel Strachan. Janet Macleod, the fasting woman, noticed by Pennant, resided here; and in this parish is Balnagown, the seat of the chieftain of the once-powerful clan of Ross.

KINCARDINE, O'NEAL, or O'NEIL, shire of Aberdeen, S.

Edinburgh 112 m. N. Pop. 1793. Fair, 2d Wed. and Thurs. in Sept.

A post-town and parish in the district of the same name, the former of which is a favourite summer resort of many invalids. It is delightfully seated on the banks of the Dee, and commands an extensive and sublime prospect of its rapid stream descending from the Grampian mountains. This noble river, which ranks as the third in Scotland, here intersected the great road leading to Fort George, through the dangerous pass of the Grampians, termed Cairn-O'Mount and the shortest route by twenty miles; during the spring, however, from the melting of snow collected in the higher districts, and in winter, from its bed being gorged with masses of ice, it was rendered impassable for days together till obviated within the last twenty years by the erection of a bridge of three arches at a place called Potarch, a little below the ancient ford, and on a site peculiarly well adapted for such a river, viz., a ridge of solid rock, extending completely across it, through the deep fissure of which flows its stream. The town is of some antiquity, an hospital having existed here before 1296. The parish contains between five and six thousand acres of arable land, besides several extensive muirs, affording pasturage for numerous cattle and sheep, and a plentiful supply of peats for fuel. Living, in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, of which this is the seat, and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Sir William Forbes, Bart. The church is a neat structure, and there is a well-conducted parochial school in the town, the environs of which are graced by the beautiful plantations and modern-built residence of Mr. Grant.

KINCLAVEN, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Blairgowrie (58) 5 m. S b W. Pop. 986.

A parish and village, the former occupying a pleasant site on the banks of the Tay, over which is a regular ferry, and there is an excellent inn for the accommodation of travellers. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient castle of Kinclaven. The parish which includes also the villages of Arntully and Knockshinan lies in the beautiful district of Stormont, and is bounded on the north and east by the river Tay, in which there are several valuable salmon-fisheries. The soil, though light, is tolerably productive, agriculture being much attended to here. Living, in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; patrons, the Richardson's of Pitfour. This place formerly gave title of Earl to the Stewarts.

KINCOMBE, NETHER AND OVER, co. Dorset.

P. T. Beaminster (141) 6½ m. ESE. Pop. 159.

Two tithings in the parish of Toller Porcorum and hundred of Beaminster Forum and Redhione, Bridport division.

KINDER, co. Derby.

P. T. Chapel-in-le-Frith (167) 4½ m. N. Pop. 129.

A township in the parish of Glossop and hundred of High Peak.

KINDERTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Middlewich (167) 1½ m. E. Pop. with Hulme, 469.

A township in the parish of Middlewich and hundred of Northwich, generally believed to be the Condate of the Romans. It gave title to one of the ancient barons who composed the Parliament of Earl Lupus. This was the family of Venables, now represented by Lord Vernon of Kinderton, the only lineal successor of the eight Cheshire barons that has descended to the present times.

KINEAGH, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castledermot (43) 3 m. E b N. Pop. with Castledermot.

A parish in the baronies of Killhea and Moone; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin, producing, by commutation for tithes, 403*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, from which amount the impropiator deducts 288*l.* 16*s.* 7½*d.* No church or parsonage-house here, but there is a glebe of twenty-nine acres; patrons, the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

KINELEARTY, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Pop. 19,327.

One of the baronies into which the county is divided. The name is derived from Kincl Artan, meaning the district of the Kinsmen of M'Artan. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Castlereagh barony, on the south and south-east by the barony of Lecale, and on the west by the barony of Upper Iveagh, and part of Iveagh Lower. There are six parishes included within its

boundaries, besides the village of Anadern, and the town of Ballinalinch, which last place is the only one of any consequence in the barony.

KINEARNY, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Skene (130) 6 m. NW b W.
Pop. with Cluny and Midmar.

An ancient parish, long since consolidated with those of Cluny and Midmar, in the district of Kincardine O'Neil.

KINETON, co. Warwick.

London 83 m. NW b W. Pop. 1071. M.D. Tues., St. Paul, (Jan. 25) for seed and corn; St. Luke, (Oct. 18) for cattle and cheese.

A small market-town and parish in the hundred of Kington, which was originally the name of the town, and which was derived, according to some antiquaries, from the manor having been a royal demesne in the reign of Edward the Confessor. In a grant of the estate by Henry I. to the canons of Kenilworth, this place, however, is called Clinton, whence Camden deduces the name of Kineton from an ancient market held for the sale of black-cattle, or kine. A castle existed here at an early period, which was situated westward of the town, where King John occasionally held his court; and a neighbouring spring is still named King John's Well. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Lord of the Manor. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a small structure. Kineton is pleasantly situated on the banks of a stream which falls into the Avon; and it comprises two streets, through one of which passes the turnpike-road from Warwick to Banbury. Lord Willoughby de Broke, who is the proprietor of the manor, has a noble seat at Compton Verney, about two miles and a half from the town.

KINFARE, co. Stafford.

P. T. Stourbridge (122) 3 m. WSW.
Pop. 1735.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Seisdon; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons, the Trustees.

KINFAUNS, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Perth (40½) 1½ m. SE. Pop. 802.

A parish comprising nearly 4000 Scotch acres, of which about two-thirds consist of rich arable land, highly cultivated, and the remainder of thriving plantations. It is bounded on the north by the river Tay, which abounds with the finest salmon and different kinds of trout, and is navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden. The castle of Kinfauns, which stands on an eminence overlooking the river, was formerly surmounted by a large vane, as a mark of jurisdiction or admiralty over the vessels passing to and fro, a right always acknowledged by a salute, or by lowering their colours to the fortress.

This power extended from the sands below Dundee to the heart of the Tay, and entitled the possessor to one salmon annually out of every boat employed in the fishery. Coal is plentiful in this parish. Living, in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Earl of Mansfield. The church, though a venerable structure, is in excellent preservation.

KINGARTH, shire of Bute, S.

P. T. Rothersay (89) 5½ m. S. Pop. 890.

A parish lying in the southern extremity of the Isle of Bute. It is seven miles in length, two in breadth, and though in appearance flat, has a gradual ascent from the coast to the middle of the island. The soil is sandy but extremely fertile, and generally enclosed. Game is plentiful and the herring-fishery is pursued with success. The inhabitants find a ready market for their produce at Rothersay, Greenock, and Largs, to which places either packets or ferry-boats sail once or twice a-week, with those who come to purchase and export the different commodities. Living, in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll; patron, the Marquess of Bute, who takes the title of Baron from this place, and whose elegant mansion, Mount Stuart, is charmingly situated on the shore of the Firth of Clyde, which bounds it on the east. Here are three churches, one near Mount Stuart, another at Midkirk, and the third, much dilapidated, on the southern coast. Here are several schools, one of them established by the Christian Knowledge Society. Fuel, particularly coal, is extremely scarce.

KING EDWARD, shire of Aberdeen.

P. T. Turreff (155) 5 m. N. Pop. 1322.

A parish, anciently Ken-Edar, in the district of Turreff, bounded on the west by the river Deveron, in which salmon is very abundant, and including the village of New Byth. It comprises about 14,000 Scotch acres, of which nearly one-half is arable, and the rest moor, moss, and pasture. The surface is agreeably varied with hill and dale, but the soil is poor and dry. Living, in the presbytery of Turreff and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown. The church is very ancient. On the high road between Banff and Turreff are the remains of the castle of King Edward, once the residence of the Cumyns, earls of Buchan.

KINGERBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market Raisin (148) 5½ m. NW.
Pop. 81.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 105*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, University of Cambridge, every other turn.

KINGHAM, co. Oxford.

P. T. Chipping Norton (71) 4 m. WSW.
Pop. 464.

A parish in the hundred of Chadlington;

living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; val. in K. B. 17.11s.8d.; church ded. to St. Andrew; patroness (1829) Mrs. Foley.

KINGHAMFORD, co. Kent.

Pop. 1669.

A hundred comprising the centre of the lathe of St. Angustin, situated at the east end of the county, and containing four parishes.

KINGHORN, shire of Fife, S.

Edinburgh 9 m. N. Kirkaldy 3 m. SSW.
Pop. 2413. Fairs, last Frid. in June, and 1st Frid. in Sept. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Dysart, &c.

A royal burgh, seaport, post-town, and parish, pleasantly situated on a declivity on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, and having two small harbours; one of them, the Kirk harbour, formed by a ridge of rocks, and so called from its contiguity to the church, is of great antiquity; the other, termed Petty Cnr, is of modern construction, with a lighthouse on the extremity of its pier for the benefit of the ferry-boats that continually pass to and fro across the Firth between this place and Edinburgh. The town consists of two principal streets, intersected at right angles by several narrow lanes, with an ancient building in the centre, called St. Leonard's tower, and used as the town-hall, court-house, and gaol. A fine stream of water of sufficient power to turn several spinning, cotton, and flax mills, lately established here, runs through the town and finally into the Forth, but its trade is greatly on the decline. Kinghorn is said to have been the royal residence of David I., who invested it with the privileges of a royal burgh, under which it is governed by a provost, two bailties, a dean of guild, a treasurer, a water bailie, and twenty councillors, and jointly with Dysart, Kirkaldy, and Burntisland, sends one member to Parliament. The parish, which includes also the village of Bridgetown, stretches about three miles along the coast and comprises about 3400 acres. The surface is delightfully varied, the soil very fertile, and beneath is found coal in abundance. To the westward of the new harbour, the land rises to a lofty precipice, termed King's Wood End, over which Alexander, King of Scotland, was killed in following the chase, a catastrophe that subsequently caused much bloodshed and strife amongst the Scots. Near it is Kinghorn Spa, celebrated by Dr. Anderson, physician, to Charles I., and the author of a treatise on the medicinal virtue of its waters. The living is in the presbytery of Kirkaldy and synod of Fife; patron, the Earl of Strathmore, to whom it gives the adjunct title of Kinghorn. The church was rebuilt in 1774. About one mile east from the town on the margin of the sea is the ancient tower of Seafield, once the residence of the Moutrays.

KINGLASSIE, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Kirkaldy (12) 6 m. NNW. Pop. 1027. Fairs, 3d Wed. (O. S.) in May, and Thurs. bef. Michaelmas.

A parish and village in the district of Kirkaldy; the latter situated on the river Lochty, upon which there is a spinning-mill. Most of the inhabitants are employed in weaving. The parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Lever, and intersected by its tributary the Orr, contains 6000 acres, about one-third cultivated and very productive, and much of the remainder finely planted. Here are collieries of the first quality, and extensive quarries of limestone. The living is in the presbytery of Kirkaldy and synod of Fife; patroness, the Countess of Rothes.

KINGOLDRUM, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Kirriemuir (66) 4 m. W b N. Pop. 517.

A parish, seven miles in length by about two and a half in breadth, lying at the base of the Grampian Hills. The soil in general is extremely productive, and there are some very extensive plantations. On the summit of Catlow, a mountain rising to the height of 2264 feet above the sea, and noted for the excellence of the mutton fed upon it, is an immense cairn; and Shurrock, another lofty hill, is crowned with a Druidical temple. The living is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. Here are the ruins of Balfour Castle, formerly the residence of the ancient family of Ogilvie of Balfour.

KINGOODY, shire of Perth, S.

Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Longforgan, chiefly inhabited by labourers employed in the freestone quarries, which formerly produced the best stone in Scotland for building, though now almost neglected. The Ipswich and Chelmsford canals were constructed of materials from these works.

KINGSBARNES, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Crail (39) 3½ m. NNW. Pop. 998. Fairs, 1st Tues. in June, and 3d Wed. in Oct. (O. S.)

A parish and village in the district of St. Andrew's; the latter chiefly inhabited by manufacturers of coarse linen, viz., Osnaburghs and shirting. The parish, which is bounded on the east by the North Sea, is about four miles square and the soil tolerably fertile. Limestone, freestone, and ironstone, are plentiful, and there is a mineral spring of some repute in the parish. The living is in the presbytery of St. Andrews and synod of Fife; patroness, Lady M. L. Crawford. The church is a neat structure. About a mile from the village, on the sea-coast, is Cambo, the elegant mansion of the Earl of Kellie, and in the north-west part of the parish is Pitnilly House, the residence of the Monypenny family. This place received its name from certain storehouses erected here by King John, when he occupied a castle in the neighbourhood, now demolished.

KINGSBRIDGE, co. Devon.

London 208 m. WSW. Pop. 1430. M. D. Satur. Fairs, July 20, for horned cattle, cloth, and shoes.

A market-town and parish in the hundred

of Stanborough, pleasantly situated on an islet of the English Channel, called Selcombe river; it derives its name, according to Risdon, from the bridge by which it is connected with Dodbrooke. The town is small but neat and well-built. The living is a dis. vicarage with that of Church Stowe, in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; church ded. to St. Edmund; patronage with Church Stowe vicarage. Here is a freeschool. David Tolley, a celebrated scholar of the time of Henry VIII. was a native of this town.

KINGSBRIDGE, co. Wilts.

Pop. 9076.

A hundred situated in the northern part of the county, containing eleven parishes, including the borough of Wotton Bassett.

KINGSBURY, co. Middlesex.

London 8½ m. NW. Pop. 360.

A parish in the hundred of Gore, which was formerly a residence of some of the Saxon monarchs; living, a curacy and a peculiar of St. Paul's, in the diocese of London, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 45*l.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, ded. to St. Andrew, is said to occupy the site of a Roman encampment, and is partly built with Roman tiles.

KINGSBURY, co. Somerset.¹

Pop. 16,200.

A hundred situated on the south-western side of the county, containing eleven parishes, including the towns of Chard, Wellington, and Wiveliscombe.

KINGSBURY, co. Warwick.

P. T. Coleshill (104) 5 m. N b E. Pop. 1345.

A parish in the Tamworth division of the hundred of Hemlingford, which was in the time of the Saxons a seat of the Mercian kings; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KINGSBURY, EPISCOPI, co. Somerset.

P. T. Langport (128) 4 m. S b E. Pop. 1470.

A parish in the hundred of Kingsbury; living, a vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron, the Chancellor of Wells.

KING'S CAPLE, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ross (120) 5 m. NW b N. Pop. 271.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Wormelow; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Selleck, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, of the certified value of 12*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patronage with Selleck vicarage.

KINGSCLERE, co. Southampton.

Pop. 2768.

A hundred in the Kingsclere division, and situated on the north side of the county, bordering upon Berkshire, containing four parishes.

KINGSCLERE, co. Southampton.

London 54 m. W b S. Pop. 2695. M. D. Tuesday. Fairs, April 2, and Oct. 15, for sheep.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Kingsclere, Kingsclere division, situated on the edge of a delightful chain of hills. A considerable trade is carried on here in malting, for the London market. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Lord Bolton. The petty sessions are holden here.

KING'S CLIFFE, or **CLIFFE REGIS**, co. Northampton.

London 89 m. NNW. Pop. 1080. M. D. Tues. disused. Fair, Oct. 29, for cheese, homespun linen, and turners' ware.

A parish in the hundred of Willybrook, formerly a market-town, which derives its name either from King John having had a hunting-seat here, or merely from its belonging to the Crown; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. at 13*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Earl of Westmorland. The inhabitants of this parish being tenants in ancient demesne, are exempted from the payment of tolls throughout England. The Rev. William Law, a celebrated polemical and non-juring divine, was a native of King's Cliffe, where he was born in 1686, and lived in retirement, having refused preferments on account of the required oaths.

KINGSCOTE, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Tetbury (99) 5 m. NW b W. Pop. 266.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Berkeley; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Beverstone, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, not in charge; church ded. to St. John the Evangelist; patronage with Beverstone rectory.

KING'S COUNTY, Leinster, I.

N to S 43 m. E to W 39 m. No. of Acres, 453,370. Square Miles, 702. No. of Baronies, 12. Boroughs, none. Market-towns, 7. Parishes, 58. Pop. 131,088. Memb. of Pt. 2. Dioceses of Meath, Killaloe, Kildare, Clonfert, and Ossory. Archdioceses of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam.

An inland county, anciently called Oppalty, or Offaly, bounded on the north by Westmeath; by Kildare and Queen's County on the east; by Tipperary on the south; and the river Shannon, which separates it from Connaught, forms the western boundary. The surface of this county is for the most part level, that portion excepted upon which stands the fine range called the Sliebh-bloom Mountains. The vast quantity of the area of the county covered by part of the Bog of Allen, and by many detached bogs, considerably diminishes the quantity of habitable surface, and consequently the amount of population usually spread over an equal space in this kingdom. The soil consists of either a deep moor, or shallow gravelly

loam; the former being improved by top-dressing of limestone gravel, always found at a brief distance from the surface. A great variety of soils, such as sandy loam, yellow clay, brown earth, and other, is found in the central baronies; but the northern baronies are mostly argillaceous. Many valuable rivers, and several useful streams, direct their courses through this county. Of these the Shannon is the most remarkable; it washes the western edge of the county, and is navigable during the whole of that length. The Little Brosna separates Tipperary and King's County, and the Greater Brosna, the boast of the inhabitants, after contributing to adorn the surface by its playful wanderings and romantic banks, hides itself at last in the deep waters of the Shannon. The Boyne and Little Barrow just touch the margin of the county, while several smaller streams benefit and beautify other places. There are also several pools or lakes here, of which Lough Pallas and Lough Annaghy are the most spacious. The Irish rivers and lakes are proverbial for their productiveness in fish; the rivers of this county, the Brosna principally, abound with eels of large size and agreeable flavour. Salmon, trout, and all the other species common to the Irish rivers are taken here. Agriculture appears to constitute the only occupation of the inhabitants. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, turnips, and rape are grown here, and vast herds grazed in the moors, and on the sides of the hills of Sliebh-bloom. This is not a mineral or mining district. Manganese and ironstone have been found here, but not in any great quantities. Limestone is abundant; oolite, marl, and potter's clay also exist here. None of those mineral substances, limestone excepted, have hitherto been available to the inhabitants. The absence of coal is fully compensated by the vast extent of bog surface. Many chalybeate springs appear through this district, but none hitherto possessing properties valuable enough to attract more than the attention of the nearest residents. The twelve baronies of the county are named Ballyboy, Ballycowen, Ballybrit, Clonlisk, Coolestown, Eglis, or Firca, Garrycastle, Geashill, Killcoursey, Philipstown Lower, Philipstown Upper, and Warrenstown, Birr, or as it is sometimes called Parsons-town, is not only the best in this county, but one of the most capital inland towns in the kingdom. Tullamore, now the assize-town, possesses an air of neatness, and manifests a progress towards increasing comfort, rarely equalled, and not surpassed by towns of the same class in other parts of Ireland. Philipstown was the old county-town. The other places of note are Frankford, Ballyboy, Ferbane, Clara, Ballycowne, Killugh, Cloghan, Geashill, and Edenderry, the last a thriving little place, inhabited by the industrious class of persons denominated Quakers. There is a manufacture of linen at Clara, a valuable corn trade with Dublin and other places; besides

which, turf is cut and carried to great distances, and in very great quantities, to the different towns, and forwarded also to the metropolis. This county enjoys the advantage of a numerous and wealthy resident proprietary, and is remarkable for the industrious and peaceable habits of the peasantry. The passage of the grand canal through the county contributes very materially to the improvement of the traffic in corn and fuel. Amongst the antiquities here are the famous seven churches of Cluanmacnois, situated upon the banks of the Shannon, and in an extremely wild and picturesque country. The ruins of several churches and religious edifices still survive, and in the spacious cemetery surrounding them are many very ancient and interesting tombs. Here are also two of the ancient pillar-towers. This county returns two members to the Imperial Parliament.

KINGSCOURT, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

Dublin 63 m. NW. Pop. 1458. Fairs, May 23; June 18; Sept. 19; Nov. 8; and Dec. 4 and 24.

A market, post, and fair-town, in the parish of Enniskeen, and barony of Clonchee. Here is a handsome market-house, a neat parish church, a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, and a dispensary for the relief of the sick poor. There are several well-built and respectable houses in this improving little town, and, in the proper season, lodgings are taken here by persons anxious of enjoying the benefit of the waters of Lough-on-leighags, or the Healing Lake, which is but three miles from this place.

KINGSDON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Somerton (123) 2 m. SE b E. Pop. 536.

A parish in the hundred of Somerton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 27l. 13s. 1½d.; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Mr. Tucker.

KINGSDOWN, co. Kent.

P. T. Deal (73½) 3 m. S b E. Pop. with Pa.

A fishing-village in the parish of Ringwold, and a member of the town and port of Dover, locally situated in the hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustin, lying on the coast.

KINGSDOWN, co. Kent.

P. T. Sittingbourn (40) 3½ m. S. Pop. 75.

A parish in the hundred of Milton, lathe of Seray; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 5l. 9s. 2d.; church ded. to St. Catherine; patron (1829) the Rev. T. Pennington, D. D.

KINGSDOWN, co. Kent.

P. T. Wrotham (24) 3 m. NNW. Pop. 438.

A parish in the hundred of Axton, Dartford and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a rectory, with that of Maplescombe, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 9l. 1s. 8d.; church ded.

to St. Edmund; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

KINGSEY, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Thame (44) 3 m. E b N. Pop. 204.

A parish in the hundred of Ashenden; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 132*l.* 6*s.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

KINGSFORD, co. Worcester.

P. T. Kidderminster (126) 2 m. N.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Wolverley and lower division of the hundred of Halfshire.

KINGSHAM, co. Hereford.

P. T. Presteigne (151) 3½ m. E. Pop. 107.

A parish in the hundred of Wigmore; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Presteigne, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; patronage with Presteigne vicarage.

KINGSHAUGH, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137) 2½ m. NE b E.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Darleton and South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw.

KINGSHOLME, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (104) adjacent.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet, partly in the parish of St. Catherine, and partly in the parish of St. Mary-de-Load and middle division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton.

KINGSLAND, co. Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 4½ m. WNW. Fair,
Oct. 10, for horses, horned cattle, hops,
cheese, and butter.

A parish in the hundred of Stretford, which was part of the great inheritance of the Mortimers; in the reign of Edward I., Margaret, widow of Lord Mortimer, procured a grant for a market and fair; the former has long been disused. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 31*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Edward Evans, Esq. Here is a freeschool. It is said that Kingsland formerly had a castle, in which King Merwald was buried.

KINGSLAND, co. Middlesex.

London 1 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Hackney, Tower division of the hundred of Ossulston, now forming a portion of the north-eastern suburb of the metropolis. It consists principally of irregular ranges of buildings, extending from Shoreditch church to Stoke Newington, along the high road from London to Royston and Ware. An ancient hospital or house for lazars existed here in 1437, when it was endowed by John Pope, a citizen of London. At a subsequent period, probably in the reign of Henry VIII., this establishment became an appendage to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and it was used

as an outer ward of that institution till 1761, when the patients were removed, and the ground let for building, except the hospital chapel, a small Gothic structure, which was left standing for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the hamlet, the appointment of the minister being vested in the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Here are situated almshouses under the patronage of the city companies of drapers, ironmongers, and framework-knitters; and also a spacious workhouse, belonging to the parish of Shoreditch. Among the manufactories are those of floor-cloth and an iron-foundry; and on the banks of the Regent's Canal, which passes through the hamlet, are wharfs for coal, timber, and other articles of commerce.

KINGSLEY, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Frodsham (191) 4 m. SE. Pop. 924.

A township in the parish of Frodsham and hundred of Eddisbury.

KINGSLEY, co. Southampton.

P. T. Alton (47) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 373.

A parish in the hundred of Alton, Alton north division; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Alton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patronage with Alton vicarage.

KINGSLEY, co. Stafford.

P. T. Cheadle (146) 2½ m. N b W.
Pop. 927.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Totmonslow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. St. Warburgh; patron, the Duke of Devonshire.

KING'S MARSH, co. Pal. of Chester.

Pop. 46.

An extra-parochial township in the hundred of Broxton.

KINGSMOOR, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 2 m. NW b N. Pop. 162.

An extra-parochial hamlet in Eskdale ward.

KINGSMUIR, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Anstruther (35) 4 m. NNW.
Pop. with Denino.

An extra-parochial tract, in the district of St. Andrew's, the inhabitants of which have, from time immemorial, connected themselves, ecclesiastically, with the parish of Denino, though they are entirely exempt from all assessments. This wild, uncultivated moor, consisting of more than 1000 acres, was granted by Charles II. to Colonel Borthwick, one of his faithful followers in exile. An extensive colliery is worked here.

KING'S NORTH, co. Kent.

P. T. Ashford (53) 3 m. S. Pop. 372.

A parish in the hundred of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) W. S. Coast, Esq.

KING'S NORTON, co. Worcester.

P. T. Birmingham (109) 5 m. SSW.
Pop. 3651. Fairs, May 7, and Aug. 16, for
all sorts of cattle.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Halfshire; it formerly had a market, which is now discontinued; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bromsgrove, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge. The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a fine building, with a very lofty and elegant spire, and contains many handsome monuments; patronage with Bromsgrove vicarage. Here is a freeschool, founded by Edward VI. The Worcester and Birmingham Canal passes through a hill in this vicinity, with a tunnel sixteen feet wide, and eighteen high, and so perfectly straight as to be seen through for a length of nearly two miles.

KING'S PYON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Weobley (147) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 376.

A parish in the hundred of Stretford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Birley vicarage.

KING'S SOMBOURN, co. Southampton.

Pop. 7969.

A central hundred in the Andover division, bearing a little to the north-east side of the county, containing ten parishes, including the borough of Stockbridge.

KING'S SUTTON, co. Northampton.

Pop. 11,897.

A hundred, situated at the south-western point of the county, bounded by the Oxford Canal, which separates it from that county; it contains twenty-three parishes, two of which are included in the borough of Brackley.

KINGSTEINTON, co. Devon.

P. T. Newton Bushel (188) 2 m. NE.
Pop. 1131.

A parish in the hundred of Teignbridge; living, a vicarage with the curacy of High-Week, in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 28*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Prebend of Kingsteinton, in Salisbury Cathedral. The inhabitants of this place were formerly very much afflicted with agues; but the marshes having been drained it has become much more healthy.

KINGSTHORPE, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 2 m. N b W.
Pop. 1226.

A parish in the hundred of Spelhoe; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of St. Peter, in the town of Northampton, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough, not in charge; church ded. St. John the Baptist; patronage with St. Peter's, Northampton rectory. Here was formerly an hospital, but nothing can now be traced except an arch or two in some cottage walls. This has been a royal demesne from time immemorial.

KINGSTON, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Caxton (49) 3½ m. ESE. Pop. 278.

A parish in the hundred of Long-Stow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to All Saints and St. Andrew; patron, King's College, Cambridge. Here is a freeschool.

KINGSTON, co. Devon.

P. T. Modbury (208) 3 m. SW b S.
Pop. 525.

A parish in the hundred of Ermington; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Ermington, in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patronage with Ermington vicarage.

KINGSTON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 7 m. WSS. Pop. 406.

A parish in the hundred of Webtree; living, a dis. vicarage with the rectory of Thrxton, and a peculiar of the Dean of Hereford; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

KINGSTON, co. Kent.

P. T. Canterbury (55) 5 m. SE b S.
Pop. 301.

A parish in the hundred of Kinghamford, lathe of St. Augstin; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron (1829) Sir E. Bridges, Bart.

KINGSTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Taunton (141) 4 m. N. Pop. 954.

A parish in the hundred of Taunton and Taunton Dean; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Cothelstone, in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

KINGSTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Ilminster (133) 1½ m. SE. Pop. 264.

A parish in the hundred of Tintinhull; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 52*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Wynd. Harbin, Esq.

KINGSTON, co. Southampton.

P. T. Newport (89) 6 m. SSW. Pop. 68.

A parish in the hundred of West Medina liberty, in the Isle of Wight; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) G. Ward, Esq.

KINGSTON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) 3 m. SW b S.
Pop. 355.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Totmonslow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 55*l.*; patron (1829) — Sneyd, Esq.

KINGSTON, co. Surrey.

Pop. 14,688.

A hundred, situated on the northern side of the county, divided from Middlesex by the Thames, extending from Kew to East Moulsey; it contains seven parishes, including the town of its own name.

KINGSTON, co. Sussex.

P. T. Little Hampton (59) 4 m. E b S.
Pop. 43.

A parish in the hundred of Poling, rape of Arundel.

KINGSTON, or TOKYNTON, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) 8 m. E. Pop. 148.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Halfshire; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 137*l.* 5*s.*; church ded. to St. James; patrons (1829) Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

KINGSTON, BAGPUZE, co. Berks.

P. T. Abingdon (56) 6 m. W. Pop. 327.

A parish in the hundred of Ock; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, St. John's College, Oxford.

KINGSTON BLOUNT, co. Oxford.

P. T. Tetworth (42) 4 m. ESE.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Aston Rowant and hundred of Lewknor.

KINGSTON DEVERILL, co. Wilts.

P. T. Mere (101) 3½ m. NNE. Pop. 328.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Amesbury, and partly in that of Mere; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 15*s.*; patron (1829) the Marquis of Bath.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, E. R. co. York.

London 174 m. N. Pop. of To. 28,591. Of Co. 2834. M. D. Tues. and Sat. Fairs, July 10; Oct. 10; and Dec. 10; the first and last for six days each, for horses.

A seaport and borough-town, with a separate jurisdiction, as forming a distinct county, under act of Parliament of the third of George I. It is situated on the great inlet of the Humber, where it unites with the Hull, whence this place has received the appellation of Hull, or Kingston-upon-Hull. It is not mentioned in Domesday-book, as it was included within the manor of Myton, at the period of the Norman survey; but it appears that about the middle of the twelfth century there were two towns or villages near the confluence of the Hull and the Humber, called Wyke and Myton, the former of which was a place of so much importance, that in 1278 the abbot of the neighbouring monastery of Meaux, who was lord of the manor, procured for the town of Wyke, or Hull, as it was then styled, the grant of a market and a fair. In 1293, King Edward I. obtained,

by purchase, the lordship of Myton, including the town of Wyke, the name of which he changed to Kingston, or King's Town-upon-Hull, and placed it under the government of a warden and bailiffs, constituting it also a separate and independent manor. In 1299 the town obtained a royal charter, making it a free borough, endowed with various privileges and immunities; the next year a mint for coinage was established here; and, subsequently, great improvements were made in the public roads leading to the town, and the access to it was further facilitated by ferries across the Humber. The commerce of Hull was considerable even as early as the reign of John; for from a record of the duties paid at different ports of the kingdom in 1205, it appears that Hull paid more than any other port, except London, Boston, Southampton, Lincoln, and Lynn. In the time of Edward I. it had so far increased in relative importance as to be inferior in the amount of its commerce only to London and Boston. When Edward III. collected a fleet, for the invasion of France, in 1359, this port contributed sixteen ships, and 466 mariners. The town was fortified with walls, towers, and a ditch, in the reign of Edward II.; and in that of his great grandson, Richard II., the fortifications were improved by Sir Michael de la Pole, a native of the town, who possessed great influence in the state at that period, and to whom this place was in some degree indebted for its subsequent prosperity. Henry VI., in the eighteenth year of his reign, confirmed the charter of his predecessors, and constituted the town, with its precincts, a distinct county, with the usual privileges of a separate jurisdiction. In 1536, Hull was taken by the Yorkshire insurgents, under Robert Aske, who opposed the ecclesiastical innovations which were then in progress, and who styled their expedition "The Pilgrimage of Grace;" but the rebellion was soon suppressed, and the leader executed. This place was the scene of another unsuccessful insurrection in 1569; and in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, the inhabitants experienced the calamitous visitations of plague and inundation: the pestilence, which commenced in 1635, raged during three years, and to the horrors of this devastating calamity were added the sufferings of famine; for the country people, alarmed for their own safety, ceased to bring provisions hither, leaving the devoted population to perish with want. At length the plague ceased, and the town a few years after became the theatre of the opening events of the war between Charles I. and the English Parliament. A depot of arms and military stores had been established here previously to the commencement of hostilities, and both parties were anxious to secure possession of a place of so much importance. The consequent attempt of the king to obtain admission into the town; the opposition of Sir John Hotham, who had

been made governor by the Parliament; the succeeding operations of the royalists; the vacillating conduct of the governor; his treachery and punishment, are matters of national history, which it is impossible here to detail at length. A blockhouse and a citadel were built by Henry VII., on the eastern bank of the river Hull; and Charles II., in 1681, expended considerable sums of money in further improving the fortifications. Since that period, various works of importance have been carried on here, not, however, with a view to the operations of war, but for the advantage of manufactures and commerce. In 1774 an act of Parliament passed for establishing public quays or wharfs in the harbour, for the better securing the revenue of the customs, and for the promotion of the trade of this seaport. By this statute the dock company was incorporated, and required to construct docks, basins, quays, sluices, and other works; and in compliance with its provisions, the old dock was formed, which extends into the town as far as Whitefriars Gate, and communicates with the Humber and the sea through the old harbour, at the upper end of which the entrance-dock is situated; this dock is 1703 feet long, 254 broad, and in extent about ten acres. The works were finished in 1778, but the lock and an entrance-basin were reconstructed in 1814. An extension of dock-room being rendered necessary by the increase of trade, new acts were procured in 1802 and 1805, authorizing the Dock Company to erect additional works; and the Humber Dock was consequently commenced. This dock is 914 feet in length, 342 in breadth, and seven acres in surface. There is an entrance-basin from the Humber, with which this dock communicates by a lock at spring-tides, capable of admitting a vessel drawing twenty-six feet and a half of water; the works were completed in 1809. Under the provisions of the act last mentioned, a third dock has been constructed between the two preceding, called the Junction Dock, which extends from Whitefriars Gate to Myton Gate, and at these points respectively communicates with the Old Dock and the Humber Dock, and completes a range of docks from the river Hull to the Humber, almost in the line of the old fortifications; thus dividing the ancient portion of the town from the suburbs by water on every side. The Junction Dock is 645 feet long, 407 broad, and in extent more than six acres. The bridges across the locks are constructed of cast iron, on the lifting plan, each twenty-four feet wide, and said to be of greater magnitude than any moveable bridge of earlier date. The works were begun in 1826, and finished in May, 1829, under the direction of Mr. James Walker, civil engineer. The accommodation for shipping at this port thus consists of the old harbour of ten acres, and the three wet docks, which, with their entrance-basins, are in superficial extent more than thirty-six acres. About 250 sail may here be kept

afloat, at all times of the tide, while vessels which do not enter the docks may be moored in safety along the quays or staiths in the harbour. Connected with the docks are nearly 60,000 square yards of quayage, with warehouses, bonding and timber-yards, and the requisite accommodations for lading and unlading merchandise. The number of ships, British and foreign, that entered inwards at the port of Hull in 1810, was 652, and the number that cleared outwards in the same year was 620; besides coasting vessels, 1780 of which entered the port, and 2033 cleared outwards during that period. In 1829 there were belonging to this port 579 vessels, the burden of which altogether amounted to 72,248 tons. It has a greater share than any other British port in the whale-fishery; and its intercourse with the Baltic is very considerable. It is likewise one of the privileged ports for the East India trade; and whether considered with reference to the extent and advantages of its docks and harbour, or the superiority of its maritime situation near the mouth of the Humber, it must be allowed to be one of the principal commercial seaports of the kingdom. In estimating its consequence as a place of trade, its facilities for intercourse with the interior of the country must, however, be taken into the account, and these will be most readily appreciated by a reference to the article, *Inland Communication*. The entire civil authority over the town and the surrounding district, called the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, is vested, by charters of Henry VI. and Charles II., in the corporation, which consists of a high steward, a recorder, thirteen aldermen, one of whom is annually chosen to fill the office of mayor, a sheriff, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, a water-bailiff, and other officers. The mayor is admiral within the liberties of the Humber, and possesses the power of trying persons charged with capital offences within his jurisdiction. The judges of assize formerly visited this town, but the practice has been discontinued, and trials now take place at York. All the aldermen are justices of the peace, and sessions are held here quarterly, as in other counties. There is also a court of record, called the Venire, held in the guildhall, before the mayor and sheriff, with the assistance of the recorder, which takes cognizance of all manner of pleas, suits, and actions, arising within the town or its liberties and precincts. There are, besides, a sheriff's court, a county court, and a court of requests, for debts under forty shillings. The town first sent members to Parliament the thirty-third year of Edward I.; but returns have been regularly made only since the 12th of Edward II. The right of election is vested in the free burgesses or freemen; and the sheriff is the returning-officer. The town comprises two parishes, in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York. The benefice of St. Mary's is a perpetual curacy, not in charge; patron, T. Thornton, Esq.

The church, which was founded about 1333, was once a magnificent and extensive edifice, of which the existing building constituted the choir, the remaining part having been pulled down by order of Henry VIII. : the tower was added in 1696. The benefice of the Holy Trinity is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the corporation. The church, which is a handsome Gothic structure, with a nave, choir, and central tower, was first erected in the reign of Edward II., but improved and enlarged in that of Henry VII. It was a chapel of ease to the neighbouring parish of Hessle, till separated by an act of Parliament in 1661. St. John's is a chapel of ease to Trinity Church, and was built in 1792, at the expense of the Rev. Thomas Dikes, LL.B. The town extends into the parishes of Drypool, Sculcoates, and Sutton, the churches belonging to which are noticed under those articles. There are ten places of worship for Dissenters, and likewise a Jewish synagogue. Among the numerous charitable institutions, the most ancient and important is that of the Trinity House, founded by subscription in 1369, and rebuilt in 1753. It is governed by wardens, brethren, and assistants, incorporated by letters patent, in the reign of Henry VI. and its charters and grants have been renewed and augmented at various subsequent periods. The funds for the support of this charity have been progressively improved by legacies and benefactions; and they also derive a considerable addition from monthly contributions of sixpence from every seaman sailing from this port; and the contributors are entitled to relief from the funds when disabled or superannuated, and assistance is also extended to their widows and children. Connected with this foundation is a marine school for thirty-six boys, who are educated for the sea-service: the guild also produces North-sea pilots for the royal navy, when required by government. The Charterhouse Hospital was founded by Michael de la Pole, in 1384, for the support of a number of pensioners, of both sexes, under the government of a master, who has a salary of 100*l.* a-year, with a house and garden. Besides these, there are several hospitals, or almshouses, distinguished by the names of their founders. The workhouse, called Charity Hall, is a large building, established in the reign of William III. There are also an infirmary for the sick and indigent, erected by voluntary contributions in 1782; a lying-in charity, a dispensary, a humane society, and a female penitentiary. A free grammar-school, founded in 1486, by Alcock, Bishop of Ely, has enjoyed considerable reputation as a classical seminary; the vicar's school was established in 1734, by the Rev. William Mason, the father of the poet; Coggan's charity-school for twenty girls, was founded in 1753; there is another for orphans, endowed by Alderman Ferris; and extensive national schools are supported by subscrip-

tions. The town consists of three principal divisions, separated by the docks; that part on the north side of the Old Dock is within the parish of Sculcoates; all its buildings, including several handsome and spacious streets, have been erected within the last forty years. Another division, of still more recent origin, extends westward of the Humber Dock, occupying the site of the ancient hamlets of Wyke and Myton, by which latter name it is now distinguished. A suburb has also sprung up on the eastern bank of the Hull, in the parishes of Drypool and Sutton, encompassing the citadel on the land side, and connected with the chief part of the town, by a stone bridge of four arches, rebuilt in 1787, with a drawbridge in the centre, for the passage of large vessels. The whole town stands on a level tract of ground, within a short distance of the Wolds of Yorkshire. The place is well secured from the danger of inundation, by embankments; and the principal streets are spacious, well-paved, furnished with well-constructed sewers, and lighted with gas. Water for the use of the inhabitants is conveyed by pipes, from a reservoir, which has the appearance of a canal, being five miles in length. Among the public buildings not already noticed are a neat hall for the administration of justice, in the northern suburb; a custom-house, a large brick edifice, with ornamental stonework; the citadel, on the eastern bank of the Hull, at its junction with the Humber, facing which there is a battery of twenty-one guns; a commercial exchange, built in 1794; and a theatre, rebuilt in 1809. About a mile from the town are Botanic Gardens, well stored with scarce and curious exotic plants. The manufactures of Hull are not very considerable; they include oil gas-works, sacking, sail-cloth, chain cables, and there are two large establishments for making spirit of turpentine and tar. The Tuesday's market is well frequented as a corn-market; and there is a great annual fair in October, for the sale of horses and black cattle. Hull has given birth to several persons of eminence, the most distinguished of whom were Andrew Marvell, celebrated as a patriot and political writer in the reign of Charles II., and the Rev. William Mason, the poet.

KINGSTON-BY-LEWES, co. Sussex.

P. T. Lewes (50) 2 m. SW. Pop. 172.

A parish in the hundred of Swanborough, rape of Lewes; living, a vicarage with that of Iford, in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; patron (1829) Mrs. Jackson.

KINGSTON LISLE, co. Berks.

P. T. Wantage (60) 5 m. W.
Pop. with Farlow, 357.

A tithing and chapelry in the parish of Sparsholt and hundred of Shrivenham; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Sparsholt, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge;

chapel ded. to St. John the Baptist; patronage with Sparsholt vicarage.

KINGSTON RUSSEL, co. Dorset.

P. T. Dorchester (119) 2 m. E b N.
Pop. 79.

An extra parochial hamlet in the hundred of Uggescomb, Dorchester division, supposed to have been a Roman station of some importance.

KINGSTON-BY-SEA, co. Sussex.

P. T. New Shoreham (56) 1½ m. E. Pop. 56.

A parish in the hundred of Fishergate, rape of Bramber; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 12l. 19s. 2d.; patron (1829) W. Goring, Esq. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing and boat-building.

KINGSTON SEYMOUR, co. Somerset.

P. T. Axbridge (130) 8½ m. N b W. Pop. 320.

A parish in the hundred of Chewton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 29l. 3s. 11½d.; church ded. to All Saints; patrons (1829) W. Piggott, Esq.

KINGSTON-UPON-STOUR, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 9½ m. SW b S.
Pop. 166.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Ratcliffe-upon-Soar, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York, of the certified value of 14l.; ann. val. P. R. 47l.; patrons (1829) W. Strutt and W. Harrison, Esqrs. The church, which is ded. to St. Wilfrid, is a very ancient structure, and contains some very curious and venerable old monuments. The country round here is highly cultivated, and the views from the surrounding hills are rich and extensive.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, co. Surrey.

London 10 m. SW. Pop. 6091. M. D. Sat. Fairs, Th. Frid. and Sat. in Whitsun-week, for horses and toys; Aug. 2, for toys; Aug. 3 and 4, for fruit and pedlery; and Nov. 13, for horses, cattle, and toys.

A market and corporation town, locally within the hundred of Kingston, but under a separate jurisdiction. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Thames, over which there was a bridge leading to Hampton in Middlesex, mentioned in records of the reign of Henry III., and consequently supposed to have been originally founded at an earlier period than any other on the river, except that of London; but the present structure has very recently been erected at the expense of 40,000l. advanced as a loan by Government. It seems to have been the site of a Roman station, coins, urns, and other antique remains having been discovered here. Under the Anglo Saxons it was a place of great importance, and a royal residence, several monarchs having been crowned here; whence its present appellation, as it is said to have been originally called Moreford, probably from a ford over the Thames. A

council was held at Kingston, by Egbert, in 838; and some writers mention a castle as existing at this place in the reign of Henry III. who is said to have captured it in his war with the barons; but it was probably only a temporary fort, as there are no traces of any considerable fortress ever having stood here. Towards the end of the civil war, under Charles I., a skirmish took place at Surbiton Common, near Kingston, in which Lord Francis Villiers, brother of the Duke of Buckingham, was killed on the side of the royalists. The first charter of incorporation was granted by King John, in 1199, and others were subsequently given by his successors, the last being that of James II. in 1685; but the town is governed under a charter of Charles I. by two bailiffs, a high steward, a recorder, and a town-clerk. The bailiffs and the recorder are justices of the peace, and have power to hold a court of pleas weekly, in conjunction with the steward of the court, who is the King's attorney-general. The petty sessions are held here, as well as the Lent assizes for the county. Members were returned to Parliament for Kingston in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., after which the practice was discontinued on petition of the corporation. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 20l. 6s. 3d.; patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church, ded. to All Saints, is a spacious structure, the work of different periods, the oldest part having been apparently erected in the time of Richard II.: it has a square tower between the nave and chancel; and the aisles are modern, having been rebuilt in 1721. Here are various places of worship for Dissenters. An almshouse for six poor men and six women, with a chapel, was founded in 1670, and endowed with landed property, by William Cleave, alderman of London. There is a free grammar-school, for thirty boys, which was founded by Queen Elizabeth, in 1561. In the market-place stands the townhall, first erected by Elizabeth, but partly rebuilt by James I., when the windows were ornamented with stained glass. In this hall the Lent assizes for the county were formerly held; but a plain brick edifice has been erected within a few years, to which the courts of assize are transferred. The market is held under a charter granted by James I., and renewed by his successor, which, among other provisions, ordains that no other market shall be kept within seven miles of the town. The trade of this place is considerable, but no peculiar manufacture is carried on here.

KINGSTON WINTERBORN, or NORTH KINGSTON, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 6½ m. SSW.
Pop. 464.

A parish in the hundred of Bere Regis, Blandford division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bere Regis, in

the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, not in charge; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patronage with Bere Regis vicarage.

KINGSTOWN HARBOUR, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

An asylum for shipping, on the coast of the half-barony of Rathdown, occupying an aqueous surface of 260 acres, enclosed by two piers, the eastern extending 4150 feet, and the western measuring 4080. It was commenced in 1817. There is a depth of twenty-five feet and a half here at low water, and of thirty-nine feet and a half at high water, spring tides. On the extremity of the eastern pier is a lighthouse, exhibiting a revolving bright light. The Bristol and Liverpool steam-packets start from this harbour, and vessels of the greatest magnitude and burden may shelter here without risk. It is intended to open a communication between this harbour and the city of Dublin, by which Kingstown will become the port of Dublin, and Dublin itself be converted into a commercial city of the first order. The capaciousness of this asylum is objected to, and the remedy suggested is the erection of a central pier, faced with cut stone on both sides, and dividing the whole present enclosed surface into two nearly equal parts. It is also an unfortunate circumstance that the present piers were not faced with squared stone down to the foundation, or nearly so. There is an harbour at Old Dunleary, which can be made, and gives safe lying when the surface of the new asylum is much agitated.

KINGSTOWN, or **DUNLEARY**, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop. 1505.

A seaport-town in the parish of Monkstown and barony of Half Rathdown. The town, which is divided into Upper and Lower, or into Old Dunleary and Kingstown, consists of several avenues, irregularly disposed. The principal street, which runs almost parallel to the sea-shore, is half a mile in length. The sudden growth of this place is attributable to many circumstances; its agreeable position as a watering-place, and the construction of the asylum harbour for shipping, which necessarily brings a concourse of strangers here; in addition to which, it is the favourite place of relaxation adopted by the citizens of Dublin upon all holiday occasions. Here is a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, and the parish church adjacent to Old Dunleary, is a remarkably graceful building. The Royal Hotel is a spacious and elegant establishment; besides which, there are several minor inns, affording good accommodation. Here are also many beautiful villas and bathing-lodges.

KING'S WALDEN, co. Hertford.

P. T. Hitchin (34) 4 m. SSW. Pop. 926.

A parish in the hundred of Hitchin; living, a donative in the archdeaconry of

Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) P. Hale, Esq. The manor-house is a good building, pleasantly situated in a small park, well wooded with good oak timber.

KING'S-WEARE, co. Devon.

P. T. Brixham (201) 3 m. SW b S.
Pop. 328.

A parish in the hundred of Haytor; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Brixham, in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 65*l.*; church ded. to St. Thomas-à-Becket; patron, the Vicar of Brixham.

KINGSWINFORD, co. Stafford.

P. T. Stourbridge (122) 3 m. N b W.
Pop. 11,022.

A parish in the north division of the hundred of Seisdon, celebrated for its extensive glass and earthenware manufactories; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) Viscount Dudley and Ward. The canals to Dudley, Stourbridge, Wolverhampton, and Stafford, affording facility of communication with the principal rivers of the kingdom, it has become a place of considerable trading importance and opulence.

KINGSWOOD, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Aylesbury (38) 9 m. WNW. Pop. 56.

A hamlet in the parish of Ludgershall and hundred of Ashenden.

KINGSWOOD, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Bristol (114) 2½ m. E.
Pop. with Bitton.

An irregularly built village, called also Kingswood Hill, partly within the parish of St. George, Bristol, and partly within that of Bitton, in the upper division of the hundred of Langley and Swineshead, and anciently a part of the royal forest, or chase of Kingswood. Here are numerous coal-mines, many of which are of great depth; and from this neighbourhood the city of Bristol was formerly entirely supplied with fuel. It was at this place that John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, in an early period of his religious career, began preaching to the colliers; and he is said to have effected a considerable reformation of conduct among the dissolute population of Kingswood. There is still subsisting here a seminary, called the Wesleyan School, instituted by Mr. Wesley, in 1748, for the support and classical education of 100 boys, the sons of Methodist ministers. The establishment is under the direction of a governor and six assistant-teachers; and it is chiefly supported by annual contributions. At Bitton are extensive paper-mills.

KINGSWOOD, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wiveliscombe (153) 6 m. N b E.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Stogumber and hundred of Williton and Freemanners. Kings-

wood Forest, long celebrated for its extensive collieries, consists of 6000 acres, extending into a part of Gloucestershire.

KINGSWOOD, co. Surrey.

P. T. Gatton (19) 2½ m. NNW. Pop. 187.

A liberty in the parish of Ewell and hundred of Reigate.

KINGSWOOD, co. Warwick.

P. T. Henley-in-Arden (101) 5 m. NE b N.
Pop. with Pa.

A township, partly in the parish of Lapworth, and partly in that of Rowington and Solihull division of the hundred of Hemlingford.

KINGSWOOD, co. Wilts.

P. T. Wootton-under-Edge (108) 1 m. SW. ¼
Pop. 1391.

A village and parish, belonging to the hundred of Chippenham, in Wiltshire, but surrounded by land within the hundred of Grumbald's Ash, in the county of Gloucester. It is situated seven miles from the border of Wiltshire; and the village is large and populous, but the buildings are irregularly disposed. This place was anciently noted for a monastery of Cistercian monks, founded by William de Berkeley, in 1139, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was 244*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* The gate-house, and some other parts of the monastic buildings are still standing, having been converted into dwellings. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, in the patronage of the Inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt about 1719; and it is a small structure, without a tower. There is also a chapel for Independents.

KINGS WORTHY, co. Southampton.

P. T. Winchester (62) 2 m. NNE.
Pop. 344.

A parish in the hundred of Barton Stacey, Andover division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir T. Baring, Bart.

KINGTHORPE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Pickering (226) 2 m. NE b E.
Pop. 52.

A township in the parish of Pickering, west division of the wapentake of Pickering Lythe.

KINGTON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Thornbury (120) 1 m. W b N.
Pop. 831.

A tithing in the parish of Thornbury and lower division of the hundred of Thornbury.

KINGTON, or KYNETON, co. Hereford.

London 155 m. WNW. Pop. 2813. M. D. Wed. Fairs, Wed. bef. Feb. 2; Wed. bef. Easter; Whit-Mond.; Aug. 2; Wed. bef. Old Michaelmas; and Sept. 19, for horses and cattle of all sorts.

A market-town, parish, and township, in the hundred of Huntingdon, situated on

the Black Brook, under Bradnor Mountain; the town in general is well built, and the inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of narrow cloth, which is carried on here to a considerable extent. The living is a vicarage with the curacies of Brilley, Huntingdon, and Michael-Church, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church, which is ded. to St. Mary, is a very irregular structure, having a detached tower, surrounded by a spire of singular form. Here are a free grammar-school and a charity-school, the former was erected and endowed by a Lady Watkins. On the summit of Bradnor Mountain are the remains of a square camp.

KINGTON, co. Warwick.

Pop. 22,151.

A hundred, situated at the south end of the county, containing fifty-one parishes, through which winds the river Avon.

KINGTON, co. Warwick. See *Kineton*.

KINGTON MAGNA, co. Dorset.

P. T. Shaftsbury (101) 6 m. W. Pop. 486.

A parish in the hundred of Redlane, Sherborne division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity.

KINGTON, ST. MICHAEL, co. Wilts.

P. T. Chippenham (93) 3 m. NNW.
Pop. of Pa. 969. Of To. 436.

A parish and township in the hundred of North Damerham, it formerly had a weekly market, which has been discontinued upwards of two centuries; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; patron (1829) the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two side-aisles, with a tower at the west end, and contains a great variety of ancient monuments. Here are the remains of a small Benedictine priory, the origin of which is uncertain.

KINGTON, WEST, co. Wilts.

P. T. Chippenham (93) 8½ m. WNW.
Pop. 285.

A parish in the hundred of Chippenham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. Here is a small single-ditched encampment, commonly attributed to the Romans; it is of a square form, and occupies a gentle swell, called Ebdown.

KINGUSSIE, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Pitmain (112½) ½ m. E. Pop. 2004.

A parish in union with the ancient parish of Inch. It lies in the district formerly termed Badenoch, extends seventeen miles from east to west, twenty from north to south, and, on account of the elevation of its surface, is

subject to intense cold, heavy rains, and storms, at all seasons, which render the crops extremely uncertain. The river Spey, which abounds with salmon and char, meanders from east to west, through rich meadows; and vegetation is further promoted by the Calder, Feshie, Gynag, Tromie, and Truim, which also intersect the parish. The glens in the neighbourhood of these rivers are almost the only parts inhabited, but here and there a few hamlets are scattered amongst the hills, which are wholly appropriated to pasturage, and abound with a variety of game. The village of Kingussie is a thriving place, though the Gaelic language only is used by the inhabitants. The living is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray; patron, the Duke of Gordon. The church was built in 1624, on the site of a priory, which formerly existed here, and was dedicated to St. Columb. Here are several Druidical circles, and vestiges of a Roman camp, in which an urn and a tripod have been met with.

KINGWATER, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 16 m. NE b E. Pop. 331.

A township in the parish of Lanercost, Eskdale ward. Here is a wild, mountainous tract, called Spadeadam Waste.

KING WESTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Somerton (123) 4 m. NE b E. Pop. 111.

A parish in the hundred of Catsash; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) W. Dickenson, Esq.

KINKEL, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Auchterarder (54½) 3 m. N.
Pop. with Trinity Gack.

An ancient parish, now forming part of the parish of Trinity Gack. It is watered by the river Earn, which is crossed by a substantial stone bridge. The church has been long in ruins.

KINKELL, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Kintore (133½) 2½ m. N. Pop. with Pa.

An ancient parish and prebend in the district of Garioch, the greater part united to Keithall, and the smaller portion to the parish of Kintore. In 1662, by the influence of Archbishop Sharpe, this living, with six others adjoining, were annexed to the office of principal of the college of St. Leonard, in St. Andrew's. The Knights Templars had a preceptory here.

KINLET, co. Salop.

P. T. Bridgenorth (139) 8½ m. S. Pop. 552.

A parish in the hundred of Stottesden; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) William Child, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome and ancient edifice, built in the form of a cross, and contains some superb monuments. This place was once famous as the residence of the family of the Blounts.

KINLOCH, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Cupar of Fife (30) 6 m. W b S.
Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Collessie and district of Cupar.

KINLOCH, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Blairgowrie (58) 1½ m. W. Pop. 415.

A parish, nine miles in length, though not exceeding one mile and a half in breadth. It is beautifully diversified with hills, fertile vales, woods, rivers, and lakes; of the latter of which, lochs Drumelie, Fenzies, and Rae, are the principal, and afford pike, perch, and a rich supply of shell marl. Game abounds on the hills, and the hill of Cochrage contains an inexhaustible peat-moss. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of linen. The living is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Crown. A number of tumuli appear on a neighbouring moor, which is said to have been the scene of a battle between Agricola and Galgacus. The ancient castle of Glasslune is in this parish.

KINLOSS, shire of Elgin, S.

P. T. Forres (157) 2 m. NE. Pop. 1071.

A parish, about three miles and a half square, intersected by the river Findhorn, which at the head of a bay of the same name falls into the Moray Firth, at the fishing-village of Findhorn (which see). The surface is flat, and the soil very productive. The living is in the presbytery of Forres and synod of Moray; patron, the Earl of Moray. The church was built 1765. A sumptuous abbey of Cistercians was founded here in 1150, by David I., near the site of which there is still an orchard of apple and pear trees, coeval with the last monks. About 1652, the materials of this house were removed to Inverness, and used in the construction of its fortifications.

KINLOUGH, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballyshannon (127) 6½ m. SSW.
Pop. 203.

A village in the parish of Rossinuer and barony of Rossclogher. Here is a poor-school, sustained by private subscription.

KINNAIRD, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Errol (43½) 4 m. N. Pop. 465.

A parish, three miles in length by two in breadth, lying partly in the Carse of Gowrie, and extending into the hills which bound that fertile plain on the north. It is varied with some extensive plantations, recently formed. The living is in the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The church was erected in 1674, and near it are the remains of the ancient castle of Kinnaird, which, with the state, formerly belonged to the noble family of that name.

KINNAIRD, shire of Stirling, S.

P. T. Falkirk (24) 3½ m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Larbert, near which are extensive collieries, and a school for the education of those employed in

them. Here is the seat of the family of Bruce, of whom was the celebrated James Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller.

KINNARD, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Dingle (214) 3 m. SE. Pop. 1199.

A parish in the barony of Coreaguiney, situated upon Dingle Bay; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardferd and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued by commutation for tithes at 83*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Neither parsonage nor glebe in this parish.

KINNASTON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ledbury (120) 5 m. WSW.

Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Great Marcle and upper division of the hundred of Greytree.

KINNEFF, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Bervie (82½) 2 m. NNE. Pop. 1036.

A parish, consolidated with the ancient parish of Catterline, and including the fishing-villages of Catterline and Gap-hill. It contains upwards of 6400 English acres, in general arable, and in a high state of cultivation. The coast is bold and rocky, affording millstones in great repute for their excellence. The living is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The church was erected in 1738, and repaired in 1784. Near it, and close to the sea-shore, are the remains of Kinneff Castle, once a royal residence, and situated between the two are vestiges of a religious house, called St. Arnty's Cell: further to the north-east are two peninsular rocks, on one of which are the ruins of Castle Caddea, and on the other, those of the castle of Whistleberry; and beyond these are the remains of a third fortress, of much greater extent than either of the former, and termed Adam's Castle.

KINNEGAD, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

Dublin 37 m. W b N. Pop. of To. 388.

Fair, May 9.

A post, market, and fair town in the parish of Kinnegad and barony of Farbill. The town derives its chief consequence from its position upon the lines of mail-coach roads from Dublin to the great towns of Connaught; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and a parsonage, upon a glebe of forty-eight acres; patron, the incumbent of Killnahan. The fair at this place is well attended, and cheese of an agreeable flavour manufactured in the vicinity, finds a quick sale. Here is a school, on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, consisting of fifty-seven boys and twenty-three girls.

KINNEIGH, or **KINEIGH**, or **KENNEIGH**, or **KINETH**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bandon (186) 11 m. W. Pop. 5988.

A parish in the barony of East Carbery, west division; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; one-fourth of the rectory belongs to the corps of the precentorship, the

remainder appears to be included in the corps of Killbragan prebend. The vicarage of Kinnecigh is valued in K. B. 1*l.* 10*s.*; and by commutation for tithes, 900*l.*, the lay impropriator receiving half of that sum. The fourth of the rectorial tithes, attached to the precentorship, is commuted for the sum of 225*l.* Here is a remarkable pillar-tower, said (upon doubtful authority) to have been built in the year 1015. It is seventy feet in height, is 124 feet distant from the church; and, contrary to the design followed in all the others in the kingdom, the basement-story is of an hexagonal form, the remaining five stories being circular as usual.

KINNEIL, shire of Linlithgow, S.

P. T. Borrowstowness (18) 2½ m. WSW.

Pop. with Borrowstowness.

An ancient parish, now united to that of Borrowstowness. The ruins of the church are still visible, with its cemetery a little to the west of Kinneil House, which occupies the summit of a beautifully wooded eminence, and is the ancient residence of the noble family of Hamilton.

KINNELL, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Arbroath (58) 6½ m. NNW. Pop. 732.

A parish, containing about 3000 acres, two-thirds of which are arable, and enclosed; living in the presbytery of Aberbrothlock and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Earl of Airly. The church was erected in 1766; in an aisle, belonging to the family of Airly, is preserved a spur of a most extraordinary size, which was taken from a man named Irons, in a battle fought here between the Ogilvies and Lindsays in 1443. There are several tumuli in the vicinity; and in 1790 a quantity of silver pence were found in this parish.

KINNELLAR, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Aberdeen (121½) 9 m. NW. Pop. 359.

A parish in the district of Aberdeen, containing 4000 acres, lying along the southern side of the river Don. The surface, though hilly, is generally enclosed, and well cultivated, and peats are plentiful. The living is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Earl of Kintore. The church is a venerable edifice. Several cairns and Druidical circles are to be met with in this parish.

KINNERLEY, co. Salop.

P. T. Oswestry (171) 7 m. SE b S. Pop. 1167.

A parish in the hundred of Oswestry; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. at 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KINNERSLEY, co. Hereford.

P. T. Weobley (147) 4½ m. W b S. Pop. 340.

A parish in the hundred of Stretford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*;

church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) Thomas Clutton, Esq.

KINNERSLEY, co. Salop.

P. T. Wellington (142) 4 m. NNE. Pop. 253.

A parish in Newport division of the hundred of Bradford South; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Chad; patron (1829) Earl Gower.

KINNERTON, co. Flint, N. W.

P. T. Wrexham (179) 8 m. N. Pop. 390.

A township in the parish of Duddleston and hundred of Maelor, the inhabitants of which are occupied in the mining districts.

KINNERTON, LOWER, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 4 m. SW b W. Pop. 85.

A township in the parish of Dodleston and hundred of Broxton.

KINNESSWOOD, shire of Kinross, S.

P. T. Kinross (25) 4 m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Portmoak, situated on the eastern bank of Loch Leven, and noted for a considerable manufacture of parchment. Michael Bruce, the poet, was born here in 1746; he died from consumption in his twenty-first year.

KINNETHMONT, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Clatt (130) 2 m. N. Pop. 974. Fair, 2d Tues. in Oct., for cattle, timber, and merchandise.

A parish in the district of Alford, containing 6500 acres, delightfully varied with hill and dale, well cultivated, and yielding luxuriantly. Freestone, limestone, and marl, are abundant; and in Melshach Moss is a mineral spring of some repute. The living is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Hays, of Leith Hall. The church is very ancient.

KINETTLES, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Forfar (70) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 566.

A parish, containing upwards of 2060 acres. The surface, which is mostly enclosed and well cultivated, gradually rises to a hill in the centre of the parish. Here are some quarries of an excellent freestone. The living is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. This parish is graced by several elegant mansions, situated amidst fine plantations.

KINETTY, King's County, Leinster, I.

Dublin 81 m. S b W.

Pop. of Pa. 1895. Of To. 292.

A town and parish in the barony of Ballybritt; living, a half rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the parishes of Litterluna and Corcomroe; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 170*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.*, the lay impropriator retaining 50*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.* of that sum. Here are a church and glebe-house, with a glebe of thirty-four acres. An abbey was founded here in the year 557, when St. Finan, surnamed Com, of the race of Corcudubne, and a disciple of St. Brendan of

Clonfert, who died in 576, was abbot. The Abbot Colga Mac Conagan died here in the year 871. He was esteemed the best and most elegant poet then in the kingdom, and also the principal historian.

KINNEYSIDE, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Egremont (293) 4 m. NE b N. Pop. 225.

A township in the parish of St. Bees and Allerdale ward above Darwent. Here are extensive lead-mines and a smelt-mill.

KINNOUL, or **BRIDGEND**, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Perth (40½) ½ m. E. Pop. 2674. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, May 15; June 12; July 5; and Oct. 7.

A burgh of barony, market-town, and parish, commonly called by the latter name, from its situation on the eastern side of the river Tay, which separates it from the town of Perth, and is crossed by one of the noblest bridges in Scotland. In the immediate neighbourhood are most of the improvements recently made in the suburbs of Perth; and the Tay at this place is navigable for vessels of 100 tons. The parish contains about 3000 acres, one-fourth of which is finely wooded, and the remainder enclosed and well cultivated. The hill of Kinnoul presents much to interest the botanist and the mineralogist, producing scarce and valuable plants, and being composed of various kinds of lava, with agates, rock crystal, zeolite, and veins of sulphuret of barytes. In the steepest part is a cavern, termed the Dragon Hole, once the secret retreat of the heroic Wallace. The living is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. The church was rebuilt in 1779; it was formerly the burial-place of the Hays, and contains a splendid monument to the celebrated Chancellor Hay. A little to the southward are the ruins of the old castle of Kinnoul, which gives title of earl to the same noble family. Here are several genteel mansions and fine plantations.

KINNURE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Kinsale (186) 5 m. SE. Pop. 950.

A parish in the barony of Kinnalea, situated upon the sea-coast; the rectory is inappropriate in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel, [the curacy forming part of the union of Tracton; patron, the Earl of Shannon.

KINOLTON, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 9 m. SE. Pop. 370.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Bingham; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. Wilfrid; patron, the Archbishop of York.

KINROSS, shire of, S.

NE to SW 13 m. NW to SE 11 m. Square Miles 82. Scotch Acres 42,536. Pop. 7762. Parishes 4. Town 1. Memb. of Pt. 1, alternately with Clackmannan.

One of the smallest counties of Scotland, bounded on the north by Perthshire; on the west by Clackmannan; and on the east and south by the shire of Fife. This district exhibits a beautifully diversified surface, and includes the fine sheet of water, termed Loch Leven, whose romantic banks are adorned with several elegant mansions. From the north side of this expanse the country gradually assumes a gentle acclivity; while on the opposite side the ground rises precipitately, and has a much more rugged appearance. Agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants, who having brought the land into the highest state of improvement, the crops are generally most abundant. The higher parts are chiefly composed of whinstone, between the layers of which lead-ore is frequently found; limestone, ironstone, and coal, are also met with in great plenty. The only town is Kinross, and the next place in importance is the populous village of Milnathort, or the Mills of Forth, in both of which the manufacture of linen and cotton are carried on to some extent. Besides the parishes above enumerated, four others lie partly within the limits of this county, and partly in those bordering upon it.

KINROSS, shire of Kinross, S.

Edinburgh 25 m. NNW. Perth 15 m. S. Pop. 2563. Fairs, 3d Wed. in March; 1st Wed. in June; 3d Wed. in July; and Oct. 18, all O. S.

A town and parish, the former of which is the capital of the shire, and seat of the sheriffs, justiciary, and baron-baillie courts. It occupies a delightful and extensive plain, at the western extremity of Loch Leven, on the high road between Edinburgh and Perth; and though formerly a poor mean place, has recently been much improved by the erection of many good houses, and the establishment of the cotton trade. A coarse linen, termed Sillesia, is also manufactured here, and it was once famous for its cutlery, a manufacture now on the decline. The parish forms nearly a circle, whose diameter is about three miles; it is intersected by the small rivers Gairney and the North and South Quiech, which fall into Loch Leven, and the soil is well adapted for raising flax in sufficient quantity both for the market and home consumption. Agriculture is particularly attended to, annual ploughing-matches being held, and suitable prizes bestowed, to stimulate the farmers in this branch of industry. The living is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife; patron, George Graham, Esq., the proprietor of Kinross House, a noble structure, erected in 1685, by Sir William Bruce, the celebrated architect. Loch Leven Castle stands upon a small island in this parish.

KINROSSIE, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Perth (40½) 7 m. NE b E. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, June 11, O. S. Frid. before Lammas and Martinmas, O. S.

A small village in the parish of Collace,

pleasantly situated on elevated ground, at a short distance only from the parish church.

KINSALE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Dublin 186 m. SW. Cork 15 m.

Pop. 7068. Fairs, May 4; Sept. 4; and Nov. 21.

A market, post, and borough town in the barony of Kinsale, situated upon the river Bandon, at the extremity of a deep, narrow, and well-sheltered estuary, to which it lends its name. The town stands close under Compass Hill, and presents a respectable appearance both from the number and extent of its streets and dwellings, and from the character of antiquity that belongs to it. The situation, however, possesses much inconvenience, the ground on which the town stands being of steep and of sudden ascent from the water. The streets run round the hill, one above another, and are connected by steep and narrow lanes, unsafe for carriages. Here are many good private residences, an extensive barrack, a market-house, prison, an ancient church, Roman Catholic chapels, &c. This was a place of great importance at an early period; and it is to the excellence of its harbour that its origin and greatness are attributable. It appears to have been enclosed with walls, and regularly fortified. Edward III. granted a charter of incorporation to this place, and Edward IV. renewed and confirmed the grant, adding such privileges as enabled the place to be governed in a manner independent of the higher authorities in Ireland. The town was presented with a standard, bearing the arms of England, embroidered thereon by Henry VIII. Owing to a successful landing effected here by the Spaniards, in 1600, the charter was forfeited, and the Spaniards were expelled by Lord Deputy Mountjoy, who compelled the commander, Don John de Aquilla, and 5000 Spaniards, to a surrender. The charter, however, was restored in the succeeding reign; and in the year 1649 the town was invested by Cromwell, who received the keys from the mayor, and delivered them to Colonel Stubble, the governor. In the reign of Charles II. a regular fort was begun here by Lord Orrery, to which, upon its completion, the Duke of Ormond gave the name of Charles Fort. It is a strong fortress, commanding the harbour in so entire a manner, that all vessels must pass within pistol-shot of it. James II. granted a new charter to the inhabitants, and in the year 1688 landed at this port from France. In 1690 the Earl of Marlborough took the old fort, and compelled the town to surrender. On this occasion, the Irish governor was killed in the breach. Some useful amendments were made to the charter in the year 1809, conferring important and extensive privileges. The town and liberties occupy an area of above three square miles, include six parishes, possess a separate jurisdiction, and pay a proportion of county rate, but claim an exemption

from baronial tax. The corporation consists of a sovereign, recorder, burgesses, and freemen, who return one member to the Imperial Parliament. The jurisdictional powers conferred by the charter, permit a court of record for the recovery of debts of any amount, a power of holding sessions of the peace for the trial of petty offences, and a court of conscience, in which debts under 40s. may be sued for. The corporation have the power of applying all fines imposed in the various courts, to the use and benefit of the town. Charles Fort, which guards the entrance of the harbour, possesses a military establishment, the principal persons of which are a governor, lieutenant-governor, and fort-major. The living of Kinsale is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 3*l*.; and possessing a church, parsonage, and glebe. Here was formerly a royal dock-yard and store-house, but the naval dépôt has been transferred to Cork, so that Kinsale derives little advantages of trade from so safe, sheltered, and secure an harbour. Coal is imported, and the coasting-trade gives employment to many, but the great marine establishment of Kinsale is its fishery. Upwards of 400 vessels of about twenty tons burden, and known by the name of hookers, are constantly employed in this business, and afford an ample supply of fish to the markets of Kinsale, Cork, and Bandon. They are admirable sea-boats, put to sea in all weathers, and are eminently serviceable in the way of pilotage. Kinsale fishermen and pilots are exempt from impress. As a further compensation for the loss of trade, this has become a fashionable bathing-place; hot and cold baths are established here, and a society of the most respectable class, possessing moderate fortunes, is always to be found in this town. Here is an extensive permanent barrack and a garrisoned fort. There are two large porter-breweries here, and the character of Kinsale malt drink is deservedly high; much of it is exported. The harbour, less capacious than that of Cork, is one of the most secure and compact imaginable. It is of a circular form, perfectly land-locked by high grounds which enclose it on every side, and is watered by a long deep narrow channel, guarded by a fort, at which there is a lighthouse exhibiting a small bright light, while the sea entrance is shown at night by a fixed bright light upon the Old Head of Kinsale. There is a classical school in the town, endowed with a rent-charge of 50*l*. per annum, on the estate of Lord De Clifford. It was founded in 1767, possesses a good school-house, by the latest return contained twenty-eight scholars, and the mastership is in the gift of Lord De Clifford. Here is also a Roman Catholic charity-school of 200 boys and 100 girls; a Sunday and daily Protestant school of forty boys, besides several others supported by different societies. The church of St. Muttoria was

founded in the fourteenth century, and here was likewise a house for White Friars and a priory of regular canons; the ruins of some of these may still be seen. This place gives title of Baron to the ancient family of De Courcey, lineally descended from the famous John De Courcey, Earl of Ulster, and from him they derive the privilege of being covered in the presence of the King of England.

KINSALEBEG, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Youghal (151) m. Pop. 2607.

A parish in the barony of Decies-within-Drum, situated on the Blunewater river near to the new wooden bridge; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarage of Lisgennan and possessing a church; patron, the Duke of Devonshire.

KINSHAM, or KELMESHAM, co. Worcester.

P. T. Tewkesbury (103) 4 m. NE.
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Breedon and middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow.

KINSON, or KINSTANTON, co. Dorset.

P. T. Pool (103) 6 m. NE & N. Pop. 619.

A tithing in the parish of Canford Magna and hundred of Cogdean, Shaston division.

KINTAIL, shire of Ross, S.

P. T. Fort Augustus (135) 36 m. N.
Pop. 1027.

A highland parish, extending thirteen miles in length by six in breadth, and wholly encompassed by mountains, of which Tulloch-Ard, the loftiest, commands a distant prospect of the Hebrides. It comprehends the districts of Croe, Glen-Elehaig, and Glass-letter, in each of which there is a school, besides another at the village of Dornie, endowed with 50,000 merks, by the late Alexander Macrae, for the education of his descendants. The ruined Castle of Donan, built in the reign of Alexander III., for the defence of the coast against the Danes, stands upon a peninsula, which at high tides is surrounded by the Atlantic. It commanded the navigation of Locks Duich and Long, which deeply indent the coast, but was demolished by a ship of war, after the battle of Glen-Shiel, in 1719. Black cattle is almost the only production of this romantic district. The living is in the presbytery of Loch Carron and synod of Glenelg; patron, the Crown. The church is called Kill-Duich. The Earl of Seaforth, whose ancestor, Colin Fitzgerald, was made constable of the castle for his valour at the battle of Largs in 1263, enjoys the title of Baron Mackenzie, of Kintail.

KINTBURY EAGLE, co. Berks.

Pop. 9079.

A hundred, situated on the west side of the county, containing fourteen parishes, including the town of Hungerford.

KINTBURY, or KENTBURY, co. Berks.

P. T. Hungerford (64) 3½ m. ESE. Pop. 1763.

A parish in the hundred of Kintbury Eagle; it formerly had a market, which is now disused; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Charles Dundas, Esq.

KINTON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 9 m. W b S. Pop. 197.

A township in the parish of Leintwardine and hundred of Wigmore.

KINTORE, shire of Aberdeen, S.

Edinburgh 133½ m. N b E. Aberdeen 12 m. NW. Pop. 1057. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Banff, &c.

A royal burgh, post-town, and parish, in the district of Garioch, but possessing separate jurisdiction. The town, though small, is a well-built place, with a town-house and prison. It is a royal burgh of great antiquity; none of its charters, however, are extant of an earlier date than that of confirmation by James V., under which it is governed by a provost, two bailties, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and eight councillors; the former office has been held by the Earls of Kintore for more than a century. The bounds of freedom extend considerably without the town, but the revenue of the burgh has much diminished, as compared with its ancient amount. Kintore, jointly with Banff, Cullen, Elgin, and Inverary, has the privilege of sending one member to Parliament. The parish, to which is annexed a small portion of the ancient parish of Kinkell, contains 7000 acres, exclusive of an extensive common, and is watered by the river Don, along the banks of which the soil is rich, well cultivated, and very productive; but towards the west the surface is entirely covered with heath. There are some large plantations, though no vestiges of the ancient forest now remain. The living is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Earl of Kintore, who takes his title from this place, and to whose ancestor, Robert de Keith, the greater portion of this parish, with Hall Forest Castle, was given by Robert Bruce, after the battle of Bannockburn. Numerous cairns and tumuli are met with here.

KINTYRE, shire of Argyll, S.

N to S 35 m. E to W 5 to 12 m.
Pop. 20,668. Royal Burgh 1. Parishes 8.

A noted peninsula, forming the southern district of the extensive shire of Argyll. It is bounded on every side by the Atlantic Ocean, except the north, where it is joined to the mainland by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert, and it terminates on the south in the celebrated point called the Mull of Kintyre, off which lie rocks, termed the Three Merchants, upon which there is a lighthouse 235 feet above the level of the sea at high-water. This was the Epidium Promontorium of the Romans; and its modern name is derived from the violence of the tides, which have been compared to the force of a mill-race. The surface is partly low and partly hilly, but in no degree

mountainous. It contains many villages, besides the royal burgh of Campbeltown, and is chiefly inhabited by Highlanders. Kintyre was included in the dominions of the lords of the isles till 1493, when James IV., irritated at the ambitious proceedings of the Macdonalds, held a Parliament here, by an act of which their vassals were emancipated, and charters granted them to hold directly of the Crown. From this period the power of the chieftains gradually declined; and in the beginning of the seventeenth century the perpetual possession of Kintyre was confirmed to the noble family of Campbell, Dukes of Argyll, who also enjoy the title of Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre.

KINVARRA, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Gort (124) 9 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 2065.
Of To. 355. Fairs, May 18, and Oct. 17.

A town in the parish of Kinvarra and barony of Killartan, situated upon Galway Bay; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmacduagh, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Killcolgan. The little harbour of this place is rocky and affords but bad anchorage; it is dry at low water but possesses a depth of twelve feet at flood.

KINVASTON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Stafford (141) 16 m. S. Pop. 19.

A liberty in the parish of Wolverhampton and east division of the hundred of Cuttlestone.

KINWALDSEY, co. Warwick.

P. T. Coleshill (104) 6 m. S. Pop. 20.

A hamlet in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden and Solihull division of the hundred of Hemlingford.

KINWARDSTONE, co. Wilts.

Pop. 10,504.

A hundred situated on the eastern side of the county adjoining Hungerford, in Berkshire; it contains fifteen parishes, including the borough of Great Bedwin.

KINWARTON, co. Warwick.

P. T. Alcester (103) 1½ m. NE. Pop. 41.

A parish in Alcester division of the hundred of Barlichway; living, a rectory with the curacies of Great Alne and Weethley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Worcester.

KIPLIN, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Catterick (228) 3 m. E b S. Pop. 100.

A township in the parish of Catterick and wapentake of Gilling East. George Calvert, the first lord of Baltimore, was born here in 1582, and having obtained a grant of land in America, perpetuated his memory by giving his title to the capital of Maryland.

KIPPAX, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Ferry-Bridge (177) 6½ m. NW.
Pop. of Pa. 1765. Of To. 958.

A parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack, supposed to have derived its name from Keep Ash, an extraordinary tree of that species having stood near a Saxon mount, or keep. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KIPPEN, shires of Perth and Stirling, S.

Edinburgh 44 m. WNW. Pop. 2029. M. D. Wed. Fairs, 1st Wed. in Jan.; 2d Wed. in April; May 26; and Oct. 23.

A market-town and parish, partly in each of the above shires, and including the populous village of Buchlyvie in the latter. The town of Kippen occupies the declivity of the Castle Hill of Dasler, upon which the market and fairs were originally appointed to be held by act of Parliament, passed in 1686. This place is noted for the excellence of its whiskey. The parish extends eight miles along a rich and extensive strath, watered by the river Forth, and averages about three miles in breadth; its surface being rich in prospect, and interspersed with fine carse lands, peat, mosses, and uplands, or what is here termed dry-field. In one of these mosses traces of a Roman road have been discovered; and previously a Roman camp-kettle was found in the vicinity; and from other causes it is inferred that in the expedition of Severus, A. D. 207, the ancient forest here was cut down. Freestone and limestone are plentiful. The living is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, James Erskine, Esq. The church is a neat and commodious structure. There are several schools in the parish. Some of the hills are crowned with military works, called Caer, and ascribed to the Picts. Of four ancient castles, viz., Arnprior, Broich, Arnfindlay, and Garden, vestiges of the two former only remain.

KIPPURE MOUNTAINS, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

A range of lofty hills on the borders of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, the highest summit of which is 2527 feet above sea level.

KIRBY MONKS, co. Warwick.

P. T. Rugby (83) 7 m. NNW. Pop. 1659.

A parish in Kirby division of the hundred of Knightlow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.*; church ded. to St. Edith; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. Here was formerly an alien priory of Benedictine monks. This is supposed to have been a Roman station, as several old walls and Roman bricks have been discovered at different periods.

KIRBY-IN-LE-SOKEN, co. Essex.

P. T. Manningtree (60) 10 m. SE. Pop. 853.

A parish in the hundred of Tendring; living, a dis. vicarage with those of Thorpe and Walton, exempt from visitation, and in

the diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Rev. William Burgess.

KIRCUBBIN, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Dublin 121 m. N b E. Pop. 521.

Fairs, April, May, August, and Nov. 28.

A post and fair town in the parish of St. Andrew's and barony of Ardes.

KIRDFORD, co. Sussex.

P. T. Petworth (49) 4½ m. NE b N.

Pop. 1602.

A parish in the hundred of Rotherbridge; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 11*l.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Egremont.

KIRKALDY, shire of Fife, S.

Edinburgh 12 m. N. Kinghorn 3 m. NNE.

Pop. 4452. M. D. Sat., for corn and provisions. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Kinghorn, &c.

A royal burgh, seaport, market-town, and parish in the district of the same name, but possessing separate jurisdiction. This place is pleasantly seated on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth; and has a harbour, which was much exposed to the easterly winds till about thirty years ago, when a commodious basin was constructed that will contain from fifteen to twenty square-rigged vessels at one time; while the harbour itself affords anchorage for about thirty. In 1811 an act of Parliament was obtained for improving the town, which previously consisted of only one street, intersected at right angles by several lanes, similar to many other Scottish towns. It now exhibits, however, a very handsome appearance, by the erection of several additional streets and widening the old approaches, all of which are well paved and lighted. Among the public buildings the most prominent and ornamental are the church, a handsome edifice, rebuilt in 1807, with the exception of its ancient tower, which is all that remains of the old collegiate church; the town-house, a commodious building of freestone, containing the various public offices, a prison, &c., and ornamented with a tower, surmounted by a spire; the assembly-rooms, the masonic lodge, and a subscription library. Here is a public grammar-school. The market is well attended, and has the peculiarity of beginning about three o'clock in the morning and ending at six. Two fairs, formerly held in the months of July and September, are now discontinued. A considerable number of visitors resort hither during the bathing season to the great benefit of trade. There are manufacturers of hose and cotton, several flax-mills for spinning the yarn, used in the manufacture of ticking, checks, and sheeting, an iron-foundry, a large distillery, two tanneries, and several salt-works; some business is also done in ship-building, and many thousand tons of coal are annually raised in the vicinity for exportation. Though Kirkaldy is generally allowed to be of high antiquity, no record

of its importance exists of earlier date than 1334, when it belonged to the abbots of Dunfermline, as a burgh of regality, and so continued till it passed in 1450, to the bailies and their successors for ever. Shortly after this it was erected into a royal burgh by charter, which Charles I. confirmed in 1644, and made it a free port, with further privileges, and a jurisdiction, extending on the northern coast of the Forth, from Aberdeen to Largs, inclusive. At that period it is stated to have been more populous than now, and to have had at least 100 ships, whereas the number belonging to the port in 1819 amounted to only forty-two, and their burden 6500 tons, which circumstances are accounted for by the fact of its having suffered most severely for its attachment to the Parliament in the civil war, so much so indeed that its commerce did not begin to revive till 1763. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twenty-one councillors, and jointly with Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn, sends one member to Parliament. The parish is of small extent, containing no more than 870 Scotch acres. Its surface has a gentle rise from the coast to the northern boundary, and is adorned with several handsome villas, particularly the elegant mansion and plantations of Dumnicker, upon which estate freestone, ironstone, and coal, are got in abundance. The living consists of two charges in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife; patron, the Crown. Kirkcaldy is said to have been anciently the seat of a society of Culdees, whence it was called Kill-Celedes, a name changed during the Scoto-Saxon period to Kirk-Caledie. Michael Scot, the Friar Bacon of Scotland, who flourished in the thirteenth century; Adam Smith, L.L.D., the enlightened author of "The Inquiry concerning the Wealth of Nations;" and several other eminent men were born here.

KIRK-ANDREAS, Isle of Man.

P. T. Ramsay 3 m. NW. Pop. 2229.

A parish, within which is an old encampment, which is supposed to have been fortified by Cromwell's troops in the civil war. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of the same name. The church was erected a few years ago upon the site of another, said to have been the most ancient on the island.

KIRK-ANDREWS, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, S.

P. T. Kirkcudbright (98½) 5 m. W b S. Pop. with Pa.

An ancient parish, now forming part of the parish of Borgue. The coast is indented by a bay of the same name, which in fine weather affords good anchorage to vessels of light draft.

KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-EDEN, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 3 m. W b N. Pop. 141.

A parish in Cumberland ward; living, a dis. rectory with that of Beaumont, in the

archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, of the certified value of 56*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with Beaumont rectory.

KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Longtown (309) 3 m. N b E. Pop. of Pa. 2235. Of To. 1140.

A parish and township in Eskdale ward; living, a dis. rectory with the curacy of Nichol Forest, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Sir J. Graham, Bart. Near the church is an ancient border fortress, consisting of a large square tower of three stories, with small windows, and formerly defended with an iron door. At Glinger Burn is a good bridge near the place where several of the rebels lost their lives in crossing the Esk, in 1745, when closely pursued by the Duke of Cumberland. Here are two stone bridges across the river Sark, and at Garristown a cast-iron one crosses the Esk.

KIRK-ARBORY, Isle of Man.

P. T. Castletown 2½ m. WNW. Pop. 1455.

A parish, in which there was once a house of Minor Friars, founded at a place called Becnachen in 1373. A little west of the church is the village of Colby; and in the cemetery is a vertical monument of limestone, erected to Ambrose Stevenson, Esq.

KIRK-BAMPTON. See *Bampton Kirk*.

KIRKBEAN, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, S.

P. T. Dumfries (71½) 12 m. S. Pop. 790.

A parish and village, lying on the coast of the Solway Frith, at the entrance of the river Nith, having on the eastern side Carsethorn Bay, affording secure anchorage for small vessels. The parish, which includes also the villages of Preston and Salterness, is six miles in length, three in breadth, and intersected by a range of hills, terminating in the Crow Fell Mountain, which rises to the height of 1900 feet above the level of the sea. The surface forms a gentle slope towards the shore, and exhibits a prospect extremely rich and beautiful, of enclosed fields, highly cultivated, diversified with fine plantations, in picturesque clumps and belts. Limestone abounds here, and fish is plentiful upon the coast. The living is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Marquis of Queensbury. The church, an elegant structure, was erected in 1776. Here is a Druidical temple in good preservation. The notorious pirate, John Paul, better known by the name of Paul Jones, was a native of this parish; as was the late gallant Admiral John Campbell.

KIRK-BRADDON, Isle of Man.

P. T. Douglas 2 m. SW. Pop. 1754.

A parish, comprising the town of Douglas. The church is situated in a beautiful valley, closely surrounded with trees; and in the cemetery is a lofty monument, erected to Lord Henry Murray, a member of the Athol family. Here are several elegant mansions,

the principal of which are Athol Lodge, the Hague, and Ballaughton.

KIRK-BRIDE, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Wigton (303) 6½ m. NNW. Pop. 308.

A parish in Cumberland ward; living, a disrectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; the church, which is ded. to St. Brydock, is a very ancient structure, and said to have been founded before the Conquest; patron (1829) Mrs. Metcalf.

KIRKBRIDE, Isle of Man.

P. T. Ramsay 5 m. NW. Pop. 1001.

A parish, lying at the northern extremity of the island. At the point of Ayre the land is very low, and the shoals which run out from it to a considerable distance are extremely dangerous to mariners. The living is a rectory, and the church is dedicated to St. Bridget. The church-yard contains an ancient stone cross, with a Runic inscription.

KIRK-BURN, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 4 m. SW b W.
Pop. of Pa. 455. Of To. 119.

A parish and township in Bainton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KIRK-BURTON. See *Burton Kirk*.

KIRK-CHRIST. See *Twynholm*.

KIRK CHRIST LEZAYRE, Isle of Man.

P. T. Ramsay 2 m. WSW. Pop. 2209.

One of the most extensive parishes on the island, adorned with several genteel seats. The church occupies a beautiful site on a declivity, finely clothed with trees.

KIRK CHRIST RUSHEN, Isle of Man.

P. T. Castletown 3½ m. W. Pop. 2563.

A parish, said to have derived its name from the church being built near a rushy bog. Here are two lofty pillars, standing at some distance from each other; and in the neighbourhood a large tumulus, called Fairy Hill, which tradition says is the sepulchre of Reginald, one of the kings of Man, who was slain upon the spot in single combat with Ivar.

KIRKBY, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Prescott (198) 5 m. NW b N.
Pop. 1035.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill and hundred of West Derby; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 24*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Chad; patron, the Rector of Walton. Here is a large morass, called Kirkby Moss.

KIRKBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market Raisen (148) 5 m. NW.
Pop. 214.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Walscroft, parts of Lindsey; living a dis. vicarage with that of Owersby, in the

archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 103*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with Owersby vicarage.

KIRKBY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Wetherby (194) 5 m. WSW.
Pop. with Netherby 226.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Overblows and upper division of the wapentake of Claro.

KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD, co. Nottingham

P. T. Mansfield (138) 5 m. SW. Pop. 1420.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Broxtow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a spacious and handsome edifice, containing some painted glass, but no monuments of any importance; patron (1829) the Duke of Portland.

KIRKBY-UPON-BANE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (136) 6 m. SSW. Pop. 591.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KIRKBY BEDON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 201.

A village, containing the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, in the hundred of Henstead; livings, a dis. rectory and a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 122*l.* 11*s.*; patron (1829) Mrs. Muskett.

KIRKBY, BELER, or **KIRKBY-ON-THE-WRETHEK**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton-Mowbray (105) 3½ m. WSW.
Pop. 203.

A parish in the hundred of Framland; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 85*l.* 12*s.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.

KIRKBY CAM, or **CANE**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Beccles (109) 4½ m. NW. Pop. 340.

A parish in the hundred of Clavering; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) R. Wilson, Esq.

KIRKBY-IN-CLEVELAND, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Stokesley (237) 2½ m. SE b S.
Pop. of Pa. 685. Of To. 168.

A parish and township in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, pleasantly situated at the foot of a continued ridge of mountains; the livings are a dis. vicarage, with the curacy of Great Broughton, and a rectory, a sinecure, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; the former valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the latter

21*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Anstin: patron of the former, the Rector of Kirkby-in-Cleveland; and of the latter, the Archbishop of York. A grammar-school was founded here in 1683, by Henry Edmunds, Esq. The various parishes and townships of Kirkby, in this county, are frequently pronounced and written Kirby; but the etymology of the word, by or near the kirk, plainly shows the true orthography.

KIRKBY, COLD, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Thirsk (217) 8 m. ENE. Pop. 185.

A parish in the wapentake of Birdforth; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Easingwold, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; certified value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 53*l.* 5*s.*; patron (1829) Lord Feversham.

KIRKBY, EAST, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 347.

A parish in the west division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) T. Thornhill, Esq.

KIRKBY, FLEETHAM, N. R. York.

P. T. Catterick (228) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 566.

A parish in the wapentake of Hang East; is a delightful place, the houses being scattered round a spacious green, and contains two inns, called High and Low Salutation. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 147*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here is a beautiful seat, called Kirkby Hall.

KIRKBY FRITH, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 3½ m. W b N. Pop. 18.

A liberty in the parish of Glenfield and hundred of Sparkenhoe.

KIRKBY GREEN, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 7 m. N. Pop. 68.

A parish in the wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. at 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 109*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to Holy Cross; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KIRKBY GRINDALYTHE, E. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 9½ m. ESE.
Pop. of Pa. 376. Of To. 178.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Buckrose; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.

KIRKBY HALL, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Aldborough (207) 5 m. SE. Pop. 55.

A township in the parish of Little Ouseburn and lower division of the wapentake of Claro. The hall, which is pleasantly situ-

ated on the Ouse, contains a valuable collection of paintings.

KIRKBY HILL, or **KIRKBY-UPON-THE-MOOR**, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Borburghbridge (206) 1 m. NW b N.
Pop. of Pa. 453. Of To. 190.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Hallikeld; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KIRKBY-ON-THE-HILL, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 161.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Ravensworth and wapentake of Gilling West.

KIRKBY IRELITH, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ulverston (273) 5 m. NW b W.
Pop. 2947.

A parish in the hundred of Lonsdale, north of the Sands; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 96*l.*; church ded. to St. Cuthbert; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York.

KIRKBY KNOWLE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Thirsk (217) 4½ m. NE b N.
Pop. of Pa. 505. Of To. 138.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Birdforth; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; patron (1829) Sir F. Frankland, Bart.

KIRKBY LA THORPE, or **ST. DENNIS**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 2½ m. SW. Pop. 166.

A parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory in mediety with that of Asgarby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; one mediety valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, and the other 4*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Dennis; patronage with Asgarby rectory.

KIRKBY LONSDALE, co. Westmorland.

London 253 m. NW b N. Pop. of Pa. 3769.
Of To. 1643. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Holy Thurs., for horned cattle; St. Thomas, Dec. 21, for woollen cloth.

A market-town and parish, in the ward of Lonsdale, situated, as its adjunct name implies, in a valley, watered by the river Lon, and on the southern border of the county. Over the river is a stone bridge of three arches, for the repairs of which the grant of pontage was made in the third year of Edward I.; and in the market-place is an ancient cross of unusual structure. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, and in the patronage of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large Gothic structure, with a tower and steeple, which were erected in 1705. Near it is a school-house, founded through the benefactions of various individuals, for the use of a free grammar-school, established by

letters patent of the thirty-third of Elizabeth, under the management of twenty-four governors. Here are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, and another for the Glassites, or Sandemanians. The town consists chiefly of two streets, through the principal one passes the high road from Settle, in Yorkshire, to Kendal; and it is intersected by the other at right angles. Most of the houses are good buildings, and they are all covered with slate, which gives them a uniform appearance. Courts leet and baron are held under the lord of the manor; and there is also a court for the recovery of small debts. The principal manufactures here are those of carpets and blankets; and on the stream that passes through the town are mills for grinding bark and grain. The river affords an abundant supply of salmon-trout and other fresh-water fish; and the market is well stocked with provisions.

KIRKBY IN MALHAM DALE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE.
Pop. of Pa. 1005. Of To. 204.

A parish and township in the west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross, situated in a deep ravine, upon a small brook, near the river Aire; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 43*l.* 10*s.* The church is a spacious and handsome structure, of the age of Henry VII.; patron (1829) the Duke of Devonshire. Here is a small grammar-school.

KIRKBY MALLORY, co. Leicester.

P. T. Hinckley (99) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. Pop. 2067.

A parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.*

KIRKBY MALZEARD, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Rippon (212) 6 m. WNW. Pop. of Pa. 4263. Of To. 682. M. D. Wed. Fairs, Whit-Mond., and Oct. 2.

A market-town, parish, and township, in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro. The market and fairs long lay dormant until within these few years; living, a vicarage with that of Masham, in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, not in charge; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. Here is a grammar-school, with a small endowment, by William Horseman, 1640. Mowbray Castle, formerly stood here, the site of which is now occupied by Mowbray House.

KIRKBY MISPERTON, or KIRKBY OVER CARR, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Pickering (226) 4 m. SW b S.
Pop. of Pa. 809. Of To. 170.

A parish and township in the west division of the wapentake of Pickering lythe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 1*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; church ded. to St. Laurence;

patron (1829) Lord Feversham. This place gave birth to the Rev. John Clarke, A. M., who was honourably distinguished by the title of "The Good Schoolmaster."

KIRKBY MOORSIDE, N. R. co. York.

London 228 m. N b W. Pop. of Pa. 2903. Of To. 1878. M. D. Wed. Fairs, Whit. Wed. for horned cattle and horses; and Sept. 18, for sheep, linen, and woollen cloth.

A market-town and parish, in the wapentake of Ryedale, situated on the river Dove, and nearly encompassed on all sides by steep hills. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ded. to All Saints. Here are also places of worship for the Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and the Society of Friends. On the Dove and other streams near the town are corn-mills; limestone and freestone are dug in the vicinity, and the malting trade is carried on here, the surrounding country being very productive of grain. This place is remarkable as having been the last retreat of George Villiers the younger, Duke of Buckingham, the unprincipled minister and profligate favourite of Charles II. Having lost his interest at court, and by his extravagance involved himself in pecuniary difficulties, he retired to this town, in the neighbourhood of which he had some landed property, and here he died, April 16, 1688. Pope, in his "Moral Essays," has adopted the name of this Nobleman to "point a moral and adorn a tale;" but in his picturesque description of the scene of the last moments of the Duke of Buckingham he has wandered into fiction and romance; for the Duke died, not in an inn, but in his own house, and surrounded with the conveniences, if not the comforts which his situation required.

KIRKBY MUXLOE, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) $4\frac{1}{2}$ W. Pop. 256.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Glenfield and hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Bartholomew. Here are the ruins of an ancient mansion, which was formerly moated round, and had towers at the angles. This house is traditionally said to have been built by Lord Hastings, as a place of refuge for Jane Shore. The Hastings family certainly possessed the estate for many generations.

KIRKBY OVERBLOWS, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Wetherby (194) 6 m. W.
Pop. of Pa. 1616. Of To. 318.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro, its original name is supposed to have been Kirkby Ore Blowers, from its proximity to an iron forge. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B.

20*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Earl of Egremont.

KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 6 m. NNW.
Pop. of Pa. 1998. Of To. 317.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Gilling West, situated upon a hill; the houses are built in the form of a square; livings, a rectory and a curacy, in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, the former valued in K. B. 25*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*, and the latter of the certified value of 15*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 99*l.* The church, which is ded. to St. Peter and St. Felix, is a very ancient structure, built as early as the year 1397; patron, the Bishop of Chester. In the reign of Henry VIII. Dr. Dakyn founded a hospital here for twenty-four poor persons of both sexes, and also a grammar-school.

KIRKBY SOUTH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Pontefract (177) 8 m. S.
Pop. of Pa. 1314. Of To. 633.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Rev. James Allott.

KIRKBY STEPHEN, co. Westmorland.

London 266 m. NNW. Pop. of Pa. 2712.
Of To. 1312. M. D. Mond. Fairs, Easter Mond.; Whit. Tues.; and Oct. 29; for black-cattle, sheep, and flax.

A market-town and parish in the east ward, situated on the river Eden, in a mountainous part of the county. It consists chiefly of one street, extending from north to south; and here was formerly a spacious area, used as a market-place, but now covered with buildings. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 48*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. T. P. Williamson. The church, ded. to St. Stephen, is a large building in the Gothic pointed style, with a lofty steeple-tower; and in the aisles are sepulchral chapels, containing monuments belonging to the families of Wharton and Musgrave. There are places of worship for the Calvinistic and the Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a free grammar-school, founded by Thomas Lord Wharton, under letters patent of the 8th year of the reign of Elizabeth. The parish contains three lordships, for each of which are held distinct manorial courts; and a constable is jointly appointed, in whom is vested the civil government of the town. The chief manufacture here is that of woollen cloth; but many of the inhabitants are employed in knitting stockings; and there is in the vicinity a silk-factory, and several mines of copper and lead are worked, but they are not very productive.

KIRKBY THORE, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Appleby (270) 4½ NW b N.
Pop. of Pa. 1051. Of To. 377.

A parish and township in the east ward;

living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 37*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Earl of Thanet. A great number of Roman coins and antiquities have been dug up here at different times.

KIRKBY UNDERDALE, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Pocklington (212) 6½ m. N. Pop. 335.

A parish in the wapentake of Buckrose; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KIRKBY UNDERWOOD, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Bourne (97) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 167.

A parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven; living a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary and All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

KIRKBY WEST, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Great Neston (194) 8 m. NW b N.
Pop. of Pa. 1140. Of To. 172.

A parish and township in the hundred of Wirrall; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 28*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Bridget; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester.

KIRKBY WHARFE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Tadcaster (190) 2 m. SSE.
Pop. of Pa. 574. Of To. with that of Milford, 86.

A parish and township, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Barkstone Ash; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Prebendary of Wetwang in York Cathedral.

KIRKBY-UPON-WISK, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Thirsk (217) 4 m. W b N.
Pop. of Pa. 841. Of To. 197.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Gilling East, situated between the rivers Swale and Wiske; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 27*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*; patron (1829) the Duke of Northumberland. Here was born Roger Ascham, of learned memory, who instructed Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth in the Latin and Greek tongues.

KIRKCOLM, shire of Wigtown, S.

P. T. Stranraer (126) 6 m. N b W. Pop. 1821.

A parish, forming a peninsula, bounded on the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by Loch Ryan, and on the south by the parish of Leswalt. It is six miles in length by four in breadth, and the surface exhibits a rich fertile plain, mostly under tillage. In Loch Ryan is a capacious basin, called the Wig, affording security to small craft, and in the offing, ships of large burden find good anchorage. There is a fine bed of oysters near a point of land,

termed the Scar. Lime, shells, and a soft sand, are imported from Whitehaven and the north of Ireland, for manure. The living is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway; patron, the Earl of Galloway. The church is dedicated to St. Columbus. On a promontory, called Cors-hill, are the ruins of the ancient castle of the same name.

KIRKCONNEL, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Sanquhar (56) 5 m. WNW. Pop. 1075.
Fairs, 1st Tues. in May and Nov.

A parish, averaging twelve miles in length by eight in breadth, and watered by the river Nith, from the margin of which the surface rises into a lofty mountainous tract, varied with many glens, affording good pasturage, coals, freestone, ironstone, and peats. On the summit of Rig Hill and at Rig Burn are mineral springs, the water being efficacious in scorbutic and other complaints. The living is in the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Marquis of Queensbury, proprietor of the parish.

KIRKCONNEL, shire of Dumfries, S.

Pop. with Kirkpatrick-Fleming.

An ancient parish, in union with that of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, noted for an abundance of gray freestone, of a very durable quality, and for several chalybeate springs, possessing all the virtues of the celebrated spa at Hartwell, near Moffatt: that at Bruntheth, in particular, is in great repute for its highly sulphureous quality. The ancient cemetery is a delightfully romantic spot on the banks of the meandering river Kirtle, and within its precinct are yet to be seen the tombstones of Fair Helen and her favourite lover, Adam Fleming, the tragical end of whom is the subject of a pathetic Scotch ballad, written about the end of the reign of James V., and considered one of the best specimens of the vulgar dialect still spoken in this part of the country, which has varied only in a trifling degree for more than two centuries past.

KIRKORMACK, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, S.

P. T. Dumfries (72) 18 m. Pop. with Kelton.

An ancient parish, forming part of the present parish of Kelton. In its cemetery, which still remains, was buried Maclellan, Lord Kirkcudbright, of Raebury, who suffered death by order of Douglas, though his release had been demanded by the king of Scotland, a step which ultimately proved fatal to the Douglas family itself.

KIRKOWAN, shire of Wigtown, S.

P. T. Newton Douglas (93) 7½ m. NW.
Pop. 1233.

A parish, fifteen miles in length, and from one to seven in breadth, watered by the rivers Badenoch and Tarf, which here unite their streams, and are well stored with fish. The soil, partly moor and partly arable, is principally appropriated to pasturage. Game is extremely plentiful. The living is in the

presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Agnew family.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, stewartry of, S.

NW to SE 45 m. NE to SW 30 m. Scotch Acres, 419,313. Pop. 38,903. Parishes, 28.
Royal Burghs, 2. Mem. of Pt. 1.

A maritime county in the southern part of Scotland, bounded on the south by the Irish Sea and the Solway Firth, on the west by the shire of Wigtown, on the north by Ayrshire, and on the east by the rivers Cairn and Nith, which separate it from the shire of Dumfries. The general appearance of this district is rugged and mountainous, and the surface is mostly covered with heath, producing little else than pasturage for cattle and sheep, which are here bred for distant markets, the English in particular, and exported in immense numbers, together with horses of the noted Galloway breed. There are, however, some fertile valleys and inclosures highly cultivated and watered by many rivulets which are in the north and ultimately form the rivers Eree, Dee, Fleet, and Urr, each falling into the Solway Firth. Loch Kanmure, a noble sheet of water, extending ten miles in length, contains pike of an enormous size weighing more than thirty pounds; there are several smaller lakes. Coal is extremely scarce, which renders the various minerals known to exist here of little or no value. A great quantity of kelp is annually made on the coast, and the manufactures of linen and cotton have been of late years introduced, though they are carried on rather at a disadvantage as compared with the adjoining districts. The royal burghs are Kirkcudbright and New Galloway, and there are, besides, several populous villages, many of them of very recent foundation.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, S.

Edinburgh 98½ m. S b W. Pop. 3377. Fair, Sept. 6. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Annan, &c.

A royal burgh, seaport, market and post town, and parish, the capital of the stewartry, the depository of its records, and seat of the court of justiciary, which consists of the steward depute or supreme judge, a steward-clerk, and seven procurators, who hold sessions every Friday. This place occupies a delightful situation upon the eastern bank of the Dee, about five miles above its fall into the Solway Firth, having a natural harbour, but fit only for such vessels as can take the ground at low water, with a fine roadstead at the entrance, affording safe anchorage for vessels of considerable burden at all times of the tide. It is a custom-house port, with a collector, comptroller, and other officers; and has a jurisdiction extending from that of Dumfries, on the east side of the river Urr, to the Burn of Carsloath, where it meets that of Wigtown, including fifty miles of coast, with the creeks of Catteraig on Fleet, Balcarry Bay, and the Pow at Barlochan Mill on the Urr. The

town, which is neatly and regularly built, consists principally of two streets, well-lighted and paved, crossing each other at right angles, with a handsome court-house in the centre, erected about 1791, in which all the public business of the stewartry and town is transacted. Nearly adjoining it is a spacious gaol, in the ancient style of architecture, built in 1816. There is also an elegant and commodious building, appropriated for the public grammar-school, which is conducted by a rector and various other masters, to the great benefit of the inhabitants; it also contains an apartment, used as a public subscription library. There is an excellent institution, termed "The United Society of Kirkcudbright," having for its object the relief of distressed members, or of their widows and orphans. The manufacture of cotton was established in 1793, but it has never reached a very flourishing state; a considerable traffic, however, is carried on in the exportation of corn and importation of coal, and the markets are well attended. Kirkcudbright was erected into a royal burgh by charter of James II. in 1455, confirmed by Charles I. in 1633, under which it is governed by a provost, three baillies, a treasurer, and a town council of thirteen persons; it joins with Annan, Dumfries, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, in sending one member to Parliament. Its revenue arises from the rental of land and fisheries. The parish is seven miles in length, about four in breadth, and contains 12,325 Scotch acres, exhibiting a hilly surface of trifling elevation, affording throughout its whole extent either arable or excellent pasturage. The living is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; patron, the Crown. Besides the present church, which is said to occupy the site of a house of Grey Friars, founded in the twelfth century; another once stood a short distance hence, of which no traces are left, except the cemetery, called St. Cuthbert's Churchyard, the contiguity of which church leads to the supposition that it gave name to the town. Vestiges of British and Roman camps may be seen in the neighbourhood, as well as the remains of several fortresses of the ancient lords of Galloway and Kirkcudbright, particularly Castle-Mains or Castle-Dykes, close to the town. There is also a battery constructed by William III., when wind-bound here on his voyage to Ireland. The fosse of Raebury Castle, which overhung a frightful precipice of the Solway, is yet visible; but the castle of Kirkcudbright, a massive building, in the ancient style, erected in the sixteenth century by the Maclellans, is the most entire of all. On St. Mary's Isle is the elegant mansion of the Earl of Selkirk, formerly a priory, founded by Fergus, lord of Galloway, in the reign of David I., and made subordinate to the abbey of Holyrood House. Kirkcudbright still gives the title of Baron to the family of Maclellan.

KIRKDALE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Liverpool (206) 2 m. N b E. Pop. 1273.

A township in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill and hundred of West Derby, pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill near the sea. Here is a county house of correction, which contains upwards of 400 cells, and is conducted on the same plan as the New Bailey prison at Salford.

KIRKDALE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Helmesley (222) 4½ m. NE. Pop. 1616.

A parish and village in the wapentake of Ryedale, romantically situated in a fruitful vale, surrounded by hanging woods, and watered by a small brook; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; certified value 12l.; ann. val. P. R. 97l.; in the patronage of the University of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a mean building, with a Saxon inscription over the south doorway, purporting that it was founded in the reign of Edward the Confessor. This parish is famous on account of a cave in one of the calcareous hills which bound the vale of Pickering on the north, and the waters from which fall into the Derwent. In the summer of 1821, quarriers working here discovered by accident the opening of this cavern, which had been closed by rubbish overgrown with bushes; and on entering which, to the distance of about 200 feet, it was found to be studded with stalactites, hanging from the roof, and on the floor covered with diluvial loam, thickly interspersed throughout its substance with organic remains, or bones of various animals. These were examined by Professor Buckland, of Oxford, by M. Cuvier, and other naturalists, who discovered the bones to be chiefly those of hyenas, mixed, however, with bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, horse, ox, deer, rat, hare, tiger, wolf, and a few other animals. Several of the species differ from any at present existing; and it has been concluded that this cave was an antediluvian den of wild beasts, an opinion which has been corroborated by the discovery of collections of bones in similar situations in other parts of England, and also in France and Germany.

KIRKDEN, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Forfar (70) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 813.

A parish, containing about 3500 acres, mostly arable and enclosed, and watered by the Evony and Lunan. On the plain between these rivers stands a rudely-sculptured obelisk, commemorating the defeat of the Danes by Malcolm II., and on removing a tumulus near the spot, in forming a road, sixteen stone coffins were discovered within it. In each of the baronies of Idvie and Gardyn is a conical mount whereon justice was dispensed in fendal times. The inhabitants are employed in spinning linen-yarn. The living is in the presbytery of Aberbrothock and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The church was erected

in 1749. In this parish is Gardyne Castle, situated on the brow of a romantic dell watered by a crystal stream of the purest water. There is also a mineral spring in high esteem as a cure for the stone.

KIRKFORTHAR, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Kirkaldy (12) 10½ m. N.
Pop. with Markinch.

An ancient parish in the district of Kirkaldy, united about the commencement of the seventeenth century to Markinch. The church has been long in ruins, but the cemetery is undisturbed and frequently the burial-place of the inhabitants of the district.

KIRKGUNZION, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, S.

P. T. Dumfries (71½) 9 m. SW. Pop. 776.

A parish, containing about 8000 acres, a great portion of which is fertile and well cultivated, though hilly, and the remainder appropriated to pasturage for black cattle. A considerable quantity of oatmeal is produced here, and peats are very plentiful. The living is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; patrons, the Maxwells of Carruckan. The church has been lately rebuilt. In this parish are traces of a Druidical temple and three Roman camps; there are also three ancient towers, Barclosh, Corrah, and Drumcultran. The Corrah tower, which is now a farmhouse, still contains the curiously wrought nursery-bed of the Maxwells, its proprietors.

KIRKHAM, or **KIRKHAM-IN-THE-FIELD**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

London 225 m. NW b N. Pop. of Pa. 11,925.
Of To. 2735. M. D. Tues. Fairs, June 24,
for horses and horned cattle; and Oct. 18,
for toys and small ware.

A market-town, parish, and township in the hundred of Amonderness, situated between the Ribble and another small river. The town is handsome, well built, and is rapidly advancing in improvement, but contains nothing remarkable. Its principal manufactures are sail-cloth, cordage, and coarse linens, and latterly cotton has been introduced. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is a modern structure, with the ancient tower still remaining. Here is a Catholic chapel and two meeting-houses for Dissenters. In 1670, Henry Colburne, of the Drapers' Company, founded a freeschool which has three masters. Here is also a charity-school for girls and a large well-built workhouse. The Lancaster canal passes within three miles of the town.

KIRKHAM, E. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 5½ m. SW b S.
Pop. 7.

An extra-parochial liberty in the wapentake of Buckrose. Here was formerly a priory of Augustin friars, founded about the year 1121, beautifully situated in a vale on the

east bank of the Derwent, the ruins of which consist of a beautiful gateway, a semicircular doorway, and part of the cloisters.

KIRKHAUGH, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 19 m. WSW. Pop. 286.

A parish in the west division of Tindale ward; it is a small mountainous district intersected by the South Tyne. The living is a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 55*l.*; patron (1829) Miss Wilkinson. Here are the remains of a Roman station, comprising an area of nearly nine acres.

KIRK HEATON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 11½ m. NE b N.
Pop. 140.

An extra-parochial chapelry in the north-east division of Tindale ward, situated on a lofty eminence, and commanding a most extensive view; living, a donative in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; not in charge; patrons, Calverley B. Bewick, and Shafto Craster, Esqrs. Here is a colliery and also several lime-kilns.

KIRKHILL, shire of Edinburgh, S.

P. T. Dalkeith (6) 3 m. S. Pop. with Pa:

A village in the parish of Cockpen, containing a flax-manufactory.

KIRKHILL, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Beauly (166) 1 m. ESE. Pop. 1572.

A parish, formed out of the two ancient parishes of Pharnua and Wardlaw; it is eight miles in length, averages two in breadth, and forms an extensive plain along the north side of Loch Beauly, in the Moray Frith. The navigable river Beauly, which abounds with the finest salmon and trout, flows on the north-west, where it is crossed by a noble bridge on the high road into the northern counties, and there is a chalybeate spring at Achnagaion, formerly in high repute but now deserted. The living is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray; patrons, the Frasers of Lovat. The church was rebuilt in 1791, and is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. A school has been established by the Christian Knowledge Society, to the great benefit of the inhabitants, who chiefly use the Gaelic language. Here are two Druidical temples, and many small tumuli, marking the scene of a battle between two rival clans.

KIRK HILL, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 8½ m. W b N.
Pop. with Harthall.

A hamlet in the parish of Hartburn and north-east division of Tindale ward.

KIRKINNER, shire of Wigtown, S.

P. T. Wigtown (105) 3 m. SW. Pop. 1488.

A parish, fourteen miles in length and six in breadth, bounded on the east by Wigtown Bay, and on the north by the river Bladenoch. The surface, though hilly, cannot be termed mountainous, and the soil

is under tolerable cultivation; the rich carse of Baldern in particular. The living is in the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patrons, the Crown and Mr. Agnew, alternately; Sir William Maxwell also claims a turn. Here are traces of two ancient circular camps, in the neighbourhood of which some old pieces of coin have been met with.

KIRKINTOLLOCH, shire of Dumbarton, S.

Edinburgh 40 m. W. Glasgow 7 m. ENE.
Pop. 4530. Fair, Oct. 20.

A burgh of barony, post-town, and parish, pleasantly situated near the junction of the rivers Kelvin and Luggie, on the banks of the former. It is chiefly inhabited by weavers employed by the manufacturers of Glasgow, and its population has been gradually increasing for some years past on account of the flourishing state of the cotton trade. The town, though very ancient, contains many good houses, and a neat town-house, surmounted by an elegant spire, has been recently built. It was erected into a burgh of barony by William the Lion in 1170, and its burgesses, among other extensive privileges, enjoy the right of electing their own magistrates, independently of the lord of the barony; these officers consist of two baillies, chosen annually, who hold courts, levy fines, imprison offenders, and even exercise the power of banishment. The revenue of the burgh chiefly arises from a large tract of land originally annexed to it, and from time to time feued out to purchasers. The parish is five miles and a half in length, but of very unequal breadth, and is intersected by the Forth and Clyde canal, as well as by the great Roman wall, termed Graham's Dyke, in the line of which three extensive forts and three watch-towers are yet discernible. The soil is well cultivated and productive, and beneath it are found coal, freestone, and limestone, in great plenty. The living is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Lord Elphinstone.

KIRKLAND, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Cockermouth (306) 7 m. N b E.
Pop. with Blennerhasset.

A township in the parish of Torpenhow, Allerdale ward below Darwent.

KIRKLAND, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 10 m. ENE.
Pop. of Pa. 712. Of To. with Blencarn, 217.

A parish and township in Leath ward; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a nave and chancel, and contains many ancient monuments, which were preserved from the old church; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

KIRKLAND, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Leven (22) 1½ m. W b S.
Pop. with Pa.

A thriving village in the parish of Wemyss and district of Kirkaldy. It is seated on the southern bank of the river Severn, upon

which one of the most extensive flax spinning-mills in Scotland, and a considerable manufacture of coarse linen have been established, and are now in a prosperous state.

KIRKLAND, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Garstang (229) 2 m. SW b W.
Pop. 511.

A township in the parish of Garstang and hundred of Amounderness. The parish church of Garstang, which is dedicated to St. Helen, is situated in this township.

KIRKLAND, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) adjacent. Pop. 1378.

A township in the parish of Kirkby in Kendal, Kendal ward.

KIRK LANGLEY, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 5 m. WNW. Pop. 552.

A parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Godfrey Meynell, Esq.

KIRK LEATHAM, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Guisbrough (245) 5 m. NNW.
Pop. of Pa. 1091. Of To. 686.

A parish and township in the east division of the liberty of Langbaugh; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; church ded. to St. Cuthbert; patron (1829) H. Vansittart, Esq. Here is an hospital which was endowed in 1676 by Sir William Turner, lord mayor of London, for twenty poor persons and twenty children; it is a handsome building, forming three sides of a square, in the centre of which is a small chapel of great beauty, with a window of painted glass, representing the offering of the magi at the nativity of Christ; the hospital contains a valuable library. Sir W. Turner also left by will 5000*l.* for founding a grammar-school, which was erected in 1709, but the benevolent purpose for which it was intended has been abandoned for some years.

KIRK LEAVINGTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Yarm (237) 3 m. SSE.
Pop. of Pa. 637. Of To. 282.

A parish and township in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; certified value 21*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron, the Archbishop of York.

KIRKLEY, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 10 m. NW b N. Pop. 146.

A township in the parish of Ponteland and west division of Castle ward. Kirkley Hall is an elegant square mansion, commanding an extensive and picturesque view. Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house.

KIRKLEY, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Lowestoff (114) 2 m. SW. Pop. 337.

A parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norfolk; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*; patron (1829) Robert Reeve, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is the south aisle of the old church which fell to ruins and was rebuilt, partly at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Tanner, vicar of Lowestoff, and partly with the contributions of others; the north aisle still continues in ruins. The tower steeple, seventy-two feet high, is an excellent sea-mark, but is falling to decay. The principal support of the inhabitants arises from the fishery, which was formerly very considerable, but is now much declined.

KIRKLINGTON, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Southwell (132) 3 m. NW b N.
Pop. 240.

A parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of Southwell in the diocese of York; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 34*l.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Swithin, has a large chancel and some relics of old monumental stones and crosses; patron, the Chapter of Southwell College. Here is a large modern building called Kirklington Hall.

KIRKLINGTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Bedale (223) 6 m. SE b S.
Pop. of Pa. 491. Of To. with Upland, 337.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Hallikeld; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; patron (1829) Countess Ormond.

KIRK-LINTON, or **KIRK LEVINGTON**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Langtown (309) 5 m. E b S.
Pop. of Pa. 1931. Of To. 623.

A parish and township in Eskdale ward; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. at 1*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; church ded. to St. Cuthbert; patron (1829) W. Dacre, Esq. Here is Kirklington Hall, a majestic edifice, situated on an eminence, surrounded by tall trees. At a short distance may be traced the remains of an ancient castle, which was once a strong fortress, commanding an extensive prospect to Solway Firth.

KIRKLISTON, shires of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, S.

Edinburgh 9 m. W. Pop. 2213.

A parish, partly in the former, but principally in the latter shire, including the village of the same name, at which a penny post-office is established. It is five miles and a half in length, about three and a half in breadth, and intersected by the river Amon. The entire surface is in the highest state of cultivation. The manor anciently belonged to the Knights Templars and their successors the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and subsequently to the Bishops of

St. Andrew's, who acquired regal jurisdiction over that part of it lying on the south side of the river, viz., in the shire of Edinburgh. It is now the property of the Earls of Stair, whose elegant residence at New Liston is surrounded by most extensive plantations laid out by the celebrated Field Marshal John, Earl of Stair, who died in 1747. The living is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Crown. The church is a venerable edifice, occupying the top of an eminence on the bank of the Avon in the shire of Linlithgow. In this parish is a curious old monument, called the Catstone, near which a sanguinary battle was fought in 995, between Kenneth, natural brother of Malcolm II. and Constantine, the usurper of the crown, in which both chieftains were killed.

KIRKMABRECK, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, S.

P. T. Creetown (103) 1½ m. S b E. Pop. 1519.

A parish, eight miles in length and four in breadth, lying along the eastern side of Wigtown Bay, and watered by the river Cree, at the mouth of which is the small seaport of Creetown, commonly called the Ferry Town of Cree. It is intersected by the great road from Carlisle to Port Patrick, and the surface presenting mountain and valley, exhibits scenery, which for variety and picturesque beauty, is unrivalled in the south of Scotland. The soil has been rendered extremely fertile, both for tillage and pasture, by inexhaustible supplies of sea-shells found upon the shore. Granite, noted for its excellence, is quarried in the neighbourhood, and exported hence in immense quantities. The living is in the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway; patrons, the Crown and John Macullock, Esq. alternately. The parish church now stands at Creetown, but the inhabitants bury in the cemetery where the ancient church stood, near the margin of the bay. Here is a tumulus called the Holy Cairn, which tradition says is the sepulchre of the Bishop of Whitehorn, who was killed in battle with the English in 1150.

KIRKMAHOE, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Dumfries (71½) 4 m. N. Pop. 1608.

A parish, including the villages of Dalswinton and Duncow, and presenting alternations of rugged hills and mosses, affording little else than pasturage for sheep; planting, however, has been lately introduced with success, several hundred acres being covered with different trees in a very thriving state. The living is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Marquis of Queensbury. The church is antique.

KIRKMAIDEN, shire of Wigtown, S.

P. T. Port Patrick (132) 15 m. SE b S.
Pop. 2210.

A parish, forming the south-west extremity of Scotland and of the peninsula termed the

Rhyns of Galloway; it is ten miles in length by two in breadth, and presents a surface, which though in appearance hilly, is in reality flat and very productive in corn. The celebrated Point of Mull, the "Novantum Chersonesus" of the Romans is precipitous and rocky, but on both sides of it are creeks affording good anchorage for those employed in the valuable fisheries upon the coast. Immense quantities of weed thrown up by the sea are converted into kelp; samphire also grows plentifully among the clefts. Here are excellent quarries of slate, freestone, and whinstone, but fuel is scarce. The living is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway; patron, the Earl of Stair. The church was built in 1633, but the ruins of a more ancient edifice are distinctly visible on the Mull Farm. Here are several parochial schools. The ancient fort now called Drummore Castle, occupying the summit of an eminence in this parish, was, according to Chalmers, the Caer-Cantorigum of Ptolemy, where the Selgovæ had a town.

KIRK MALEW. See *Malew, St.*

KIRK MAROWN, Isle of Man.

P. T. Douglas 5 m. W b N. Pop. 1201.

A parish, lying inland, with its church situated near the southern boundary.

KIRK MAUGHOLD, Isle of Man.

P. T. Ramsay 4 m. ESE. Pop. 1514.

A parish and village lying on the sea-coast, the latter of which, though of ancient celebrity, is now almost desolate. This parish includes the town of Ramsay, and the stupendous mountain, Suffield, termed the centre of the British dominions, which commands from its summit prospects most extensive and sublime, reaching to the mountains of Cumberland and Lancashire in England, of Carnarvonshire in Wales, of Galloway in Scotland, and of Arklow in Ireland. The church is situated on a high point of land, surrounded by a cemetery of five acres, containing many ancient, as well as modern memorials of the dead.

KIRKMICHAEL, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Maybole (84½) 1 m. E b S. Pop. 2235.

A parish in the district of Carrick, containing 10,000 acres, mostly arable and pasture, the remainder being partly under tillage and partly planted. The surface is mountainous, and intersected by the rivers Giroan and Doon; and in the interior, freestone and limestone abound, but coal has not hitherto been found. The living is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Crown. A neat and commodious church was erected in 1787.

KIRKMICHAEL, shire of Banff, S.

P. T. Grantown (135) 8 m. ESE. Pop. 1570.

A parish, including the extensive forests of Glen Avon and Glen Builg, the former eleven miles in length by four in breadth, and the latter about half those dimensions.

Exclusive of these tracts and the hills of Delnabo, which afford pasturage for numerous cattle, the parish contains nearly 30,000 acres, of which a very small proportion only is arable. Freestone, limestone, and marl, are plentiful; and among the Grampians, which rise to the height of 4050 feet above the sea, and extend into this parish, fine specimens of the beautiful stone, cairngorm, are found. The living is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray; patron, Earl of Seafield. The church was erected in 1747. At the upper extremity of Carh dale are the remains of an ancient peafoln-case, dedicated to St. Bridget. A Society's school has been established at Tomintoul, the only village in the parish. The inhabitants of this district are remarkable for a superstitious attention to particular times and seasons.

KIRKMICHAEL, shire of Cromarty, S.

P. T. Fortrose (166) 7½ m. NNW.

Pop. about 1100.

A parish, in union with the ancient parishes of Cullicudden and Easter St. Martin, lying along the south side of the Firth of Cromarty. It is eight miles in length by three in breadth, and a small portion extends into the shire of Ross. Freestone and marl abound here. The living is in the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross; patron, the Urquharts, of Newhall, upon which estate is the ancient castle of Craighouse, situated on the margin of the Firth, and once a residence of the bishops of Ross. Several old encampments of Danish origin are met with, and some of the neighbouring mountains are immortalized by Ossian. The Christian Knowledge Society support a school for spinning, knitting, and English reading.

KIRKMICHAEL, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Lockmaben (65) 7 m. NW. Pop. 1202.

A parish, with the ancient parish of Garrel united, ten miles in length by four in breadth, and intersected by the river Ae and the Glenhill-Burn. On the banks of each the soil is fertile, as is that of the lower or south-east part of the parish; but in the north-west the surface is hilly, and covered with heath, producing only pasturage for cattle and sheep, and giving shelter to a quantity of game. It contains a remarkably deep loch without fish, and another well stocked with large pike and eels. The living is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Crown and the Marquis of Queensberry. The church has been enlarged, and the cemetery surrounded by a substantial stone wall. Traces of several old fortifications remain here; and near a place termed the *Sax Corses*, is a small fort, called Wallace's House, which the patriot is said to have thrown up after he had overcome and killed Sir Hugh of Morland, and five of his followers. Here are vestiges of a Roman road, and in a peat moss, through which it passed,

a vase and another vessel of copper have been turned up. Ironstone abounds, and there are some mineral springs.

KIRKMICHAEL, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Blairgowrie (58) 12½ m. NW.

Pop. 1551. M. D. Frid. Fairs, three annually.

A market-town and parish, the latter seventeen miles in length and about seventeen in breadth, watered by the rivers Ardlie and Blackwater, and intersected by the great military road from Cupar of Angus to Fort George, which passes through Glen Shee. The soil in general is better adapted to pasturage than tillage. Peat, turf, and limestone are plentiful. Living, in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, James Farquharson, Esq. The church was built in 1792. Several cairns and Druidical temples remain in this parish, and various ancient customs still prevail amongst the inhabitants.

KIRKMICHAEL, Isle of Man.

P. T. Peel 8 m. NNE. Pop. 1427.

A parish and village, the latter occupying a pleasant site on the sea-shore, adjoining the village of Glen-William. The church is dedicated to the Archangel, and the cemetery contains a lofty pillar of blue stone, covered with Runic devices, in honour of Thurulf, an heroic Norwegian; also the tomb of Bishop Wilson, who died in 1755, aged ninety-three, in the fifty-eighth year of his consecration; it is inscribed as follows: "Let this island speak the rest."

KIRKNEWTON, shire of Edinburgh, S.

P. T. Mid Calder (12) 2½ m. E. Pop. 1513.

A parish consolidated in 1750 with that of East Calder. It is six miles in length, four in breadth, and embraced by the river Annan, and the water of Leith, the former bounding it on the north, and the latter on the south. The low-lands are enclosed, and highly cultivated, and the hills afford pasture for numerous sheep. Limestone is plentiful. Living, in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothain and Tweeddale; patrons, Duke of Buccleugh and Earl of Morton, alternately. The church is a recently-built edifice, and called Kirknewton, to distinguish it from the villages of East and Mid Newton. In the churchyard lie the remains of the celebrated William Cullen, M. D., who died in 1790, and was the proprietor of Ormiston Hill, an estate in this parish. Meadowbank is the elegant residence of the lord of the session bearing that title.

KIRKNEWTON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 5 m. WNW.

Pop. of Pa. 1701. Of To. 83.

A parish and township in the west division of Glendale ward, situated near the river Glen, and surrounded by lofty hills; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Gregory; patrons (1829) Thomas Ciennell,

John Ellis, and John Adamson, devisees of — Lowes, Esq. deccascd.

KIRKOSWALD, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Maybole (8¼) 4 m. SW b W.

Pop. 1847.

A parish and village in the district of Carrick, on the post-road between Ayr and Port-Patrick; the former containing 11,000 Scotch acres, lying along the coast of the Atlantic, off which the white fishery is very productive, and employs most of the inhabitants. Near the sea the soil is abundantly fertile, while the interior or mountainous district affords pasturage for numerous flocks of sheep. The living is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Crown. The church is a handsome edifice, rebuilt in 1777. Two miles east of the village are the extensive ruins of Cross Regal Abbey, founded by the Earl of Carrick, in 1244, for Cluniac monks, and at present the most entire monastic remains in this part of Scotland. On a delightful promontory, at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, are the ruins of Tunberry Castle, which, in 1274, was occupied by the ancestors of the royal house of Stewart; and in 1306 by an English garrison, under Earl Percy, but was afterwards taken by storm and demolished by King Robert Bruce, a nephew of whom, in 1335, built the strong castle of Thomaston in the vicinity. Upon a rocky precipice, overhanging the sea, is the stately Castle of Cullean, the mansion of the Earl of Cassilis; the surrounding plantations are most luxuriant, and there are several remarkable caverns at the foot of the rock termed the Caves of Cullean.

KIRK OSWALD, co. Cumberland.

London 292 m. NNW. Pop. of Pa. 1069. Of To. 760. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Thurs. bef. Whit-Sunday; and Aug. 5, for horned cattle.

An ancient market-town, parish, and township, in Leath ward, situated on a pleasant and fertile spot, near the confluence of the river Eden and Raven Beck, which derives its name from the celebrated king and martyr of Northumberland. The houses are irregularly built, on the declivity of a gentle eminence, and the principal employment of the inhabitants arises from the operations of husbandry. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; val. in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, which is ded. to St. Oswald, is an ancient, irregular structure, and contains some elegant monuments; the belfry stands on a hill at some distance from the church. Here is a small endowed school and a dissenting meeting-house. At a short distance from the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, which appears to have occupied an extensive area, of a square form, bounded on three sides by a fosse, and skirted on the other by the brook, which supplied it with

water; it is said to have been once a very magnificent residence.

KIRK-PATRICK, Isle of Man.

P. T. Peel $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop. 2031.

A parish and village, adjacent to the delightfully-romantic valley of Glen-May. The church was built in 1710, through the pious exertions of the late Bishop Wilson.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, S.

P. T. Castle-Douglas (87) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.

Pop. 1479. Fair, last Thurs. in March.

A parish and village, the latter noted for its horse races, established some years ago, and which continue to be well attended by the nobility and gentry, who conclude the amusements of the day by a grand ball, in the elegant assembly-rooms built for the purpose. The parish is nine miles in length, about three miles and a half in breadth, and lies along the eastern side of the river Urr. The surface in the northern district is wholly covered with heath, and appropriated to pasturage for black cattle and sheep; it also abounds with peat and game; while the southern portion is mostly inclosed arable. The living is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Crown. Here is a charitable institution, termed the Sympathetic Society, much encouraged for the benefit of the sick, aged, and widows and orphans.

KIRKPATRICK-FLEEMING, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Longtown 7 m. W b N. Pop. 1696.

A parish, in union with those of Irving and Kirkconnel, containing about 9000 Scotch acres, either in high cultivation, or covered with luxuriant plantations. Freestone and limestone of the best quality are plentiful; but this neighbourhood is chiefly and justly noted for its mineral springs, of which three are chalybeate, and the fourth, termed the Branteth Well, is strongly impregnated with sulphur. The living is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Earl of Hopetoun, and Sir William Maxwell, Bart., alternately. This parish received its adjunct name from the ancient family of Fleeming, who possessed several towers on the border, and whose gallant bearing and sacrifice of life during one of the invasions of Edw. I. is matter of history, and may be compared with the most illustrious deeds of antiquity. Traces of these places of strength are still visible, as well as of several tumuli; and there is a large cavern, near which a coin of gold, inscribed Helenns, has been found. Near the old tower of Woodhouse is the cross of Merkland, an octagonal erection of solid stone, nine feet high, and finely sculptured, said to commemorate a base murder, perpetrated on a member of the family of Maxwell, by one of his own followers, in revenge of a sentence executed upon a relation of the latter, by virtue of the office which Maxwell held of warden of the marshes. The late

celebrated James, Currie, M.D. was born here, in 1756.

KIRKPATRICK, IRONGRAY, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, S.

P. T. Dumfries (72) 5 m. NW b W.

Pop. 880.

A parish, nine miles in length, and three in breadth, lying along the southern bank of the river Nith, and intersected by the Cluden, to the north-west of whose serpentine stream is the mountain, termed the Bishop's Forest, rising to a considerable height, skirted with wood, and cultivated to its very summit. Close to a picturesque cascade of the river Cairn is the Routing Bridge, of one arch, so named from the noise of the waterfall above it. The living is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; patrons, Messrs. Ferguson and Oswald, alternately. The church is a venerable structure.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Moffatt (49 $\frac{1}{2}$) $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. Pop. 912.

A parish of a triangular form, eight miles across, and bounded on the north-east by the river Annan. The surface is much interspersed with mosses and mires, and in no degree enclosed; and the Queensbury Mountain raises its lofty head 3000 feet above the level of the sea, at the western angle of the parish. The living is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Earl of Hopetoun, as curator for the Marquis of Annandale. Here are numerous vestiges of antiquity, viz., distinct traces of a Roman road and camp, many cairns, and circular forts, also the ruins of several ancient towers, of which one termed the Park of Achancas, was 150 feet square, twenty high, and the walls fifteen feet thick.

KIRK SANDAL, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Doncaster (162) 4 m. NE b N. Pop. 192.

A parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of the West Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 9l. 0s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald, in the chancel of which is a monument to the memory of John Rokeby, archbishop of Dublin, who ordered his bowels to be buried at Dublin, his heart at Halifax, and his body at this his native place. In 1626 the Rev. Robert Wood founded a grammar-school here.

KIRKSTALL, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Leeds (189) 3 m. WNW.

Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of St. Peter, Leeds, and in the liberty of Leeds. This place is celebrated for the ruins of Kirkstall Abbey, which was founded by Henry de Lacy, in the reign of King Stephen, 1147, for monks of the Cistercian order. A part of the cloisters, the dormitory, the refectory, and the chapter-house, are all that remain of this

monastery, which was beautifully situated in a fertile vale, on the banks of the Aire, and surrounded by pleasant hills and woods.

KIRKSTEAD, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (136) 7½ m. SW b S.
Pop. 132.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey; living, an extra-episcopal donative. Here is a small part of the remains of a Cistercian abbey, which was founded in 1139. This place gave birth to the celebrated monk, Hugh Kirkstead. About two miles from Kirkstead stands a single octangular brick building, of a considerable height, with a winding staircase; it is supposed to have been a watch-tower to Tattershall Castle, from which it is distant only four miles, and owing to the perfectly level country between, is distinctly seen from that important fortress.

KIRKTHORPE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Wakefield (182) 2 m. E b N.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Warmfield and lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg.

KIRKTOMIE, shire of Sutherland, S.

P. T. Far (250½) 3 m. E b N. Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Far, situated on the coast of the North Sea, near a lofty promontory, whence it has its name.

KIRKTON, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Ollerton (137) 3 m. NE b E. Pop. 200.

A parish in South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron, the Duke of Newcastle.

KIRKTOWN, shire of Ross, S.

P. T. Fortrose (166) 2 m. SW b S.
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Avoch, at which there is a manufacture of coarse linen and Osnaburghs.

KIRKTOWN, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Hawick (47) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 315.

A parish in the district of Hawick, eight miles in length, and about one and a half in breadth, the surface exhibiting ranges of hills, between which run numerous rivulets, and which is well adapted to the pasturage of sheep. It is noted for the purity of its air and the frugality of its inhabitants, who have no village, but reside in small cottages of turf and stone around each farmhouse. The great road from Newcastle to Edinburgh, through Selkirk, intersects the parish. The living is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Crown. The church is old and incommodious.

KIRKURD, shire of Peebles, S.

P. T. Linton (16½) 5½ m. S b W. Pop. 332.

A parish, containing 6620 English acres, of which 600 only are enclosed, but the surface is beautifully varied, and the air remark-

ably pure. On the summit of Halls' Cleugh, which is elevated 2100 feet above the sea, is a cairn, termed The Pyked Stone, marking the bounds of this parish, and those of Broughton and Stobs. The high roads from Edinburgh to Moffat, and from Glasgow to Peebles, pass here. Near Kirkurd House, the elegant seat of the late Earl of Hyndford, is a copious spring, similar to the sulphureous water of Harrogate. The living is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, Sir T. G. Carmichael, Bart. The church was rebuilt in 1766; it stands half a mile to the westward of the ancient site, but the old cemetery is still used for purposes of interment. In the park are two mounds, each encircled by a dike, east of which a circular fort surmounts an eminence; and westward are vestiges of a fortification, called The Chesters. The remains of a Druidical temple also are visible, and various other antiquities have been discovered in the neighbourhood.

KIRKWALL, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Edinburgh 327 m. N. Pop. 2212. Fair, ten days in Aug. Memb. of Pt. 1, with Dingwall, &c.

A royal burgh, seaport, and post-town, (the capital of the Orkneys, and anciently a bishop's see) in the parish of St. Ola, island of Pomona or Mainland. It is situated on the north side of an isthmus, washed on the opposite side by an inlet of the sea, nearly at the bottom of a deep bay of the same name, to which cruisers and vessels fishing on the coast usually resort, as do voyagers to the eastward and westward, either from stress of weather or for supplies. Previously to 1807, this roadstead was much exposed to north-easterly winds; but an inner harbour having been formed by the recent construction of piers upon the natural bar, mariners are now afforded the requisite security, with accommodation for loading, unloading, or repairing their vessels. The old town, which is intersected by a rivulet, and joined to the new town by a stone bridge of one arch, bends with the bay, and bears marks of high antiquity, the streets being narrow and crooked, with the gable-ends of the houses fronting the way, their roofs lofty and steep, and the doors and windows extremely small and irregular; while the new town, which stretches considerably to the southward, forms one handsome street, nearly a mile long, with a neat garden attached to every house. Many superior buildings also have been erected near the ancient cathedral, which is still entire, and used as the parish church. This noble cruciform edifice was founded before the middle of the twelfth century, by Ronald, Count of Orkney, in honour of his uncle, St. Magnus; and though built, or rather added to, at different periods since, the simple grandeur and regularity of the whole is most striking; its dimensions are, in length 236 feet, in

breadth fifty-six, and each transept thirty feet long by thirty-three. The roof is supported on each side by fourteen pillars of beautiful proportions, besides four others, at the intersection, of equal elegance, though of greater magnitude, that once served to uphold a stately spire, but which has been struck down by lightning, and the present low steeple erected in its place. The east window excels every other, both in size and symmetry; that at the west end, however, is constructed in a similar style, but smaller, and the south transept exhibits a very fine rose window, which has been lately renovated. The gates are curiously decorated in Mosaic. On the west side of the principal street, and fronting the cathedral, are the ruins of the King's Castle, so named from its having been the residence of the royal governors; the massive walls still remaining indicate its former prodigious strength. In a line with the cathedral eastward are the ruins of the bishop's palace; it was a triangular building, with a tower at each corner, and exhibits ancient architecture in a variety of styles. The town-house is a commodious structure, supported on pillars, with a piazza in front; it contains the courts of justice, a gaol, an assembly-room, and a freemasons' lodge. A little to the westward are the public schools, in which are taught English, Greek, Latin, and the mathematics. There are also a custom-house and a storehouse, into which are collected all the rents that are paid in kind of the bishopric and the earldom. Near the south-east side of the harbour, and opposite, are traces of forts thrown up by Cromwell for its protection, but it is now defended by a modern fortification, surrounded by a ditch and rampart, mounted with heavy ordnance. Kirkwall, a corruption, according to Torfæus, of Kirkiovg, or The Kirk on the Bay, was a place of no small importance in very early times, but of its ancient constitution and privileges we have no record; however, it appears the latter were all confirmed by charter of James III., who erected it into a royal burgh, under which it is governed by a provost, four magistrates, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors; and, jointly with Dingwall, Dornock, Tain, and Wick, sends one member to Parliament. The courts of the sheriff, admiralty, commissary, and justices of the peace, occasionally sit here; as do the three presbyteries and synod of Orkney, for the regulation of ecclesiastical matters. The more opulent inhabitants of the distant isles usually congregate together for the greater part of the year at Kirkwall, for the enjoyment of society and the better education of their children; and during the winter, dancing and card assemblies are held weekly. In dress, politeness, and hospitality, the higher classes are nowhere excelled. A considerable trade is carried on by vessels not exceeding 160 tons, belonging to the port, in the exportation of corn, kelp, beef, pork, hides, calf

and rabbit skins, tallow, butter, oil, salt fish, lobsters, and feathers, the produce of the Orkneys; as well as in linen-yarn and cloth, cotton, straw-plat, &c., the manufacture of which articles are carried on to some extent. The imports consist of coal, wood, flax, colonial produce, and other leading articles necessary for the consumption of the islands. When the state of the Pentland Firth will admit, two mails arrive and depart every week. The bay of Inganess to the eastward is preferred by experienced seamen to Kirkwall road, and the bay of Scalpa to the southward is the usual landing-place from Caithness. On the high road to Holm is Blakeley's Well, a powerful chalybeate in complaints of the stomach. At an equal distance from Kirkwall, Frith Bay, and Scalpa Bay, is an extensive moss, which supplies the town with fuel, and in which coins of Canute the Great, and some pieces of silver, formed like *fibulæ*, have been found enclosed in two horns. The neighbourhood is diversified with those ancient structures, termed Burghs-Castles or Picts Houses, some of which are very large; they are of a circular form, and occupy pleasant sites on the shore, in sight of each other. Kirkwall gives the title of Viscountess to Mary O'Bryen, Countess of Orkney and Baroness of Deghmunt. The living of St. Ola, consisting of two charges, is in the presbytery of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney; patrons, the Magistrates, Town Council, and Inhabitants. Before the cathedral of St. Magnus was used as the parish church, the ordinary place of worship stood on the margin of the bay of Kirkwall, around the site of which the houses bear, to this day, evidence of great antiquity.

KIRK WHELPINGTON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 15 m. W.
Pop. of Pa. 793. Of To. 277.

A parish and township in the north-east division of Tindale ward; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. at 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron, the Bishop of Durham.

KIRMAND-IN-THE-MIRE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market-Raisen (148) 6 m. NE b E.
Pop. 71.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Wraggøe, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 35*l.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron (1829) Edmund Turnor, Esq.

KIRMINGTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Castor (162) 8 m. N. Pop. 243.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. at 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron (1829) Lord Yarborough.

KIRRIEMUIR, or **KILLAMUIR**, shire of Forfar, S.

Edinburgh 66 m. N. Pop. 5056. M. D. weekly. Fairs, July and Oct.

A burgh of barony, market-town, and parish; the former pleasantly situated at the foot of the braes of Angus, on the northern edge of a romantic glen, watered by the river Gaire, and commanding a noble prospect of the beautiful vale of Strathmore. It is a place of considerable antiquity, consisting of several handsome streets, terminating in a square in the centre, and contains an elegant national church, rebuilt in 1787, with a spire and clock; a handsome episcopal chapel, surmounted by a fine spire; a town-hall, lately rebuilt, and several other modern buildings. It is governed by a baron baillie, under Lord Douglas, but the date of its charter is unknown. Osnaburgh sheeting and other linens are manufactured here to a very great extent, three or four millions of yards having been stamped within the space of a year. From thirty to forty years ago, a weaver of this town, named David Sands, wove three shirts, without seam, in every respect perfect; also a peculiar kind of cloth for stays, saving the maker all labour, except putting in the whalebone; like many other ingenious artisans, however, he died unknown, and neglected by all but those within the circle of his scanty acquaintance. Few country markets are more abundantly supplied than this. The parish is eight miles in length by six in breadth, the surface beautifully varied, the soil fertile, and agriculture much encouraged, and promoted by the inexhaustible supplies of shell-marl, found in the Loch of Kinnordy and the meadows of Logic, both of which have been drained. It is watered by the rivers Esk, Carity, Gairie, and Prosen, the latter giving name to the large district termed Glen Prosen. The ancient forest of Platane has been replanted; it formerly belonged to the Earls of Craufurd, the remains of whose mansion, called Lindsay's Hall, are yet visible, as are traces of a Roman road, about a mile west of the town. Near the junction of the Carity with the Esk, is the stately castle of Inver-Carity, built of hewn stone, and in good repair, except the east wing, which was demolished in 1445, by the Lindsays, in a feud with the Ogilvies, then its proprietors. The living is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, Lord Douglas. Besides the parish church, there is a chapel at Glen Prosen, in which divine worship is occasionally performed, and vestiges of three others are to be seen in different directions. The parish contains several schools, one of which has an endowment of 165*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, left by a Mr. Hendry, for teaching twelve boys.

KIRSTEAD, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Bungay (106) 6½ m. NNW. Pop. 230.

A parish in the hundred of Loddon; living, a rectory, with that of Langhale, in the

archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, Caius College, Cambridge.

KIRTLING, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Newmarket (61) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 627.

A parish in the hundred of Cheveley; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Marquis of Bute.

KIRTLINGTON, co. Oxford.

P. T. Woodstock (62) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 697.

A parish in the hundred of Ploughley; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, St. John's College, Oxford.

KIRTON, co. Lincoln.

Pop. 13,501.

A wapentake in the parts of Holl, situated in the south-eastern part of the county, bounded by the Fossdike Wash, containing fourteen parishes.

KIRTON, or **KIRKTOWN**, co. Lincoln.

London 112 m. N. Pop. 1803. M. D. Sat. Fairs, July 18, and Dec. 11, for all sorts of cattle and merchandise goods.

A market-town and parish in the wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, pleasantly situated on an eminence, and contains some good buildings, among which are the bride-well and duchy court-house; the market-place is large, and contributes greatly to its support. The living is a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Brothertoft, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; patron, the Mercers' Company. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a spacious and handsome edifice. Here is a well-endowed free grammar-school. The principal courts of sessions for the parts of Lindsey are holden here.

KIRTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Granford Bridge (156) 7 m. SW. Pop. 1490.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, the Subdean of Lincoln.

KIRTON, or **KIRKTON**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Ipswich (69) 8 m. SE b E. Pop. 578.]

A parish in the hundred of Colneis; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KISK, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

A sand-bank off the coast of the barony of Half-Rathdown, situated outside the Bay of Dublin. The south end is the shoalest,

and bears east-south-east half east from the high land of Dalkey; South-east from the light on the point of the Mole; South-south-east from the Bailey Light; East-north-east from the great Sugar-loaf hill, and south-west from the Island of Lambay. There is a floating-light ship on the north end of the bank, having three lanterns, one at each mast-head.

KISHCARRIGAN, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Shannon (98) 9 m. NE.
Pop. 170.

A village in the parish of Killtubriet and barony of Leitrim.

KISLINGBURY, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 4½ m. W b S.
Pop. 643.

A parish in the hundred of Nobottle Grove; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Lnke; patroness (1829) Miss Jephcott.

KITTESFORD, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wellington (142) 4 m. W b N.
Pop. 175.

A parish in the hundred of Milverton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) the Rev. T. Sweet Escott.

KNAITH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Gainsborough (149) 4 m. S b E.
Pop. 198.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Well, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 25*l.* This place is rendered famous from having given birth to Thomas Sutton, Esq., the munificent founder of the Charterhouse, who was born here in 1532, and died at Hackney in 1611.

KNAPDALE, NORTH, shire of Argyll.

P. T. Tarbert (140) 9 m. NW. Pop. 2654.

A parish in the district of Islay, twelve miles in length by three in breadth, bounded on the east by Loch Fine, on the west by Jura Sound, and deeply indented by the arm of the sea, termed Loch Swin. The surface, which is mountainous, is intersected by the Crinan Canal, and the soil is well adapted both for pasturage and tillage. The fisheries on the coast are valuable and prosecuted with much success. The living is in the presbytery of Inverary and synod of Argyll; patron, the Crown.

KNAPDALE, SOUTH, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Tarbert (140) 13 m. NW. Pop. 1913.

A parish in the district of Argyll, twenty miles in length by sixteen in breadth, having the Atlantic Ocean on the west and Loch Fine on the east. The surface is mountainous and produces little else than potatoes and pasturage for cattle and sheep. Near Inverneil is a lead-mine and several mineral springs. The coast abounds with fish which

constitute the chief diet of the natives, who speak only the Gaelic language. The living is in the presbytery of Inverary and synod of Argyll; patron, the Crown. The church is a neat structure, and there is a chapel dependent on it at Kildusclan, near Loch Gilp; vestiges of another chapel appear at Kilmory-Knap, on the north side of which is an obelisk of one stone twelve feet high, curiously cut and inscribed, one side representing the Crucifixion, and the other a stag hunt. Here are three schools established by the Christian Knowledge Society.

KNAPP, co. Somerset.

P. T. Taunton (141) 6 m. E b N.
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish and hundred of North Curry.

KNAPTOFT, co. Leicester.

P. T. Lutterworth (89) 7 m. NE b E.
Pop. 864.

A parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton; living, a rectory with the curacies of Mowsley and Shearsby, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 32*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The church is in ruins; patron (1829) the Duke of Rutland. Here are traces of an ancient encampment, and also some remains of an old mansion, at one angle of which was a circular embattled tower.

KNAPTOFT IN WALTON, co. Leicester.

P. T. Lutterworth (89) 6 m. NE b E.
Pop. 231.

A hamlet in the parish of Knaptoft and hundred of Guthlaxton.

KNAPTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. North Walsham (123) 3 m. NE b N.
Pop. 312.

A parish in the hundred of North Erpingham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patrons (1829) Lord Suffield and Master of Peter House, alternately.

KNAPTON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 3 m. W. Pop. 137.

A township, partly in the parish of Acomb, and partly in that of St. Trinity, in York, and in the upper division of the Ainstey of the city of York.

KNAPTON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 6 m. NE b E.
Pop. 206.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Wintringham and wapentake of Buckrose; living, a curacy with that of Wintringham, in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; certified value 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 45*l.* 10*s.*; patron (1829) John Tindale, Esq.

KNAPWELL, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Caxton (49) 3½ m. NE b E. Pop. 136.

A parish in the hundred of Papworth; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*;

ann. val. P. R. 119*l*. 2*s*. 3*d*.; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Rev. F. Gunniss.

KNARESBOROUGH, W. R. co. York.

London 202 m. NNW. Pop. of Pa. 9163. Of To. 5283. M. D. Wed. Fairs, Wed. and Thurs. after Jan. 13, for sheep; Wed. after March 12; next day sheep; May 6 and 7, sheep; ditto after Aug. 12; Tues. and Wed. after Oct. 10; and Wed. after Nov. 22, statute; Wed. and Thurs. after Dec. 10; and every Wed. fortnight, cattle-market. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough, market-town, parish, and township, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, situated on the side of a lill, on the north-east bank of the river Nidd, commanding extremely beautiful prospects. The town is large and handsome, with two bridges over the Nidd; and the houses, many of which have been constructed with the stones of the ruined castle, are well built; the market-place is very spacious. Knaresborough has sent two members to Parliament ever since the first year of Queen Mary, 1553; the right of election was originally vested in the owners of about eighty-four burgage houses, which were all, except four, purchased by the Earl of Burlington, whose descendant, the Duke of Devonshire, returns the members; the borough is governed by a bailiff, who is also the returning officer. The manufacture of linens, which has been long established, is very considerable, and some branches of the cotton trade have been lately introduced. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 9*l*. 9*s*. 4½*d*.; patron (1829) the Earl of Rosslyn. The church, which is ded. to St. John the Baptist, appears to have been erected at different periods, but presents nothing remarkable; it contains several elegant monuments. The Rev. Robert Chaloner endowed a freeschool here, in 1616. Situated on a craggy rock, are the remains of an ancient castle, said to have been built by Serlo de Burgh, soon after the Conquest; it was a strong place of defence till the time of the civil wars, when it was dismantled by order of Parliament. A part of the keep, with a few dilapidated arches and semicircular buttresses, are all that now remain of this once formidable fortress. Near the centre of these ruins is the court-house, and also a prison for the liberty of the forest of Knaresborough; a chamber is still shown, in which the unfortunate Richard II. was confined after his deposition. About half a mile down the river are the ruins of a priory, which was founded by Richard Plantagenet, brother of Henry III., for friars of the order of the Holy Trinity. Near the lower bridge are some entire dwellings, excavated out of the cliffs, which have been inhabited from time immemorial. One of these was produced by the industry of a poor weaver and his son, who employed, during sixteen years, all the time they could spare from their ne-

cessary avocations to accomplish it. At a short distance from this monument of perseverance is St. Robert's chapel, elegantly cut out of the solid rock, above which is a hermitage. St. Robert, the reputed founder of this curious chapel, was an Anchorite of the thirteenth century, and son of a mayor of York; he by the austerity of his life, attracted the admiration of the populace, among whom he is said to have performed many miracles. About a mile further down the river is St. Robert's Cave, another excavation in the rock, which is supposed to have been the same holy man's usual residence. This gloomy cave is awfully memorable, on account of a horrid murder committed there in 1745, by Eugene Aram, a schoolmaster of extraordinary abilities and learning, which, by a train of singular circumstances was discovered, after a lapse of nearly fifteen years, and the murderer brought to justice. On the opposite bank of the river to the castle, is the famous dropping, or petrifying well, which remarkable spring rises in the declivity of a hill, spreads itself over the surface of a spongy rock, which projects over its base about fifteen feet, whence it trickles down in about thirty apertures, with a sort of musical tinkling; it is saturated with a sparry matter, which incrusts in a short time every thing it falls upon. Near this place was born, in 1488, the celebrated Mother Shipton. Here also was born, John Metcalf, a most extraordinary person, who had the misfortune to lose his sight when only four years old, notwithstanding which he became a musician, a guide over the forest, a common carrier, a builder of bridges and houses, a contractor for making roads, and a skilful player at whist; he died in 1810, at the advanced age of ninety-three. Knaresborough Forest extends nearly twenty-miles west from the town, and in some parts is eight miles in breadth; about the year 1772 it was enclosed, which produced a great increase of produce to the country.

KNARESDALE, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 20 m. W b S. Pop. 564. A parish in the west division of Tindale ward; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 4*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*.; ann. val. P. R. 70*l*.; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

KNARESTOWN, or KNAVENSTOWN, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kildare (32) 3 m. NW.
Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Ophaly; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin, being the corps of the treasurership of Kildare cathedral. Neither church, glebe, nor parsonage belonging to this benefice. Amount of commutation for tithes, 12*l*. 12*s*.

KNAYTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Thirsk (217) 4 m. N. Pop. 377.

A township in the wapentake of Allertonshire.

KNEBWORTH, co. Hertford.

P. T. Welwyn (25) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop. 266.

A parish in the hundred of Broadwater; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 13l. 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; patron (1829) R. Whytton, Esq. The church, which is ded. to St. Mary, is a small edifice, consisting of a body and chancel, with a tower at the west, and a chapel or burial-place, which contains several handsome monuments, brasses, and other memorials. The manor-house is a spacious quadrangular range of brick building, having a square castellated pile, in the centre of the principal front, of an earlier period than the other parts of the structure.

KNEDLINGTON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 1 m. WSW. Pop. 118.

A township in the parish of Howden and wapentake of Howdenshire. Here is an ancient hall, built in the reign of Elizabeth, in which Dr. Terriek, bishop of London, was born.

KNEESAL, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Ollerton (137) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 602.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10l.; ann. val. P. R. 60l.; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron, Southwell College.

KNEESWORTH, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Royston (37) 3 m. NW. Pop. 137.

A hamlet in the parish of Basingbourn and hundred of Armingford.

KNELSTON, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Swansea (206) 10 m. SW. Pop. 99.

A parish in the hundred of Swansea; living, a vicarage not in charge. The chapter of St. David's, the patrons, and impropriators pay a stipend to the vicar of Llan-dewi, for performing the occasional duties of this small parish, in which there is neither church nor parsonage.

KNETTISHALL, co. Suffolk.

P. T. East Harling (89) 6 m. SW b W. Pop. 70.

A parish in the hundred of Blackbourn; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6l. 7s. 11d.; ann. val. P. R. 129l. 0s. 8d.; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Thomas Thornhill, Esq.

KNEVETON, or **KNEETON**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Newark (124) $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW b W. Pop. 104.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Bingham; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4l. 9s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ann. val. P. R. 40l.; church ded. to St. Peter.

KNIGH, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Neneigh (95) 3 m. N. Pop. 1407.

A parish in the barony of Lower Ormond; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the parish of Nenagh, and valued, by commutation for tithes, at 286l. 3s. 1d.

KNIGHTLEY, co. Stafford.

P. T. Eccleshall (148) 4 m. S b W. Pop. 322.

A township in the parish of Gnosall and west division of the hundred of Cuttlestone.

KNIGHTLOW, co. Warwick.

Pop. 40,194.

A hundred comprising the eastern side of the county, through which winds the river Avon in all directions; it contains sixty-seven parishes, including the towns of Rugby and Southam.

KNIGHTON, or **TREF-Y-CLAWDD**, co. Radnor, S. W.

London 165 m. NW. Presteign, 7 m. S. Pop. 1191. Fairs, May 17; June 21; Aug. 18; Oct. 1; Wed. before Nov. 12.; and Thurs. before Dec. 25. M. D. Thurs.

A market-town in the parish and hundred of Knighton, situated upon an agreeable hill, sloping towards the margin of the river Teme. It consists of two principal avenues, intersecting each other at right angles, and the gentle acclivity of the streets gives a picturesque appearance, affords a grateful view of the enclosing valley, and is attended with cleanliness. This is also a contributory borough with New Radnor, in returning one member to Parliament, and it is governed by a bailiff appointed at the court leet, which is held under a lease from the Crown, by the Earl of Oxford, who is steward of the cantref of Maelienydd. The burgesses receive the tolls of the market. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury, of the certified value of 10l. per annum; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Trustees of the hospital of Clun, in Shropshire, which was founded and endowed in the reign of James I., by an earl of Northampton. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here once a-month. A small freeschool in this town is endowed, by a Mr. Barnsley, with 1l. per annum; and here are six almshouses for the accommodation of the poor. The famous boundary, called Offa's Dyke, enters the parish on the north, and running due south for two miles, may be traced through the parishes of Norton, Whitton, Discoed, and Old Radnor, in this county, after which it passes into Hereford. Not far from this is shown a British post, said to have been an encampment of Caractacus. There are here also two ancient barrows; but the ruins of the castle are totally effaced. Knighton is confounded with Kington, by some of the most respectable topographical authorities.

KNIGHTON, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 2 m. SSE. Pop. 383.

A hamlet and chapelry of St. Margaret and hundred of Guthlaxton; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage with St. Margaret Leicester rectory.

KNIGHTON, co. Southampton.

P. T. Newport (89) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE b E.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Arreton, partly in that of Brading and partly in that of New Church and hundred of East Medina liberty, in the Isle of Wight.

KNIGHTON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Drayton-in-Males (153) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE b N.
Pop. 148.

A township in the parish of Mucklestone and north division of the hundred of Pirehill.

KNIGHTON-UPON-TEAME, co. Worcester.

P. T. Tenbury (130) 3 m. ENE.
Pop. with Newnham, 526.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Lindridge, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; church ded. to St. Michael; patronage with Lindridge vicarage.

KNIGHTON WEST, co. Dorset.

P. T. Dorchester (119) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. Pop. 229.

A parish in the hundred of Colliford Tree, Dorchester division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) D. Urquhart, Esq.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, co. Middlesex.

London adjacent. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet, partly in the parishes of Chelsea and St. Margaret Westminster, and partly in that of Kensington, besides a small part which extends into the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the hundred of Ossulston. This suburban village extends from Hyde Park Corner to Kensington Gore, and consists of a street of irregular buildings forming the grand ingress to the metropolis from the great western road. Here is a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which anciently belonged to an hospital or lazaret-house, under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; and in 1629 it was by licence of the Bishop of London appropriated to the use of the inhabitants of the hamlet. In 1699 it was rebuilt at the expense of Nicholas Birkhead, citizen of London; and in 1789 it was repaired, and the front, which is of brick, was re-edified. Near the chapel is a charity-school for boys and girls, supported by voluntary contributions. At Knightsbridge is an extensive ale-brewery, and there are two floor-cloth manufactories, one of which, established in 1754, is said to be the oldest in existence. At Hyde Park Corner is the grand entrance into Hyde Park, through a gateway, with a rich display of architectural

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and sculptural ornament. On the opposite or southern side of the street is a fine triumphal arch, leading into the gardens of Piccadilly or Buckingham Palace. Near this arch is St. George's Hospital, which has been recently rebuilt, with a handsome front facing the east. On the north side of the street are extensive barracks for the life-guards, communicating with Hyde Park; and on the opposite side, nearer Hyde Park Corner, are barracks for the foot-guards.

KNIGHT-THORPE, or **BOTHE-THORPE**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 12 m. NNW. Pop. 52.

A hamlet in the parish of Loughborough and hundred of West Goscote.

KNIGHTWICK, co. Worcester.

P. T. Bromyard (125) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. Pop. 170.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, pleasantly situated on an eminence near the border of Herefordshire; living, a rectory with the curacy of Doddenham in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

KNILL, co. Hereford.

P. T. Kington (155) 3 m. NNW. Pop. 79.

A parish in the hundred of Wigmore; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 65*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael.

KNIFE, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Orton (276) 10 m. NW.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Bampton, West ward.

KNIPTON, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE b N.
Pop. 310.

A parish in the hundred of Framland; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 12*s.* 3*½d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Duke of Rutland.

KNITSLEY, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 10 m. NW.
Pop. with Conside Township.

A township in the parish of Lanchester, west division of Chester ward.

KNIVETON, co. Derby.

P. T. Ashborne (139) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. Pop. 394.

A parish in the wapentake of Wirksworth; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bakewell, and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; certified value 10*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patronage with Bakewell vicarage.

KNOCK, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Appleby (270) 5 m. N.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Marton, East ward.

KNOCK, or **KNOUGH**, co. Meath, Ulster, I.

P. T. Nobber (42) 4 m. SE. Pop. 411.
2 K

A parish in the barony of Morgallion; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Drakestown; patrons, the King and the Bishop, alternately. Area of parish, 727 acres of land. Donchad Kua Kervail, prince of this country, and Ædan Coellhaidhe, bishop of Clogher, founded a monastery here for regular canons, under the rule of St. Augustin, in the year 1148, which he dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

KNOCK, or **KNOCKBRED**A, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Belfast (102) 3 m. SSE. Pop. 7985.

A parish in the barony of Castlereagh, situated upon the Lagan river; living, a rectory in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the rectory of Breda. Here is a very beautiful church, erected at the sole expense of the Dowager Viscountess Middleton, after a design by Mr. Castell. It stands upon an eminence, commanding a view of the town and bay of Carrickfergus, and is ornamented with a graceful spire. The parsonage stands upon a glebe of nineteen acres; patron, Lord Dungannon. Area of the united parishes of Knock and Breda, 7774 acres of land.

KNOCKADERRY, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Rathheale (137) m. Pop. of Pa. 3328. Of Vil. 191. Fairs, Ascension-day; Sept. 9; Oct. 20; and Dec. 19.

A village in the parish of Knockaderry and barony of Upper Connello; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, 231*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

KNOCKANDO, shire of Elgin, S.

P. T. Grantown (135) 14 m. NE. Pop. 1414.

A parish in union with the ancient parish of Elchies. It is ten miles in length, two in breadth, and bound on the south by the river Spey. The surface is mostly unenclosed, and the soil mossy and sandy, consequently unproductive. The living is in the presbytery of Aberlour and synod of Moray; patron, the Earl of Seafield. The church was erected in 1757.

KNOCKANE, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Milltown (196) 8 m. SSW. Pop. 5337.

A parish in the barony of Dunkerron; living, a rectory in the dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church, but no residence or glebe; amount of commutation for tithes, 260*l.*

KNOCKANURE, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Listowell (169) 5½ m. E b N. Pop. 1483.

A parish in the barony of Iraghticonnor; living, a vicarage in the dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel. It is one of ten parishes which constitute the union of Listowell or of Aghavallin; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 78*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, of which the impropriator re-

ceives 52*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; patron, Thomas Stoughton, Esq.

KNOCKAVILLY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bandon (186) 6½ m. NNE. Pop. 3590.

A parish, partly in the barony of Kinnalea, and partly in that of East Muskerry; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.*; but, by commutation for tithes, 500*l.* per annum. It possesses a church and parsonage, with a glebe of nineteen acres, and is united to the parish of Brinny.

KNOCKAVILLY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Inishannon (182) m. Pop. not returned.

A village in the barony of Kinalmeaky.

KNOCKBAIN, shire of Ross, S.

P. T. Inverness (155½) 3½ m. N. Pop. 1973.

A parish, formed by the union of the ancient parishes of Kilmuir, Wester, and Suddy, in 1750, and so named from the church having been erected on the bleak muir of Knockbain. It is seven miles in length, six in breadth, and divided into two districts by an arm of the Moray Firth, or Bay of Munloch. The soil is in some parts tolerably fertile, and there are several extensive plantations of forest-trees. The living is in the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross; patron, the Crown. Here are a Society school and a Sunday-school, the latter established and supported by Charles Grant, Esq.

KNOCKBRIDE, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Baillieborough (54) 7 m. N. Pop. 8445.

A parish in the barony of Clonchee; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, glebe-house, and a glebe of 191 acres; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 350*l.* per annum. Here is a poor-school of thirty boys and fifteen girls, patronised by the rector.

KNOCKCOMMON, or **KNOCKMOON**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Slane (38) 3½ m. S. Pop. 776.

A parish in the barony of Lower Duleek; living, a curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, and one of the benefices which constitute the union of Duleek; patrons, the representatives of the Marquis of Drogheda.

KNOCKDRUMCALLY, or **KNOCKDRUMCALRY**, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballyhaunis (123) 8 m. W b N. Pop. 2204.

A parish in the barony of Costello, but having a small portion in the barony of Clanmorris; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, and one of the parishes constituting the union of Killtullagh.

KNOCKEROGHERY, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Roscommon (95) m. Pop. 180. Fairs, Aug. 21, and Oct. 25 and 26.

A village in the parish of Killenvoy and barony of Athlone.

KNOCKGRAFFON, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Cashel (100) 5 m. S. Pop. 2664.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, a rectory entire in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* Here are a church, parsonage, and glebe of sixty-four acres. It is united to the rectory of Joggstown; and produces, by commutation for tithes, an annual income of 710*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.*

KNOCKIN, co. Salop.

P. T. Oswestry (171) 6 m. SSE. Pop. 225.

A parish in the hundred of Oswestry; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Bradford. Here was formerly a castle, scarcely a vestige of which is now remaining.

KNOCKLONG, or **LONG**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Bruff (133) m. E. Pop. 2442.

A parish in the barony of Coshlea; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Aney; patron, Lord Kenmare. Area of parish, 3562 acres of land.

KNOCKMAHON, or **BONMAHON**, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

A river of the barony of Middlethird, on the banks of which tracts of land have been leased by the Bishop of Waterford and Lord Ormond, to the different mining companies. The produce is copper.

KNOCKMARK, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunshaughlin (18) 3 m. W b N. Pop. 696.

A parish in the barony of Deece, lower; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 9*s.* 6¼*d.*, and united to the parishes of Colmolyn and Killtale; patron, the King. Here are a church and glebe-house. Area of parish, 278 acres of land.

KNOCKMOURNE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Tallow (141) 7½ m. NW. Pop. 1907.

A village and parish in the barony of Kinataloon, situated upon the river Bride; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 10*s.*, and possessing a church with a glebe of four acres. It is united to the vicarage of Ballynoe.

KNOCKMOY, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Tuam (126) 9 m. SE. Pop. with Killeneran.

A parish in the barony of Tyaquin; living, a rectory and vicarage united to the rectory and vicarage of Killeleran, producing, by commutation for tithes, 203*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.* A monastery was founded here in the year 1180, by Cathal O'Connor, monarch of Ireland, in commemoration of a victory obtained there by him, over Almericus de St. Lawrence. The abbey was styled "Monas-

terium de colle victoriæ," and the name Knockmoy signifies the Hill of the Plain. The ruins still to be seen here are considerable, and the tomb of O'Connor is extremely curious. It is adorned with fresco paintings, one of which represents six kings, three dead and three living; the centre one of the latter is Roderick O'Connor, who was monarch of Ireland at the period of the English introduction, supported by two vassal kings, one his grand falconer, the other his grand marshal; underneath is seated a Brehon, holding a roll of his laws, and is supposed to have just pronounced sentence of death upon the son of M'Morough for his father's perfidy in calling over the English; the young prince is tied to a tree, and two archers appear as having just discharged their arrows, with which the body of the youth is transfixed.

KNOCKMUILAN, co. Kilkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Thomastown (75) 8½ m. SW. Pop. with Pa. Fair, Aug. 5.

A village in the parish and barony of Knocktopher.

KNOCKNAGAU, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Limerick (119) 5 m. SW. Pop. 1090.

A parish, partly in the barony of Pubblebrien, and partly in the liberties of the city of Limerick; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; the rectory being part of the corps of the precentorship, and the vicarage part of the prebend of Killpeacon; value of the vicarage, by commutation for tithes, 231*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.* Neither church, parsonage, nor glebe in this parish.

KNOCKNINNY, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

Pop. 8973.

One of the eight baronies into which the county is divided. It covers an area of twenty-eight square miles, includes three parishes, but no town or village of any consequence.

KNOCKSHINAN, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Perth (39) 9 m. Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Kinclaven.

KNOCKTEMPLE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Charleville (144) 13 m. SW. Pop. 1982.

A parish in the barony of Duhallow; living, a rectory in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the perpetual curacy of Killbolane.

KNOCKTOPHER, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

Dublin 80 m. SW. Pop. of Ba. 12,789. Of Pa. 1145. Of To. 477.]

A town in the parish and barony of Knocktopher. Previously to the legislative union it was a borough, every inhabitant enjoying the privilege of voting for the representative; living, a rectory and vicarage united to seven others, namely, Killneddy, Aghavillar, Killtorkin, Dernahensy, Killkeril, Killhealy, and Donamaggan, in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin. It

possesses a new church and glebe-house, with a glebe of sixty-four acres. Mr. Hamilton supports a school in the parish of twelve girls, and there is a Lancasterian school in the town consisting of sixty boys and fifteen girls. In the year 1536, James, the second Earl of Ormond, founded a priory here for Carmelites, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary.

KNODISHALL, or KNOTTISHALL, co. Suffolk.

↳ P. T. Saxmundham (89) 3 m. E b S.
Pop. 316.

A parish in the hundred of Blything; living, a dis. rectory with that of Buxlow, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 11*l.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) John Vernon, Esq.

KNOLTON, or KNOWLTON, co. Kent.

P. T. Wingham (62) 4 m. SE. Pop. 34.

A parish in the hundred of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church ded. to St. Clement; patron (1829) G. W. D. D'Aeth, Esq.

KNOOK, co. Wilts.

P. T. Warminster (96) 4½ m. ESE.
Pop. 268.

A parish in the hundred of Heytesbury; living, a curacy with that of Heytesbury and a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, not in charge; church ded. to St. Margaret; patronage with Heytesbury curacy.

KNOSSINGTON, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 8 m. SSE.
Pop. 193.

A parish in the hundred of Gartree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) James Mapott, Esq.

KNOTTING, co. Bedford.

P. T. Higham Ferrers (65) 4½ m. SE.
Pop. 135.

A parish in the hundred of Stodden; living, a rectory with that of Souldrop in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) the Rev. J. W. Hawksley.

KNOTTINGLEY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Ferry Bridge (177) 1 m. SE. Pop. 3753.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Pontefract and upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Pontefract in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Botolph; patron, the Vicar of Pontefract. This place has been long noted for its trade in lime.

KNOWLE, or KNOLL, co. Warwick.

P. T. Henley in Arden (101) 8 m. N b E.
Pop. 1082.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of

Hampton-in-Arden and Solihull division of the hundred of Hemlingford; living, a curacy and a peculiar in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified val. 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 122*l.*; chapel ded. to St. John the Baptist.

KNOWLE END, co. Stafford.

P. T. Newcastle-under-Lyne (150) 4 m. NW.
Pop. 208.

A township in the parish of Audley and hundred of Pirehill North.

KNOWLTON, co. Dorset.

Pop. 851.

A hundred in the Shaston division on the south-east side of the county, containing three parishes.

KNOWSLEY, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Prescott (198) 3 m. NW. Pop. 1174.

A township in the parish of Huyton and hundred of West Derby. Knowsley Park is the seat of the Earl of Derby; the mansion stands on an elevation, and has evidently been erected at different periods; the most ancient part is of stone, and has two round towers; it contains a very large and valuable collection of paintings, principally by the old masters. The surrounding park, which is extensive and beautiful, commands many fine views, and is well wooded.

KNOWSTONE, co. Devon.

P. T. Bampton (161) 8 m. W b N. Pop. 441.

A parish in the hundred of South Molton; living, a vicarage with that of Molland, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Mrs. Fronde.

KNOYLE, EAST, or BISHOP'S KNOYLE, co. Wilts.

P. T. Hindon (94) 3 m. SW b W. Pop. 954.

A parish in the hundred of Downton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 30*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. This place is remarkable for having given birth to the celebrated architect and mathematician, Sir Christopher Wren, who was born here 20th October, 1632.

KNOYLE, WEST, co. Wilts.

P. T. Mere (101) 3 m. E b N. Pop. 208.

A parish in the hundred of Mere; living, a prebend, with that of Newenton, in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; patronage with North Newenton prebend.

KNUTSFORD, co. Chester.

London 172 m. NW b N. Pop. 2753. M. D. Sat. Fairs, Whit-Tues.; July 10; and Nov. 8; for cattle and drapery.

A considerable market-town and parish in the hundred of Bucklow, situated in a fertile part of the county, on the great road from London to Liverpool. The name, Knut's-ford, is said to be derived from Knut, or Canute, the Dane, having passed

with his army over a river at this place, after he had obtained a victory over the Saxons. The town is divided into Over and Nether, or Higher and Lower Knutsford, by a branch of the river Birkin, which rising about half a mile south of this place, passes under the turnpike-road, and falls into Tatton mere. In Nether Knutsford is the market-place, and also a spacious county prison, near which is a handsome and convenient town-hall or sessions-house, where sessions are held in the months of July and October. Knutsford was formerly included in the parish of Rostherne, but it was made a distinct parish, by act of Parliament, in 1741. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, in the patronage of Peter Legh, Esq. and Ralph Leycester, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome, modern edifice of brick and stone, with a square tower. Here are likewise three places of worship for Dissenters, and two charity-schools. The principal manufactures carried on here are those of sewing thread, worsted, and tanned leather. Races are held annually in July, near the town, much to the emolument of the inhabitants, as they usually draw together a considerable number of persons of rank and fortune. This place is distinguished by a curious custom or ceremony, practised at the marriage of parties belonging to the town or neighbourhood. The friends and acquaintance of the wedded pair strew the streets before their doors with brown sand, upon which they form various fanciful figures with white sand, and over the whole scatter the flowers which happen to be in season.

KNUTSFORD, OVER, or HIGHER, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nether Knutsford (172) 1 m. SE b S.
Pop. of Pa. 3535. Of To. 231.

A parish and township in the east division of the hundred of Bucklow; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 26*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Lord de Tabley.

KOMMERIDGE, co. Dorset.

P. T. Corfe Castle (116) 4½ m. WSW.
Pop. 90.

A parish in the hundred of Hasilor, Blandford division, situated near a ridge of hills, about a mile from the sea; living, a donative. In the vicinity is an alum-mine.

KYLE. See Clonfert Mulloe.

KYLE, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Oulart (76) 1 m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the barony of Ballaghkeen, situated upon the river Awin Banua.

KYLEHAKEN, shire of Inverness, S.

Edinburgh 195 m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Strath, Isle of Skye. It was founded in 1811 by Lord Macdonald, with much ceremony, in presence of most of the gentry of the neigh-

bourhood, and is delightfully situated at the southern entrance of Loch Alsh, in the immediate vicinity of other fishing lochs, which promise at no distant period to render the place of great importance as a fishing station. An excellent line of road has been since made through this district to Kylehaken with Ferry Piers, and thence to Stronie Ferry, forming a more convenient connection between the north-east coast and the Isle of Skye than previously existed.

KYLE RHEA, shire of Inverness, S.

Edinburgh 188½ m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Strath, Isle of Skye, into which it is the usual entrance, by a ferry from the mainland, whence five roads have been constructed through the island.

KYLOE, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Belford (322) 6½ m. NW b N. Pop. 909.

A parochial chapelry in Islandshire; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Holy Island, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; certified value 13*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 96*l.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

KYME, NORTH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 7 m. NE b E. Pop. 233.¹

A township in the parish of South Kyme and wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven.

KYME, SOUTH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 7 m. E b N. :
Pop. of Pa. 799. Of To. 516.

A parish and township, partly in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, and partly in that of Langoe, parts of Kesteven; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 86*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Sir A. Hume, Bart.

KYO, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 7 m. NW b W. Pop. 448.

A township in the parish of Lanchester, and west division of Chester ward.

KYRE, GREAT, or KYRE WYARD, co. Worcester.

P. T. Tenbury (130) 1 m. SE b E. Pop. 162.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. nearly 150*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Mrs. Pytts. Great quantities of wild saffron grow in this neighbourhood.

KYRE, LITTLE, co. Worcester.

P. T. Tenbury (130) 4½ m. SE b S. cp. 121

A township and chapelry in the parish of Stoke Bliss and upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Stoke Bliss, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; patronage with Stoke Bliss rectory.

L.

LACEBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Great Grimsby (165) 3 m. WSW.
Pop. 523.

A parish in the wapentake of Bradley Harverstoe, parts of Lindsey, delightfully situated in a fertile and beautiful country; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) John Fardell, Esq. Here is a school endowed in 1720, by Sarah Stamford, for the instruction of children of the parishes of Lacely, Bradbey, and Barnoldby.

LACERTON, or LAZARTON, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 3 m. NW b N.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Stour Paine and hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division.

LACH DENNIS, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Northwich (173) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 44.

A township in the parish of Great Budworth and hundred of Northwich.

LACHFORD, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Warrington (184) 1½ m. SE. Pop. 1252.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Grappenhall and west division of the hundred of Bucklow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 94*l.*; chapel ded. to St. James; patron, the Rector of Grappenhall.

LACKAGH, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

A river of the barony of Killmacrenan.

LACKAGH, co. Galway, Munster, I.

P. T. Galway (132) m. Pop. 1754.

A parish in the barony of Clare; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and by commutation for tithes, 102*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.* for the rectorial, and the same amount for the vicarial. The rectory, together with that of Killascolie, forms the corps of a prebend; and the vicarage is united with the vicarages of Killascolie and Annaghdown.

LACKAGH, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kildare (32) 3 m. W. Pop. 1695.

A parish in the barony of West Offaly, but having a small portion insulated by the King's County; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; and by commutation for tithes, 258*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.* It is united to the vicarage of Doneny, and possesses a church and glebe-house, with a glebe of fifteen acres. Here are the ruins of a castle and church, the latter surrounded by an ancient cemetery. The castle was built by a female of the noble house of Fitzgerald, and suffered

from the assaults of Cromwell. The family of Fielding, now Earls of Desmond, take the title of Baron from this place.

LACKAGH, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Manor Hamilton (145) 3 m. Sligo 10 m.

A mountain, which attains an elevation of 1315 feet above the level of the sea. Here is an abundance of bituminous coal, in strata 1150 feet above Manor Hamilton.

LACKAN, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Killala (192) 5½ m. NW. Pop. 2535.

A parish in the barony Tirawley, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killala and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 13*s.* 4*d.* The rectory, which enjoys no tithes, constitutes the corps of a prebend. The vicarage is united to the vicarages of Templemurry, Killcummin, Killbreedy, and Dunfeerny. It possesses two churches, one glebe-house, and forty-five acres of glebe.

LACKEEN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Charleville (144) 9 m. SW.
Pop. with Magourney.

A parish in the barony of Orrery; living, a rectory in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, being the corps of a prebend, which does not possess either church or glebe-house.

LACKENBY, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Guisborough (245) 5 m. NW b W.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Kirk Leathan and east division of the liberty of Langbaugh.

LACKFORD, co. Suffolk.

Pop. 11521.

A hundred, forming the north-western angle of the county, bordering upon Cambridgeshire, containing seventeen parishes.

LACKFORD, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 6 m. NW b N.
Pop. 163.

A parish in the hundred of Thingoe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) Sir Charles E. Kent, Bart.

LACKIN, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Mullingar (48) 9 m. NW. Pop. 935.

A parish in the barony of Corkery; living, a curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of the benefices which constitute the union of Leney; patron, Sir John B. Piers, Bart. It produces, by commutation for tithes, 133*l.* 12*s.* 11½*d.*, the entire of which is payable to the lay impropiator. Area of parish, 2185 acres. St. Crumin was bishop here in the time of St. Fechin, who died, A. D. 664, in his

180th year. His festival is observed on the 28th of June.

LACKINGDON, co. Essex.

P. T. Burnham (48) 5 m. NW b W. Pop. 414.

A parish in the hundred of Dengey; living, a rectory, with that of Lawling, and a peculiar, in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 37*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LACKINGTON WHITE, co. Somerset.

P. T. Ilminster (133) 2 m. ENE. Pop. 242.

A parish in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone; living, a dis. vicarage, and a peculiar, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Prebendary of Lackington White, in Wells cathedral.

LACKOWRAN, or LOSCORAN, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Dungarvan (122) m.

Pop. with Whitechurch.

A parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Whitechurch; patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The rectory is impropriate.

LACOCK, co. Wilts.

P. T. Chippenham (93) 4 m. S. Pop. 1682.

Fairs, July 7, and Dec. 21; for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

A parish in the hundred of Chippenham, situated in a fertile vale on the banks of the river Avon; it formerly had a market, which is now disused. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; patron (1829) W. H. F. Talbot, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Cyriack, is an ancient edifice, and contains many curious and beautiful monuments. Here was formerly a nunnery, parts of which have been entirely removed, and others considerably altered, but the cloisters and some other portions still remain in a perfect state.

LADBROKE, co. Warwick.

P. T. Southam (82) 2 m. S. Pop. 251.

A parish in Southam division of the hundred of Knightlow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Rev. Charles Palmer.

LADOCK, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Grampond (218) 4 m. NW. Pop. 806.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Powder; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 18*l.*; church ded. to St. Ladoca; patrons (1829) Lord and Lady Grenville.

LADY-ISLE, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Irvine (63½) 5 m. SW b W.

Pop. with Pa.

An island in the parish of Dundonald, lying in the Firth of Clyde, between which and the mainland there is excellent anchorage.

It is of an oval form, about half a mile in length, with two lofty pillars, erected on its north-west extremity for the guidance of mariners.

LADYKIRK, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Coldstream (46) 6 m. NNE.

Pop. 527. Fair, March 25, O. S.

A parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Upsetlington and Horndean, united at the Reformation, and called by its present name from the church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was built by James IV. in 1500. It contains about 3500 statute acres, well cultivated, and bounded on the east by the river Tweed, which separates it from England. The ancient village of Upsetlington was the place to which Edward I. adjourned the Scottish Parliament from Brigham; and this place is further noted for the treaty, supplementary to that of Chateau Cambresis, signed in its church, by the English and Scottish commissioners in 1559. The living is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Crown.

LADYKIRK, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Pop. 830.

A parish in the island of Sanda, one of the Orkneys (which see). The living is in the presbytery of North Isles and synod of Orkney; patron, Lord Dundas. There is a charity-school, supported by an annuity, chargeable on a certain estate in this parish.

LADY'S BRIDGE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Castle Martyr (164) 3 m. SE. Pop. 344.

A village in the parish of Ightermorrogh and barony of Imokilly.

LADY'S-ISLAND, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Broadway (103) 3 m. SE b S.

Pop. 250. Fairs, Aug. 15, and Sept. 19.

A town and parish in the barony of Forth, included between the lake Tay and St. George's Channel; living, an impropriate cure in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Killenick.

LADY-TOWN, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Naas (19) 3 m. SW. Pop. 359.

A parish in the barony of Connell; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Great Connell. Area of parish 906 acres of land.

LAGANAULACHY, shire of Perth, S. See *Strath-Bran*.

LAGAN-WATER, co. Down, Ulster, I.

A river of the county of Down, anciently called Locha, and the mouth or estuary of which, the Vinderies of Ptolemy, forms the Lough of Belfast. It has its source in two rivulets, issuing from Sliebh Croob and Sliebhna-boly mountains, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, which unite into one fine

stream, about two miles south-east of Dro-more. It runs a course of about thirty-eight miles before it falls into Carrickfergus Bay. The Lagan navigation extends from the tideway at Belfast, partly into the river, by Lisburne, Hillsborough, and Moira, into Lough Neagh, a length of twenty miles. The cost of completing this navigation was defrayed by a tax upon beer and spirits, in the district of Lisburne, for fifteen years.

LAGGAN, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Pitmain (112½) 10½ m. SW. Pop. 1231.

A highland parish, comprehending the whole of the more remote parts of the ancient districts of Badenoch and Lochaber. It is about twenty miles square, but the inhabited portion does not exceed three miles in breadth. Though one of the most elevated regions in Scotland, it is interspersed with fertile glens and narrow valleys; and near the western extremity is a small loch, giving rise to the Spey, which, in its course through the parish, receives the smaller rivers Maashie and Truim, with several streams of lesser note. It is bounded on the north by prodigious rocky precipices, forming a ridge, termed the Grey Mountain. On the south-west is Loch Laggan, fifteen miles in length, along the margin of which passes the great military road from the southward to Fort William; this lake, noted for its char and trout, is of extraordinary depth, having a bold rocky shore, which rises into lofty mountains, covered with wood, the most perfect remains of the great Caledonian forest. In the centre is an island, called the Height, said to have been the burial-place of seven of the kings of Caledonia; at the east end are the venerable ruins of a church, dedicated to St. Kenneth, with its cemetery, still used for purposes of sepulture. The living is in the presbytery of Abertarf and synod of Glenelg; patron, the Duke of Gordon. The church was rebuilt in 1785, and is conveniently situated in the middle of the parish.

LAGHY, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Donegal (140) 3 m. S. Pop. 138.

A village in the parish of Drumholm and barony of Tyrhugh.

LAINSTON, co. Southampton.

P. T. Winchester (62) 4 m. NW.
Pop. with Sparsholt, 370.

A parish in the hundred of Buddlesgate, Fawley division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 13*l.* 5*s.*; patrons (1829) the Right Hon. W. H. Freemantle and Lady.

LAIRG, shire of Sutherland, S.

P. T. Tyrie (215) 2½ m. S. Pop. 1094.

A parish, twenty-four miles long, and eight broad, extending more than the length of Loch Shin, which is twenty miles by about two in breadth. This noble lake is the source of the river of the same name, which, about a mile from its head, tumbles with prodigious force down an immense rock,

and forms a very picturesque cascade. The surface is hilly, with extensive tracts of heath, not a twentieth part of the soil being arable. The living is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland; patron, the Countess of Sutherland.

LAITH KIRK, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnard Castle (246) 9 m. NW.
Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Romald Kirk and wapentake of Gilling West; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 22*l.*; patron, the Rector of Romald Kirk.

LAKE, co. Wilts.

P. T. Amesbury (77) 2½ m. SW.
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Wilsford and hundred of Underditch.

LAKENHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) m. adjacent. Pop. 1875.

A village and parish, within the county of the city of Norwich, on the high road from St. Stephen's or Nedham Gates to Herford Bridge. It derives its name from the adjacent broadwater or lake. The living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. The church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist and All Saints, had anciently belonging to it a guild, called St. John's Guild. The manor, in the middle of the sixteenth century, was the property of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange.

LAKENHEATH, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Brandon Ferry (78) 5½ m. W b S.
Pop. 1042.

A parish in the hundred of Lackford; living, a dis. vicarage, with that of Undley, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

LALANT UNY, co. Cornwall.

P. T. St. Ives (277) 3 m. SE. Pop. 1271.
Fair, Aug. 15, for cattle.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Penwith; living, a vicarage with the curacy of St. Ives, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

LALEHAM, co. Middlesex.

P. T. Staines (16) 2½ m. SSE. Pop. 499.

A parish in the hundred of Spelthorne, delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Staines, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London, not in charge; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Staines vicarage. This place is much resorted to by the lovers of angling, and the surrounding scenery is extremely beautiful and picturesque.

LALESTON, or **LALYSTON**, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Bridgend (181) 3 m. E. Pop. 417.

A parish in the hundred of Newcastle, containing two hamlets, called Upper and Lower Laleston; living, a curacy, not in charge, in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury. It is consolidated with the vicarage of Newcastle, and valued in P. R. at 17*l*. Area of parish, 700 acres. This place is supposed to derive its name from Lalys, an eminent architect, brought hither from the Holy Land in the year 1111, by Grenville, Lord of Neath. He built several abbeys, castles, and churches here, and afterwards became chief architect to Henry I. of England.

LAMARSH, co. Essex.

P. T. Halsted (46) 6 m. NE b E. Pop. 331.

A parish in the hundred of Hinckford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 12*l*. 0*s*. 2½*d*.; church ded. to the Holy Innocents; patron (1829) Henry Sperling, Esq. The river Stour runs on the east of this parish.

LAMBA, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Pop. with Pa.

One of the Shetland isles in the parish, and situated to the eastward of North Mavor. It is inhabited, and produces corn and pasturage for cattle and sheep.

LAMBAY, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Pop. 34.

An island, off the coast of the barony of Balrothery, about two and a half miles from the mainland. It is considered to be a part of the parish of East Lusk. It occupies an area of 1371 acres, and is remarkable for its abundance of rabbits and sea-fowl; quantities of lobsters, crabs, and oysters are taken here, and sent to the Dublin market; and the island is encompassed by a plentiful kelp coast. Here are the ruins of an ancient fortification; also a well, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Lambay is mentioned by Ptolemy, the geographer, and it is called Limnus, by Pliny. Queen Elizabeth granted this island to Sir W. Usher, and his heirs for ever, on condition of his paying 6*l*. per annum to the see of Dublin.

LAMBCROFT, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 4½ m. NW b W. Pop. 31.

A hamlet in the parish of Kelstern and Wold division of the hundred of Louth Eske.

LAMBELENE, shire of Berwick, S.

Pop. with Pa. Fair, May 29.

An ancient hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Greenlaw, and situated at its south-eastern extremity.

LAMBEG, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Lisburn (93) 3 m. NE.

Pop. of Pa. 1385. Of Vil. 103.

A village in the parish of Lambeg, situated upon the river Lagan. Part of the parish lies in the baronies of Belfast and Massareene, in Antrim county, while another part is in the barony of Castlereagh and county

of Down; living, a rectory in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 1*l*. 10*s*., and, by commutation for tithes, 103*l*. 19*s*. 2½*d*. The bishop is rector of the parish. The chapelry of Lambeg possesses a church and residence for the chaplain. A monastery for Franciscan friars of the third order, was erected here in the fifteenth century, by one of the Macdonnells.

LAMBERHURST, cos. Kent and Sussex.

P. T. Maidstone (34) 14 m. SW b S.

Pop. 1325. Fairs, April 5, and May 21, for cattle.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Brenchley and Horsemenden, lathe of Aylesford, county Kent, and partly in the hundred of Loxfield Pelham, rape of Pevensey, county of Sussex; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 12*l*. 10*s*. 5*d*.; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. Here is Scotney Castle, an ancient castellated mansion, it formerly had a round machiolated tower at each angle, of which the southern alone is now remaining. The modern house is a handsome building, erected from a design of Inigo Jones.

LAMBERTON, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Berwick-upon-Tweed (53½) 3 m. N.

Pop. with Pa.

An ancient chapelry in the parish of Mordington, to which it was annexed in 1650, when separated from that of Ayton. Its ruined chapel occupies an eminence on the high road to Edinburgh, and is celebrated as the place where James IV. was married, in 1503, to Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., an event that ultimately caused the union of the two crowns. To Lamberton Kirk also the widowed queen returned in 1517.

LAMBETH, co. Surrey.

London (separated from Westminster by the Thames). Pop. 57,638.

A parish and extensive suburban district of the metropolis, in the east half-hundred of Brixton, situated on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Westminster. The parish, which is sixteen miles in circumference, is bounded by those of Newington Butts, Camberwell, Streatham, Clapham, Croydon, by the river Thames, and by the parishes of Christchurch, and St. George, Southwark. It is divided into four liberties, and subdivided into the following eight precincts: the Bishop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, Lambeth Marsh, Lambeth Wall, Stockwell, and Lambeth Dean. In the earliest existing records this place is called Lambethith, a term of uncertain derivation, but manifestly referring to a hithe, or haven, on the Thames. Lambeth is mentioned in history as the place at which Hardicanute, the son of Canute the Great, died suddenly, in 1041, whilst celebrating the marriage-feast of a noble Dane,

whose name was Osgod Clapa; and here Harold II. is said to have placed the crown on his head with his own hands, after the death of Edward the Confessor. About 1191, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, having been obliged to abandon a project which he had formed for the foundation of a college for secular canons at Hakyngton, near Canterbury, determined to carry his design into execution elsewhere. He accordingly commenced the erection of a fine chapel at Lambeth, which he intended to make collegiate, and endowed for the support of canons or prebendaries, in honour of his predecessor, St. Thomas-à-Becket. But the monks of Christchurch, Canterbury, who had prevented the foundation at Hakyngton from taking place, were equally hostile to this new scheme, and the chapel was but just finished by Archbishop Hubert Walter, the successor of Baldwin, when the monks, by their interest at the court of Rome, procured an order for its demolition. A compromise, however, afterwards took place, in consequence of which part of the buildings was suffered to remain as an archiepiscopal palace; and it has become the principal residence belonging to the see of Canterbury. The oldest portion of the existing edifice was rebuilt about 1250; Archbishop Chichele erected the tower called the Lollard's Tower, in the middle of the fifteenth century; and subsequent additions have been made by the prelates Warham, Cranmer, Cardinal Pole, Parker, and Juxon; besides the brick building between the great hall and the gateway, which was the work of Archbishops Sancroft and Tillotson. The palace has recently been repaired in a manner corresponding with the original style of its architecture, under the direction of Mr. Edward Blore. The archiepiscopal library, which is extremely rich, especially in MSS., was founded by Archbishop Sancroft, and has been greatly augmented by his successors, particularly by the late primate, Dr. Charles Manners Sutton. Here also are preserved portraits of all the archbishops of Canterbury, since the time of Laud. The living of Lambeth is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 32*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.* The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a brick edifice, except the tower, which is of stone: it was rebuilt between 1374 and 1377, and has lately been repaired and faced with stucco. This extensive parish contains several episcopal places of worship, besides the principal church. District churches have been erected at Norwood, Kennington, Brixton, and in the Waterloo Road; and there are chapels of ease at South Lambeth, Stockwell, Lambeth Butts, and Kennington. Among the chapels for dissenters are the New Jerusalem Church, for Swedenborgians, and Zion Chapel, in the Waterloo Road, one for Baptists, and three for Wesleyan Methodists. The charitable institutions include a parochial school for boys, rebuilt in

1808; and another school in George Street; the Orphan Asylum, for girls; the Philanthropic Society's School; the Westminster Lying-in-Hospital, founded in 1765, and lately rebuilt; Bethlem Hospital, for insane persons, removed from London Wall to St. George's Fields in 1814; and a handsome school, erected for the education of children, under the auspices of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick. Near Vauxhall Turnpike are almshouses, founded in 1622, by Sir Noel Caron, ambassador from the Dutch United States to the court of Queen Elizabeth. Lambeth was noted in the sixteenth century, on account of a museum of natural curiosities, collected by the family of the Tradescants, who laid the foundation of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford; and here are situated Vauxhall Gardens, opened as a place of public amusement in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and deserving of notice as the most splendid exhibition of the kind in this country. Within the parish of Lambeth, also, are Astley's Amphitheatre, for equestrian exhibitions and the minor drama; and the Coburg Theatre, built in 1818, from the designs of M. Cabanel, an ingenious Italian architect. The manufactures carried on here are numerous and important, including those of patent shot, plate-glass, Maudesley's steam-engines, Collinge's patent hinges, Coade and Croggan's artificial stone, Roman cement, white and red lead, starch, and soap; besides which there are several breweries, rectifying distilleries, vinegar works, and saw-mills.

LAMBLASH, shire of Bute, S.

Pop. with Pa.

An island off the coast of Arran, forming part of the parish of Kilbride, and lying at the mouth of the fine harbour of Broadwick, which it secures from easterly winds. Vessels bound for the ports in the Clyde perform quarantine here. It was anciently termed Molas, Molassa, and the Holy Isle, from St. Maol Jos, a hermit, who made this his retreat, and whose cave, well, and chair, with the ruins of his chapel, are still visited by strangers. There was also a monastery of friars, founded by one of the lords of the isles, as well as a castle, in which Angus, one of those chieftains, gave protection to the celebrated Robert Bruce. This island consists of one vast mountain, principally covered with heath, and greatly infested by vipers; but it affords pasturage and arable sufficient for the support of a few inhabitants residing in a village of the same name on the sea-shore.

LAMBLEY, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 5 m. N.E. Pop. 690.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Thurgarton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) R. D. Flamstead, Esq.

LAMBLEY - UPON - THE - TYNE, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 19 m. W b S.
Pop. of Pa. 261. Of To. 139.

A parish and township in the west division of Tindale ward, pleasantly situated on the the west side of the South Tyne; living, an extra-parochial vicarage; patron, Robert Lancelot Allgood, Esq. Here was formerly an abbey of Benedictine nuns.

LAMBOURN, co. Berks.

Pop. 2936.

A hundred situated on the south-western side of the county bordering upon Wiltshire, containing two parishes.

LAMBOURN, or CHIPPING LAMBOURN, co. Berks.

London 68 m. W. Pop. of Pa. 2299. Of To. 1096. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, May 12; Oct. 2; and Dec. 4; for horses, cows, boots, shoes, and young foals.

A small market-town, parish, and township in the hundred of Lambourn, pleasantly situated in an open country, and derives its name from the small river Lambourn. The living is a vicarage with the curacy of Eastbury, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 112*l.* 16*s.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Dean of St. Paul's. Near the church is an hospital for ten poor men. On the neighbouring downs horse-races are annually held. About three miles from Lambourn is the figure of a white horse, formed on the side of a steep and chalky hill; it is said that Alfred ordered it to be made as a trophy of the signal victory which he obtained over the Danes in the year 871, and it is considered to be the most remarkable antiquity in this county.

LAMBOURN UPPER, co. Berks.

P. T. Lambourn (68) 1½ m. NW. Pop. 354.

A township in the parish and hundred of Lambourn.

LAMBOURNE, co. Essex.

P. T. Epping (17) 4 m. S b E. Pop. 729.

A parish in the hundred of Ongar; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 14*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary and All Saints; patrons, the Corporation of Christ's College, Cambridge.

LAMBRIGG, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 5 m. ENE. Pop. 161.

A township in the parish of Kirkby-in-Kendal, Kendal ward. Here is a long and lofty fell, called Lambrigg Park.

LAMBROOK EAST, co. Somerset.

P. T. Langport (128) 5 m. S b E.
Pop. with Kingsbury Episcopi.

A parish in the hundred of Kingsbury East; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.* to 70*l.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

LAMBROOK WEST, co. Somerset.

P. T. Langport (128) 4 m. S b E.
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Kingsbury Episcopi and hundred of Kingsbury East.

LAMBSTON, or LAMMERTON, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Haverford West (251) 3 m. W b N. Pop. 253.

A parish in the hundred of Rhôs, near to the shore of St. Bride's Bay, and on the high road from Haverford to St. David's; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge; certified value 5*l.*; but estimated in the P. R. at 108*l.* 9*s.*; in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford. Area of parish, 1480 acres of land.

LAMBTON, co. Pal. Durham.

P. T. Durham (251) 8 m. NNE. Pop. 293.

A township in the parish of Chester-le-Street and North division of Easington ward, and containing a considerable part of the extensive park of Lambton Castle, which is a modern structure, situated on an eminence on the north bank of the Wear, and commanding a delightful and extensive prospect, the surrounding scenery being beautifully diversified by wood and water. Two brine springs, producing salt, issue from two coal-pits in the vicinity.

LAMER, co. Hertford.

P. T. Welwyn (25) 3½ m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Wheathampstead and hundred of Dacorum. The manor-house is a handsome structure, pleasantly situated on an eminence.

LAMERTON, or LAMBERTON, co. Devon.

P. T. Tavistock (207) 2 m. NW b N. Pop. 1069.

A parish in the hundred of Lifton; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; patron (1829) The Rev. H. H. Tremayne. In the church, which is ded. to St. Peter, are the effigies of Nicholas and Andrew Tremayne, twins who were so like each other as scarcely to be distinguished even by their parents; they were subject to the same pains and appetites, although at a considerable distance, and were killed together at Newhaven, in France, in 1564. About three miles north-east of Lamerton is Bren-Tor, a vast mass of craggy rock, which serves as a sea-mark to mariners in the British Channel, though more than twenty miles distant. The summit is frequently enveloped in clouds, but in clear weather commands a very extensive and interesting prospect, and the ships in Plymouth harbour can be distinctly seen; near the top is the parish-church of the little village of Brent.

LAMESLEY, co. Pal. Durham.

P. T. Gateshead (272) 3 m. S. Pop. 1720.

A township and chapelry in the parish of

Chester-le-Street and middle division of Chester ward, pleasantly situated on the river Zeam; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; patron (1829) Lord Ravensworth, Chancellor to Chester-le-Street. Here are several coal-mines and grindstone quarries, and also some beds of ironstone; but none of them are wrought. A freeschool was built here in 1814, by Lord Ravensworth.

LAMINGTON, shire of Lanark, S.

P. T. Biggar (274) 6½ m. SW b S. Pop. 359.

A parish in the upper ward, containing about 4000 acres, three-fourths of which are appropriated to pasturage, and the remainder to tillage. Living, annexed to that of Wandel, in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, Sir C. L. Ross, Bart. Here are several remains of Roman encampments and ancient towers.

LAMMAS, or LA MERS, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Coltishall (116) 3 m. NW b N.
Pop. with Little Hautbois, 284.

A parish in the hundred of South Erpingham; living, a dis. rectory with that of Little Hautbois in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; church ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with Little Hautbois rectory.

LAMONBY, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 7 m. NW b W.
Pop. 274.

A township in the parish of Skelton, Leath ward. Here is an excellent firestone quarry.

LAMORRAN, or LANMORRAN, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Tregoney (253) 4 m. SW b W. Pop. 93.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Powder; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 145*l.*; church ded. to St. Moren; patron (1829) the Earl of Falmouth.

LAMPETER. See *Llan-Bedr*.

LAMPLUGH, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Whitehaven (294) 7 m. ENE.
Pop. 661.

A parish in Allerdale ward, above Darwent; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patrons (1829) the Trustees of E. Copley, Esq.

LAMPORT, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 9 m. N. Pop. 233.

A parish in the hundred of Orlingbury; living, a rectory with the curacy of Paxton in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 48*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Sir Just. Isham, Bart.

LAMYAT, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bruton (109) 2 m. W b N. Pop. 243.

A parish in the hundred of Whitestone;

living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary and St. John; patron (1829) the Rev. George Ridout.

LANARK, shire of, S.

N to S 52 m. E to W 32 m. Square Miles 870. Acres 556,800. Pop. 244,387. Wards 3. Parishes 51. Royal Burghs 3. Memb. of Pt. 1.

An inland county of Scotland, bounded on the east by the shires of Edinburgh and Peebles, on the west by those of Ayr and Renfrew, on the north by the shires of Dumbarton, Stirling, and Linlithgow, and on the south by the county of Dumfries, bordering upon which the surface is extremely mountainous. It is more or less elevated and moorish throughout its whole extent, and therefore being ill adapted for agricultural pursuits, is chiefly appropriated to pasturage for black-cattle and horses, and is interspersed with a number of dairy-farms, the management of which is much improved, and particularly attended to by the holders of land. This district is intersected from south-east to north-west by the noble river Clyde, in a serpentine course of more than sixty miles, and is watered by many of its tributary streams, viz., the Avon, North and South Calder, Cart, Coulter, Daer, Douglas, Kelvin, Leven, Methvers, Mouse, and Nethan; also by the Forth and Clyde, the Monkland and the Ardrossan Canals. It has several mineral springs, and is rich in various kinds of minerals, such as lead, ironstone, coal, freestone, limestone, granite, &c.; besides which, gold is frequently discovered. The lead-mines, which are in the southern mountains, are worked with great success by two established companies, who hold of the Earl of Hopetown; and in different other parts of the shire there are works for extracting iron from the ore, which have hitherto been most productive. A solid mass of coal, lies beneath the surface, from which nearly 800,000 tons are annually raised. Greatly distinguished for these valuable natural productions, Lanark also holds pre-eminence as a manufacturing county over every other in Scotland; especially for its astonishing manufactures of cotton and muslin, which find their way into the remotest regions of the globe; and, dependant thereon, its extensive printing and dyeing establishments, including the celebrated Turkey red and preparations for various other dyes. Different articles of pottery, glass, crystal, as also saddlery, boots, shoes, &c., are extensively manufactured; and among the remaining branches of trade for which the county is noted, are the brewing of ale and porter, and the distillation of ardent spirits. For municipal purposes it is subdivided into three wards, viz., the Upper Ward, which comprises almost two-thirds of the whole, and of which the royal burgh of Lanark is the chief town; the Middle Ward, of which Hamilton is the

principal town ; and the Lower Ward, which immediately surrounds the city of Glasgow ; each division being under the jurisdiction of a sheriff substitute, subordinate to the sheriff depute of the shire. The principal towns, in addition to the above, are Airdrie, Biggar, Douglas, Kilbride, Stonehouse, Strathaven, and the royal burgh of Rutherglen ; and there are many populous villages besides. This, with the greater portion of the shires of Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Stirling, constituted one of the petty kingdoms into which North Britain was divided at the time of the Roman invasion, and which was denominated Strath-Clyde. Dumbarton, anciently *Alclud*, was its capital.

LANARK, shire of Lanark, S.

Edinburgh 32 m. SW b S. Glasgow 24 m. SE b S. Pop. 7085. Fairs, last Tues. in Feb. ; last Wed. in April ; last Wed. O. S. in May ; 1st and 2d Tues. in June ; last Wed. O. S. in July ; last Frid. O. S. in Aug. ; 4th Frid. in Oct. ; 1st Wed. O. S. in Nov. ; and last Tues. in Dec. Memb. of Pt. I, with Linlithgow, &c.

A royal burgh (the capital of the shire), market-town, and parish, in the upper ward ; the former possessing independent jurisdiction. The town is pleasantly seated on the side of an eminence, rising 656 feet above the river Clyde, which is crossed by a handsome new bridge, at Cartland Craigs. It contains five principal streets, intersected by numerous lanes ; many elegant houses of modern erection ; a county-hall ; a town-house, with a court-hall ; a council-chamber and a prison. The parish church, a spacious structure, erected in 1777, in lieu of the ancient structure, now in ruins, to the south-east of the place ; a burgher meeting-house, a relief place of worship, and a public grammar-school of some repute, to which is attached a library, bequeathed by the late William Smellie, M.D., for the use of the inhabitants. A little west of the church is the site of a Franciscan monastery, founded in 1314, by Robert I. ; and there was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas. About half a mile east from the town, the remains of the ancient hospital of St. Leonard were lately visible, but they have been totally obliterated by the plough ; the rental of the adjoining lands belong to the burgh, and is applied towards the support of the poor. The castle, which occupied the summit of an eminence on the south-west, is said to have been built in 1197, by David I. ; and William the Lion here dated his charter, incorporating the burgh of Ayr ; it was several times reduced by the English in the thirteenth century, and coins of Edward I. are found on its site, which is now used as a bowling-green. Lanark, supposed to be the *Colania* of Ptolemy, is known to have been of considerable note at a very early period, Kenneth II. having held a Parliament here in 978. In 1244 the town was destroyed by fire, and in 1297 the heroic Wallace first raised the standard of liberty here, slew the

English governor, and made himself master of the place. It was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander I., under whose charter, with those of subsequent kings, it is governed by a provost, two bailties, a dean of guild, thirteen merchant-councillors, and seven deacons of trades, and joins with Linlithgow, Peebles, and Selkirk, in sending one member to Parliament. The principal trade is in the manufacture of cotton. The parish, which also includes the populous village of New Lanark, contains 6000 acres, mostly flat and well cultivated, except on the precipitous banks of the Clyde, which, however, are beautifully fringed with wood, and exhibit, with the fine and celebrated falls of the river, scenery highly romantic and picturesque. The living is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr ; patron, the Crown. In the vicinity are vestiges of several Roman Camps ; one in particular, in Cleghorn Park, is a very extensive work of Agricola.

LANARK, NEW, shire of Lanark, S.

P. T. Lanark (32) 1 m. Pop. with Pa.

A thriving village in the parish of Lanark, upper ward. It is a regular, well-built place, founded by David Dale, Esq., in 1785 ; about which period also, the extensive cotton-mills adjoining the celebrated falls of the Clyde, were first established, and still employ a great proportion of the inhabitants. Though its site was originally a morass, it has become a delightful spot, much resorted to by those who have a taste for the romantic beauties of the surrounding country. The streets are laid out on a plan uniting uniformity with cleanliness, and are well paved. Here are well conducted evening-schools for children of both sexes, who are employed in manufactures during the day, attention being strictly paid to their morals, as well as scholastic pursuits, through the philanthropic exertions of Mr. Owen, the present proprietor of the estate.

LANCASTER, County Palatine of.

N to S, greatest extent, including the detached district of Furness, 74 m. E to W, extreme breadth about 45 m. Number of Statute Acres 1,130,000. Pop. 1,052,859. Hundreds 6. Parishes 66. Boroughs 6. Market-towns 29. Memb. of Pt. 14. Northern Circuit. Diocese of Chester. Province of York.

A maritime county, bounded on the north by Cumberland and Westmorland, on the east by Yorkshire, on the south by Cheshire, and on the west by the Irish Sea. It consists of two portions of very unequal extent, which are separated by Morecambe Bay and the estuary of the river Ken. Before the conquest of Britain by the Romans that part of the county bordering on Yorkshire was inhabited probably by the powerful nation of the Brigantes, whilst other parts were occupied by the confederated tribes of the Voluntii and the Sistantii ; and in the later ages of the Roman empire, Lancashire was included in the province called *Maxima Cæsariensis*. Under the Saxons it made a

part of the kingdom of Northumbria, having been won by conquest from the Britons by King Egfrid, about 680. Under the sovereignty of the Normans this county was called the Honour of Lancaster, and Henry III. created his youngest son Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, in 1267, which title continued in the family of that prince till 1353, when his descendant, Henry Plantagenet was raised to the dukedom. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, John of Gaunt, the fourth son of Edward III.; through his interest Lancashire was, in 1376, made a county palatine by royal patent. John of Gaunt left the dukedom to his son Henry, Earl of Hereford and Derby, who being chosen king after the deposition of Richard II., the title of Duke of Lancaster has since been usually borne by the reigning sovereign; and from the property belonging to the duchy arises a considerable part of the land revenue of the crown. From a survey made in 1610, it appears that the proceeds of manors, lands, and tenements, within the duchy of Lancaster, then amounted to 10,034*l.* per annum; and that it contained sixteen castles and forts, forty parks, thirteen forests, and two chases. The principal officer of the duchy is the chancellor, under whose authority various courts of law are held in different places within the extent of his jurisdiction. At Waddington Hall in this county the unfortunate monarch, Henry VI. found an asylum for a short time after the battle of Hexham in 1464; but being discovered by the partisans of his rival, Edward IV., he was seized and committed a prisoner to the Tower of London. In the civil war under Charles I., the influence of the Earl of Derby, one of the great landed proprietors of this county, was strenuously exerted in support of the royal cause; and that nobleman at length sacrificed his life to the service of the king; for, being taken after the battle of Worcester, he was beheaded at Bolton-le-Moors, October 15, 1651. Among the most memorable events of that disastrous period were the gallant defence of Lathom House against the Parliamentarians by the Countess of Derby; and the victory gained by Cromwell over the Duke of Hamilton at Walton-le-Dale, August 17, 1648. At or near Walton also the forces of the Pretender suffered a defeat in 1715; and Lancashire was again the scene of hostilities when England was invaded by the young Pretender in 1746. This county was distinguished in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by the prevalence of popular superstitions relative to witchcraft. In 1594, Ferdinand, Earl of Derby, died, probably from the effect of poison and his death and previous sufferings were attributed by himself and his attendants to magic and sorcery; in 1612, nineteen poor women were arraigned and tried as notorious witches at the summer assizes at Lancaster; and in 1633, other persons were accused, in consequence of

which an investigation took place before the king and his physicians, when the discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses occasioned the acquittal of the prisoners. The national delusion on this subject, however, long survived this period, though it has now happily disappeared before the progress of knowledge; and the phrase of "Lancashire witches" has of late years been applied by way of compliment to the females of this county on account of their personal charms. The outline of the county of Lancaster is extremely irregular; it is divided from Yorkshire and Westmorland by moors, mountains, and rivers, and on the west side the coast is indented by bays and harbours. There is a great variety of soil and surface, but in general it is not well adapted for cultivation; hence the ancient thinness of its population, shown by the comparatively small number of parishes into which it is divided. The northern detached part, commonly called the hundred of Furness, but belonging to that of Lonsdale, partakes of the romantic character of the neighbouring district of the lakes. It is a wild and rugged region, abounding in iron-ore and slate, and covered with groves of underwood, successively cut down and converted into charcoal for the supply of the iron furnaces. This county includes some mountain heights of considerable elevation, among which the most remarkable are Pendle Hill, two miles east of Clithero, according to the Trigonometrical Survey of England, 1803 feet above the level of the sea; Rivington Hill, near Bolton, 1545 feet; Wittle Hill, 1614 feet; and Conistone Fell, in Furness, 2577 feet. The more southern part of the county may be regarded as consisting of two unequal portions; the smaller one extending between the borders of Westmorland and the Ribble, and the larger including the country between that river and the Mersey. Lancashire is watered by numerous rivers, of which the following are navigable:—the Mersey, the Ribble, the Lion, or Lune, the Irwell, the Douglas, the Wyre, the Ken, the Leven, the Duddon, and the Crake. The Mersey, which through its whole course forms the boundary between this county and Cheshire, receives the waters of the Tame, the Etherow, and Goyt, at Stockport, and afterwards those of the Irwell and other streams, from Manchester; then passing Warrington, it dilates into a wide sandy estuary, which again contracts before it reaches the sea at Liverpool. The Ribble enters the county from Yorkshire at Clithero, and after receiving the Derwent, empties itself into the Irish Sea below Preston. The Lon rises at Lune head, in Westmorland, and being joined by the Leck, the Greta, and Wenning, falls into Morecambe Bay, at Sunderland Point. The Irwell is formed by the junction of two streams, which rise in the moorlands of the hundred of Blackburn; below Bury it is augmented by the waters of the Roach, at Manchester

it receives those of the Irk, and afterwards those of the Medlock, previously to its confluence with the Mersey. The Douglas rises in the moors of Anglezark, receives the Lostock and the Yarrow, and enters the estuary of the Ribble, at Hesketh Bank; the Wyre passes by Garstang and Poulton, where its estuary, called Wyre Water, expands into a basin, opening by a strait to the Irish Sea, and forming a secure natural harbour for vessels of moderate burden; the Levin, one of the outlets of Winandermere, falls into Morecambe Bay, below Ulverstone; the Dudden has its source in the tarns above Seathwaite, and after dividing Lancashire from Cumberland, it enters the Irish Sea near the Isle of Walney; and the Crake, flowing out of Coniston mere, joins the Leven near Penny Bridge. The principal lakes are, Winandermere, between this county and Westmorland; Coniston-mere, in the centre of the Fells of Furness; and Eastwaite Water, situated between the two preceding. Lancashire is not only furnished with navigable rivers, but also intersected by numerous canals, descriptive accounts of which are inserted under the article, *Inland Communication*. The soil in the northern part of the county or hundred of Lonsdale, is less productive than elsewhere, being chiefly sands or marsh land; further south, about Garstang, the country is famous for a fine large breed of horned cattle; and the tract between the road from hence to Preston and the sea, called Fylde or Field, is level land, producing a large quantity of oats. The parts eastward of this district, comprising the old forests of Wyredale and Bowland, are mountainous, and generally barren. In the southern parts of the county, on the banks of the Tame and Irwell, are rich and fertile meadows; and in the neighbourhood of Manchester and other manufacturing towns, the land is highly cultivated. Lancashire is noted in the annals of gardening as having furnished the first potatoes which were raised in England; and what are called fancy flowers, especially the auricula, are here cultivated more generally than in any other part of the country, except near the metropolis. The climate of Lancashire is distinguished for its humidity; and it appears from a register kept at Liverpool, from 1784 to 1792, that the smallest quantity of rain which fell during any one year was $24\frac{1}{8}$ inches, in 1788; and the largest quantity, $54\frac{1}{4}$ inches, in 1792. At Lancaster, in the year last mentioned, the entire quantity amounted to nearly 66 inches. The mean degree of heat at Lancaster, from 1784 to 1790, was $51\frac{1}{2}$. The prevailing winds are those from the south, the south-west, and the north-east. Fogs are not of frequent occurrence; there are no stagnant waters of considerable extent; and hence the climate on the whole is not unhealthy. The most important mineral products of this large county are coal, copper, lead, and iron. The great coal-tract commences on the south of Prescott, and

crossing the county in a north-easterly direction, passes into Yorkshire; but coal is likewise found in abundance near Manchester, and northwards beyond Lancaster. Cannel coal is met with near Wigan, and at other places, and sometimes in contact with the black coal, or slightly mixed with it, as at the pits near Layton Hall. Copper ore occurs in the rough barren mountains, towards the northern extremity of the High Furness or Fell district, and especially at Coniston, Muckle Gill, and Hartriggs; but it has not been discovered to the south of Lancaster sands in quantities sufficient to bear working with advantage. Lead-ore is chiefly met with in the northern and north-eastern parts of the county, but it is by no means abundant. At Anglezark, near Chorley, is a lead-mine, the ore of which, galena, is intermixed with carbonate of barytes. Iron ore has been already mentioned as the principal product of the district of Furness; and though found in some other parts of the county, it is there only sufficiently plentiful to render the working of it profitable. Lancashire is distinguished as the grand seat of the cotton manufacture, one of the principal sources of the wealth and commercial prosperity of Britain; and in this county have originated various inventions for the improvement of machinery and the consequent abridgment of labour. Till about the middle of the eighteenth century, the cotton-weavers were accustomed to throw the shuttle, carrying the woof from hand to hand through the meshes of their work; but in 1738, this manual process was shortened by means of the fly-shuttle, invented by Mr. John Kay. In 1767, James Hargreaves, of Blackburn, constructed a machine that would spin twenty or thirty threads at a time; and the same year, Thomas Highs, a read-maker, invented the water-frame throstle, for spinning twist by rollers. Richard Arkwright, afterwards knighted, combined and improved these inventions, and by his persevering industry and ingenuity acquired great wealth and fame. A patent which he had obtained for the exclusive use of his machinery having been set aside, by a decision of the Court of King's Bench in 1785, the benefits of his skill were extended to the public. In 1775, a spinning machine, called the Mule, was invented by Mr. Samuel Crompton, of Bolton; in 1787, Bolton and Watt's rotatory steam-engine was introduced into use at Warrington; and the same year, the power-loom was employed by Mr. Cartwright. Fabrics of silk, wool, and linen, as well as cotton, are largely manufactured in this county, and here are carried on hat-making, calico-printing, bleaching, dyeing, machine-making, iron-founding, and the manufacture of paper, glass, and earthenware. Steam-carriages, though not invented in Lancashire, were here brought to perfection, and experiments with them on a large scale were first made on the rail-road between Liverpool and Manchester, where they are now very extensively employed in

the conveyance of goods and passengers. The hundreds in this county are, Lonsdale, Amonnderness, Blackburn, Leyland, Salford, and West Derby. The boroughs are, Lancaster, Liverpool, Preston, Wigan, Clithero, and Newton; and the market-towns, Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Cartmel, Chorley, Colne, Dalton, Garstang, Haslingden, Hawkshead, Kirkham, Leigh, Manchester, Middleton, Oldham, Ormskirk, Poulton, Preseot, Rochdale, Saddleworth, Salford, Todmorden, Ulverstone, and Warrington. Two members are returned to Parliament for the county, and two for each of the six boroughs. Many of the parishes in this county are very extensive, and they have undergone division both for ecclesiastical and civil purposes; it may be proper, therefore, to state, that the number of parishes and parochial chapelries amounts to 220; and that the parishes and places which made distinct returns under the Population Act in 1811, was 446.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF, co. Gloucester.

Pop. 2176.

A hundred, situated on the north-western side of the county, and west of the city of Gloucester, containing six parishes.

LANCASTER, co. Lancaster.

London 240 m. NNW. Pop. of Pa. 19,272. Of Bo. 10,114. M. D. Wed. and Sat. Fairs, May 1, for cattle, cheese, and pedlery; July 5; Aug. 11, for ditto and wool; Oct. 10, for ditto and cheese.

A market, borough, seaport, and county town, under separate jurisdiction, but locally within the hundred of Lonsdale South of the sands. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Lon or Lune, at a considerable bend of the stream towards the south-west, before it becomes an estuary or open harbour. There can be little doubt that this place was the site of a Roman station. Camden supposes it to have been the Longovicium of Antoninus; and Whitaker contends that it was the station, designated Ad Alamam, by Richard of Cirencester; but though the name is uncertain, there is sufficient evidence of its having been a settlement of the Romans, in the coins, fragments of pottery, burnt bones, and other relics of antiquity, which have been discovered at different periods. A fortress existed at this place, under the government of the Anglo-Saxons, which is said to have been destroyed by the Picts and Scots; and after the Norman Conquest a grant of the lordship of Lancaster was obtained by Roger de Poitou, who erected a castle, and founded the church of St. Mary, the advowson of which he gave to the abbey of Secz, in Normandy. The great entrance-tower of the castle, which is still standing, has been noticed as a specimen of early Norman architecture, but it may with greater probability be ascribed to the age of Edward III. That prince, in the fiftieth year of his reign, created his son John of

Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and during the civil wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, this town suffered so much on account of the adherence of the inhabitants to the Lancastrian cause that it was nearly depopulated; and when Camden wrote, it was merely the residence of a few husbandmen. On the renewal of the charter to the corporation, by Charles II., with the grant of additional privileges, the town revived, and it has ever since been increasing in extent, population, and trade. The corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, seven aldermen, two bailiffs, twelve capital burgesses, and twelve common-councilmen, with a town-clerk, and other officers. The county assizes are held twice a-year at Lancaster, according to the provisions of a statute of thirty-sixth of Edward III. The duchy court is held at Lancaster Castle, and at Preston, generally under the presidency of the vice-chancellor. There is also a court, called the duchy court, held at Westminster, in which are tried all causes relating to the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster. These courts were originally established by Henry IV., on his accession to the crown, when he separated the duchy, which he held in right of his mother, with the property belonging to it from the crown lands, and afterwards bestowed it on his eldest son. Besides the county assizes and quarter sessions, here are held quarterly courts for the borough, a court of wapentake for the hundred of Lonsdale, for the recovery of sums under forty shillings, on the first Wednesday in every month; and a borough court every fourth Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount, contracted within the borough. Lancaster first returned members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., but returns have taken place uninterruptedly only since 1547. The right of election is vested in the freemen at large, said to be about 3000 in number; and the mayor and bailiffs are the returning officers. The livings are a vicarage and the two curacies of St. Anne and St. John in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; the first valued in K. B. 417., the two latter not in charge, and that of St. Anne of the ann. val. P. R. 1047.; patrons (1829) of the vicarage, O. Martin, Esq.; of the curacies, the Vicar of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient Gothic edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, in the interior of which are stalls, enriched with ornamental carved work. The tower is modern, having been rebuilt in 1759. There are two other places of worship connected with the establishment, St. John's chapel, in Chapel Street, and St. Anne's chapel, in Moor Lane; and there are likewise places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Presbyterians, the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Roman Catholics. Besides an ancient free grammar-school, here are a blue-school for girls, and national schools for children of either sex. Among the other



LANCASHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL.

English Miles
2 4 6 8 10 12 14

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

Lonsdale.....	1	Leyland.....	4
Amounderness..	2	Salford.....	5
Blackburn.....	3	West Derby..	6

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

charitable institutions are the County Lunatic Asylum, on Lancaster Moor, a handsome stone structure, capable of accommodating 300 patients, with a chapel attached to it, opened in 1816; Gardyner's Charity, for four poor persons; Penny's Hospital, for the reception of twelve poor men; Gillesson's Hospital, for eight unmarried women; a dispensary; a house of recovery; and a lying-in charity. Here also may be noticed the Lancaster Institution for promoting the fine arts, the Mechanics' Library, the Bible, Religious Tract and Church Missionary Societies. The appearance of the town has been greatly improved since the passing of an act of Parliament for that purpose in 1784; several new streets and squares having been erected, which are commodiously arranged and well paved. The principal public building is the castle, now used as the county gaol. Parts of this edifice have been ascribed to the Romans, in the age of Constantine the Great; but it appears to have been generally rebuilt by John of Gaunt; and one of the towers, called Lunnegess Tower, has the additional appellation of John of Gaunt's Chair. This commanding eminence affords a prospect of vast extent, comprehending the hills of Cumberland and Westmorland, the plain of South Lancashire, and the whole extent of the vale of the Lune, with the Irish Sea in the distance. The area within the walls of the castle includes a space of 10,525 square yards, comprehending besides the usual prison accommodations, various apartments appropriated to the classification of the prisoners, the county and crown halls, nisi prius and crown courts, a residence for the governor, &c. The estimated expense of these and other improvements made at different periods has been stated to be more than 140,000*l.* On the north and south sides of the castle are terraces, which form a fine promenade beneath the walls of this massive structure, which may hence be viewed with advantage in contrast with the neighbouring country. The government of the castle is vested in a constable, the office being at present held by Sir Richard Clayton, Bart. Other public buildings are the town-hall, erected in 1781; the custom-house, on St. George's Quay, built in 1764; the public baths, in Moor Street; the assembly-rooms, in Back Lane; and the theatre, at St. Leonard's Gate. To these may be added the new bridge over the Lune, erected at an expense of 12,000*l.*, by Mr. Harrison; and the grand aqueduct bridge, which conveys the Lancaster Canal over the same river, and which is supposed to be the most magnificent work of the kind in England. Lancaster has long been noted for the manufacture of mahogany furniture and upholstery, much of which is made for exportation. Sail-cloth, cordage, linens, and candles, are likewise made here to a considerable extent. In the parish are cotton-mills, a factory for silk-spinning, and another for spinning fine worsted yarn;

there are two yards for ship-building, and upon the Holton Water are corn-mills.

LANCAUT, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Chepstow (136) 2 m. N. Pop. with Pa. 1

A township and chapelry in the parish of Tiddenharn and hundred of Westbury; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Woolaston, in the archdeaconry of Hereford and diocese of Gloucester; certified value 20*l.*; chapel ded. to St. James; patronage with Woolaston rectory.

LANCHESTER, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 7 m. NW b W.

Pop. of Pa. 4979. Of To. 659.

A parish and township in the west division of Chester ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; certified value 14*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 145*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with a square tower; it was formerly collegiate. Here is a Methodist chapel, and a public school, with a small endowment. The petty sessions are held here every alternate Friday. This was once a place of considerable importance, and a great Roman station; and though its irregular ruins have long been levelled, yet it still exhibits one of the most conspicuous remains of a Roman fortress at present extant in England.

LANCING, or LAUNSING, co. Sussex.

P. T. Worthing (56) 2½ m. NE. Pop. 590.

A parish in the hundred of Brightford, rape of Bramber, bounded on the east by the river Arun and Shoreham Harbour. The living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

LANDBEACH, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 5 m. N. Pop. 371.

A parish in the hundred of North Stow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

LANDCROSS, co. Devon.

P. T. Bideford (201) 2 m. S b E. Pop. 83

A parish in the hundred of Shebbear, beautifully situated on a peninsula, nearly surrounded by the streams of the Torridge and the Yeo; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) Lord Rolle.

LANDEWENACK, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Helstone (272) 11 m. SSE. Pop. 387.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Kerrier; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to St. Lanty; patron (1829) Henry Coulson, Esq. Lizard Point, the most southerly promontory in England, is

in this parish. Here is also the celebrated steatite, or soapy rock, which forms a considerable article in the china manufacture of Worcester.

LANDFORD, co. Wilts.

P. T. Salisbury (81) 10 m. SE. Pop. 213.

A parish in the hundred of Frustfield; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) T. Bolton, Esq.

LANDGUARD, or **LANGER FORT**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Harwich (71) 1½ m. ESE.
Pop. with Pa.

Situated in the parish of Felixstow and hundred of Colneis, on a point of land at the south-east extremity of the county and at the mouth of the Orwell, commanding the sea from the entrance of Manningtree Water. At high water it has the appearance of an island. The fort has been lately enlarged, and has a strong garrison and a platform with guns to defend it; the entrance is by a drawbridge, and over the gateway is the chapel, which has lately been converted into a barrack-room. Fresh water is conveyed by pipes from Walton, a distance of about three miles.

LANDICAN, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Great Neston (194) 5 m. N. Pop. 53.

A township in the parish of Woodchurch and hundred of Wirrall.

LANDKEY, co. Devon.

P. T. Barnstaple (192) 3 m. SE. Pop. 683.

A parish in the hundred of South Molton; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bishop's Tawton, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; certified value 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 35*l.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity patronage with Bishop's Tawton vicarage.

LANDMOTH, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Northallerton (225) 4 m. SE.
Pop. with Catto, 59.

A township in the parish of Leek and wapentake of Allertonshire.

LANDON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 7½ m. NW b. W. Pop. 69.

A township in the parish of Kirknewton and west division of Glendale ward.

LANDRAKE, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Saltash (220) 4 m. WNW. Pop. 841.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of East; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of St. Erney, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Countess of Mount Edgcombe.

LAND-SHIPPING QUAY, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Haverford West (250) 6 m. SE.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Martletwy and

hundred of Narbeth, situated upon Milford Haven, a little to the south of the mouth of the East Cleddau river. Here is a quay where coal and culm are shipped, and, directly opposite, is a ferry-boat station. Here are the ruins of a mansion formerly occupied by Sir W. Owen, Bart.

LANDULPH, or **LANDILPE**, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Saltash (220) 3 m. N. Pop. 578.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of East; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Dilpe; patron, the King, as Prince of Wales.

LANDWADE, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Newmarket (61) 4 m. NW b N.
Pop. 20.

A parish in the hundred of Staplehoe; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Exning, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patronage with Exning vicarage.

LANE or **LUNE RIVER**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

A river of the barony of Magmihy, issuing from the Lower Lake of Killarney. It unites its waters with those of the Main, and both thus discharge themselves into Dingle Bay. Sloops may reach Killeglin and Castlemain, and it has been suggested to render the Lane navigable to Killarney Lake, the surface of which stands but fifty feet above the level of the sea.

LANEAST, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Launceston (214) 6½ m. W. Pop. 229.

A parish in the north division of the hundred of East; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; certified value 9*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; patron (1829) W. T. Baron, Esq.

LANE END, co. Stafford.

London 153 m. NW. M. D. Wed. and Sat.
Fairs, Feb. 14; May 29; July 22; and Nov. 1.

A populous market-town in the hundred of Pirehill North, forming together with Longton an extensive township in the southern part of the district of the potteries, where commercial enterprise has within a comparatively recent period drawn together a dense population of skilful and industrious manufacturers. The abundance of coal found in this part of the county and the argillaceous and silicious earth adapted for making various kinds of earthenware have principally contributed to render this spot the centre of the pottery trade, and the canals which have been constructed from hence to different commercial marts and seaports, affording cheap and expeditious means for the conveyance of goods, have widely extended the benefits of this great source of national prosperity. The church was originally founded in 1764, as a chapel

of ease to Stoke-upon-Trent, in which parish this place is situated; but it was rebuilt in 1795, and enlarged in 1828; and the living is now a perpetual curacy, in the gift of trustees. There are likewise places of worship for Methodists and other Protestant Dissenters, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A new church has recently been built, under the authority of the commissioners for building churches, the living of which is subordinate to the perpetual curacy. Adjoining the churchyard is a charity-school, founded and endowed by J. Bourne, Esq. in 1760; and there is also a national school for the children of the poor, and an infant-school of recent institution. The canal from Manchester and Liverpool to London, passes within two miles of this town; and through it runs a small stream on which have been erected several mills where flints are ground for the potteries. Enamelling, ornamental gilding of china, engraving, and other arts subservient to the manufacture of the finer kinds of earthenware, are extensively practised here. There are two convenient market-houses, and the markets are held twice a week, that on Saturday being the most considerable; the fairs are chiefly for the sale of woollen cloth, hardware, and pedlery.

LANEHAM, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137) 6 m. NE. Pop. 347.

A parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 55*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York.

LANERCOST ABBEY, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 13 m. NE b E. Pop. 1512.

A parish in Eskdale ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; certified value 14*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 99*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron (1829) the Earl of Carlisle. It is remarkable for the ruins of its priory of Augustines, which are situated in a romantic valley and consist of the remains of the conventual church, a part of the cloisters and some of the walls of the refectory and other buildings which display many specimens of Gothic architecture. Within this parish is Gilsland Spa, the waters of which are sulphureous chalybeate. It supplies all the usual accommodation to visitors, and the surrounding scenery is beautiful.

LANESBOROUGH, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

Dublin 84 m. WNW. Pop. about 300. Fair, Feb. 12.

A post and fair town in the parish and barony of Rathline, situated upon the noble river Shannon, across which there is a stone bridge at this place, opening a communication with the county of Roscommon. This was a borough town previous to the union with Great Britain. It formerly gave title

to the Lane family, and the Butlers [now derive from it title of Earl.

LANGAR, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 11 m. ESE. Pop. with Barneston, 287.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Bingham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Rev. W. Bowerbank. The church contains some handsome monuments of the Lords Scrope, and also one to the memory of that distinguished naval commander, Admiral Earl Howe.

LANGBAR, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 7 m. E. Pop. with Nesfield, 210.

A township in the parish of Ilkley and upper division of the wapentake of Claro.

LANGBAURGH, W. R. co. York.

Pop. 29,858.

A wapentake stretching along the northern coast of the county from Whitby to Yarm; bounded on the north by the German Ocean and the river Tees, and on the east by Whitby Strand and the ocean; it comprehends the whole of the district called Cleveland, and contains three market-towns, thirty-eight parishes, and sixty-three townships.

LANGCLIFFE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 1½ m. N. Pop. 420.

A township in the parish of Giggleswick and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross.

LANGDALE, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Orton (276) 4½ m. SE b S. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Orton east ward, being a large mountainous district, consisting of a considerable number of straggling dwellings, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. Thomas Barlow, the time-serving bishop of Lincoln, was born here in 1607.

LANGDALE, GREAT and LITTLE, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Ambleside (278) 5 m. W b N. Pop. 317.

Two townships and a chapelry in the parish of Grasmere, Kendal ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, certified value 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 76*l.*; patron, the Rector of Grasmere. Here is a school, which was erected by the Gunpowder Company of Elterwater, in return for a plot of ground given them for the use of their mill, and other charities providing for the poor of the village. In the neighbourhood are the beautiful cascades of Skelwith and Colwith Forces, and a cluster of very fine mountains, yielding blue slate.

LANGDON, CLAY, co. Essex.

P. T. Billericay (23) 3½ m. S b E. Pop. 544

A parish in the hundred of Barstable; living, a rectory, with the curacy of Basildon in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of

London; valued in K. B. 35*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Bishop of London.

LANGDON, EAST, co. Kent.

P. T. Dover (71) m. NNE. Pop. 347.

A parish in the hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; church ded. to St. Augustin; patron (1829) the Earl of Guildford.

LANGDON HILLS, co. Essex.

P. T. Horndon-on-the-Hill (35) 2½ m. N b E. Pop. 205.

A parish in the hundred of Barstaple; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary and All Saints; patron, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

LANGDON, WEST, co. Kent.

P. T. Dover (71) 3½ m. N b E. Pop. 86.

A parish in the hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 34*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LANGENHOE, co. Essex.

P. T. Colchester (51) 5 m. S b E. Pop. 131.

A parish in the hundred of Winstree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of Essex; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Waldegrave.

LANGFIELD, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Halifax (197) 11 m. W. Pop. 2069.

A township in the parish of Halifax and wapentake of Morley, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture.

LANGFIELD, or LONGFIELD, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Omagh (116) 10 m. W b N. Pop. 5793.

A parish in the barony of Omagh, divided into Upper and Lower. Both are rectories in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh. Upper Langfield possesses a church, parsonage, and fifty-one aeres of glebe, and valued in K. B. at 10*l.* Lower Langfield also possesses a church, with a parsonage upon a glebe of 145 aeres, besides a mountain glebe of 2460 aeres.

LANGFORD, co. Bedford.

P. T. Biggleswade (45) 2½ m. S. Pop. 631.

A parish in the hundred of Biggleswade; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 105*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LANGFORD, eos. Berks and Oxford.

P. T. Lechlade (76) 2 m. NE b E. Pop. 638.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Faringdon, county of Berks, and partly in the hundred of Bampton, county of Oxford;

living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. at 21*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary, lately enlarged; patron (1829) the Rev. John W. Peters.

LANGFORD, co. Essex.

P. T. Maldon (37) 2 m. N b W. Pop. 251.

A parish in the hundred of Thurstable, from a long ford here in the time of the Saxons, when the waters of the Blackwater covered a much greater surface than at present; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patroness (1829) Mrs. Westcombe, who has a seat here, surrounded by a finely wooded park. The meadows on the banks of the river in this neighbourhood are remarkable for their fertility.

LANGFORD, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Watton (91) 6 m. WSW. Pop. 29.

A parish in the hundred of South Greenhoe; living, a dis. rectory, with that of Ickleborough, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Alexander Baring, Esq.

LANGFORD, or LANDFORD, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Newark (124) 4 m. NNE. Pop. 117.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Newark; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; certified value 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge.

LANGFORD, co. Somerset.

P. T. Axbridge (130) 5 m. NE b N. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet, partly in the parish of Barrington, and partly in the parish of Churchill and hundred of Winterstoke.

LANGFORD BUDVILLE, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wellington (148) 3 m. NW b W. Pop. 564.

A township and chapelry in the parish and hundred of Milverton; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Milverton, in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; certified value 30*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 55*l.*; chapel ded. to St. James; patronage with Milverton vicarage.

LANGFORD, LITTLE, co. Wilts.

P. T. Wilton (84) 5 m. NW. Pop. 32.

A parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) the Earl of Pembroke.

LANGFORD STEEPLE, co. Wilts.

P. T. Wilton (84) 5½ m. NW b N. Pop. 557.

A parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. at 34*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

LANGHALE, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Bungay (106) 7 m.
Pop. with Kirkstead.

A parish in the hundred of Loddon; living, a rectory, with that of Kirkstead, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; church ded. to St. Stephen; patronage with Kirkstead rectory.

LANGHAM, co. Essex.

P. T. Dedham (59) 2 m. Wb N. Pop. 725.

A parish in Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

LANGHAM, co. Rutland.

P. T. Oakham (95) 3½ m. NW b W. Pop. 571.

A parish in the soke of Oakham; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Oakham, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough, not in charge; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patronage with Oakham vicarage.

LANGHAM, co. Somerset.

P. T. Somerton (123) 18 m. SW.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Chard and hundred of Kingsbury East.

LANGHAM, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 9 m. NE b E.
Pop. 268.

A parish in the hundred of Blackbourn; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 136*l.* 12*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LANGHAM, GREAT, or BISHOP'S, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Holt (119) 4½ m. WNW.
Pop. with Little Langham, 321.

A parish in the hundred of Holt; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 92*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

LANGHAM, LITTLE, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Clay (123) 3 m. SW b W.
Pop. with Great Langham.

A parish in the hundred of Holt; living, a vicarage, with Blakeney and Cockthorpe, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Blakeney Rectory.

LANGHOE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Clitheroe (217) 5 m. SW b S.
Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish and hundred of Blackburn; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 7*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; patron, the Vicar of Blackburn.

LANGHOLM, shire of Dumfries, S.

Edinburgh 70 m. S. Pop. 2104. Market weekly. Fairs, April 16; last. Tues. O. S. in May; July 26, for lambs.

A burgh of barony, market and post town, and parish, stretching principally along the eastern side of the river Esk, which is crossed by a handsome bridge of three arches, leading to the village of New Langholm, on the opposite bank. The town of Old Langholm consists chiefly of one street, built parallel with the river, and has a newly-erected town-house, surmounted by a spire; also a freemasons' lodge. The market is abundantly supplied, and the fair held in July is justly noted as the greatest mart for lambs in Scotland. Here are extensive manufactures of checks, cotton hosiery, &c. This place was erected into a burgh of barony in 1610, when it bore the name of Arkinholm; but in a subsequent charter, granted in 1622, this was changed for Longholm, on condition that ten cadets of the Nithsdale family, to whom it belonged, should each build a house in the town. The parish contains upwards of 14,300 acres, exclusive of the ancient chapelry of Half-Morton, which forms a portion of it, though separated by the intervention of other parishes; it is watered by the Esk, Ewes, and Wanhope, each of the two former being crossed by a bridge, besides the one at the town. These streams abound with the finest trout, affording a most profitable amusement to the angler, and their banks are in the highest state of cultivation. A considerable part of the parish is converted into sheep-walks; the low lands and banks of the rivers are sheltered by plantations, and there is plenty of game. Within two miles of the town are inexhaustible mosses, supplying peat for fuel; and at Westwater and Broomholm, lead-mines were discovered several years since, but they have not been worked. The living is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; patrons, the King and the Earl of Doncaster (Duke of Buccleugh), alternately. The church, situated eastward of the town, was rebuilt in 1779. Roman coins have been discovered in this parish, through which passed a road of communication from the military post of Netherby, in Cumberland, to Overbie, in Eskdale-Muir.

LANGLEY, co. Berks.

P. T. East Hsley (54) 3½ m. S.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Hampstead Norris and hundred of Faircross.

LANGLEY, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 9½ m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Heanor and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

LANGLEY, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 5 m. NW. Pop. 97.

A township in the parish of Lanchester and west division of Chester ward. Here are the ruins of an ancient hall, pleasantly situated on the river Browney, and partly used as a farm-house.

LANGLEY, co. Essex.

P. T. Saffron Walden (42) 7 m. WSW.
Pop. 320.

A parish in the hundred of Clavering; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Clavering, in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London, not in charge; church ded. to St. John the Evangelist; patronage with Clavering vicarage.

LANGLEY, co. Kent.

P. T. Maidstone (34) 4 m. SE. Pop. 263.

A parish in the hundred of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Mrs. Bouverie.

LANGLEY, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Acle (121) 7½ m. SSW. Pop. 349.

A parish in the hundred of Loddon; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; certified value 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 47*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Sir T. B. Proctor, Bart. Here was formerly an abbey of Premonstratensian canons. Langley Hall is a noble modern structure, having four quadrangular turrets, one at each corner, rising a story above the centre of the building, and two detached wings. The offices are enclosed with plantations, and the park is well stocked with deer.

LANGLEY, co. Oxford.

P. T. Burford (72) 5 m. NE. Pop. 63.

A hamlet in the parish of Shipton and hundred of Chadlington, situated on the borders of Winchwood forest. Here was formerly a royal palace, built by King John, which was last occupied by Charles I. No traces of this building are, however, at present visible, although there is an entry in the parish register of a French boy having been buried from the court of Langley, in the reign of James I.

LANGLEY, co. Salop.

P. T. Birmingham (109) 7½ m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Hales Owen and Hales Owen division of the hundred of Brimstrey.

LANGLEY, co. Salop.

P. T. Much Wenlock (148) 6 m. W. Pop. with Ruckley chapelry.

A chapelry in the parish of Acton Burnell and hundred of Condover; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Acton Burnell, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; patronage with Acton Burnell vicarage.

LANGLEY, co. Southampton.

P. T. Southampton (74) 7 m. S b E. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Fawley and hundred of New Forest, New Forest, east division.

LANGLEY, co. Southampton.

P. T. Lyndhurst (86) 4 m. ENE. Pop. with Pa.

A parish in the hundred of Redbridge, New Forest, east division.

LANGLEY, co. Warwick.

P. T. Henley-in-Arden (101) 3½ m. S E b E. Pop. 192.

A township in the parish of Claverdon and Henley division of the hundred of Barlichway.

LANGLEY, co. Wilts.

P. T. Chippenham (93) 2 m. N. Pop. 501.

A titling in the parish of Kington St. Michael and hundred of North Damerham.

LANGLEY ABBOT'S, co. Hertford.

P. T. King's Langley (20) 2 m. E b S. Pop. 1733.

A parish in the hundred of Cashio; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of St. Alban's and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) Sir J. Filmer, Bart. This place is said to have given birth to Nicholas Brakespeare, afterwards Pope Adrian IV., the only Englishman who ever filled the papal chair.

LANGLEY BURRELL, co. Wilts.

P. T. Chippenham (93) 2 m. N b E. Pop. 428.

A parish in the hundred of Chippenham living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; patron (1829) Robert Ashe, Esq.

LANGLEY DALE, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Barnard Castle (246) 4½ m. NE b E. Pop. with Shotton, 198.

A township in the parish of Staindrop and south-west division of Darlington ward. Here is an ancient tower, which was formerly used as an outpost and guard to Raby Castle, and also the Gaunless smelt-works, which yield about 400 pigs of lead and 4000 ounces of silver per week. A Methodist chapel was erected here about eighteen years ago.

LANGLEY KING'S, or CHILTERN, co. Hertford.

P. T. Watford (15) 4½ m. NNW. Pop. 1242.

A parish in the hundred of Dacorum, which obtains its name from having been a royal residence. Henry III. built a palace here, in which Edmund V., son of Edward III., was born; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Ely. In the church, dedicated to All Saints, was buried the unfortunate Prince Richard II., after his death at Pontefract; whose body was subsequently removed by Henry V. to Westminster Abbey.

LANGLEY MARSH, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Colnbrook (17) 2 m. NNW. Pop. 1616.

A parish in the hundred of Stoke; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Wyrardisbury in the archdeaconry of Bucks and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Wyrardisbury. In Langley Park is an elegant stone mansion, erected by the late Duke of Marlborough, at the foot of a

sloping lawn, in the front is a fine piece of water; the Black Park consists entirely of firs, in the centre of which is a beautiful lake.

LANGLEY, MEYNELL, eo. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 5 m. WNW.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Kirk Langley and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

LANGLEY PRIORY, co. Leicester.

P. T. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (115) 7 m. NE.
Pop. 13.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of West Goscote. Here was formerly a priory for Benedictine nuns.

LANGLEY AND SWINESHEAD, co. Gloucester.

Pop. 15,054.

A hundred, situated on the south-west angle of the county, near Bristol, containing ten parishes.

LANG-NEWTON, shire of Roxburgh, S.

Pop. with Ancrum.

An ancient vicarage, formerly belonging to the monastery of Jedburgh; and the parish is now annexed to that of Ancrum. The church has been long since destroyed, but the cemetery is still used as a place of interment.

LANGOE, co. Lincoln.

Pop. 6471.

A wapentake, situated in the parts of Kesteven, nearly in the centre of the county, and to the west of the river Witham, containing eleven parishes.

LANGPORT, co. Somerset.

London 128 m. WSW. Pop. 1004. M. D. Sat. Fairs, Mond. before Sept., for fat cattle; 2d Wed. in Aug.; last Mond. but one in Sept., for fat cattle and sucking colts; and last Mond. in Nov., for fat cattle, hogs, and sheep.

A town and parish in the hundred of Pitney, but having separate jurisdiction. It is a place of great antiquity, was formerly a royal burgh, and is seated on the river Parret, near its junction with the Ivel, which is navigable to Bridgewater, and consequently has a good trade, chiefly in timber, stone, coal, iron, salt, and corn. The river abounds with eels. The town consists of two good streets, and is divided into two parts, called Eastover and Westover; living, a dis. vicarage with Huish Episcopi in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells, not in charge; patronage with Huish Episcopi. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome building, with a tower, containing five bells. At a short distance hence is an old building, commonly called the Hanging Chapel, which is now used as a freeschool, founded in 1675, by Thomas Gillett, for boys residing in the town; salary of master, £70l. per ann. The corporation are empowered to hold a court of record before the portreeve, recorder, and bailiffs, every Tuesday, for pleas not exceeding 40s.

LANGPORT, OLD, co. Kent.

P. T. Romney (69) 2 m. SW.
Pop. with Pa.

A manor in the parish of Lydd and hundred of Langport, lathe of Shepway.

LANGRICK-VILLE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 22 m. E b S. Pop. 195.

A township in the parish and soke of Horn-castle.

LANGRIDGE, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bath (106) 4 m. N b W. Pop. 103.

A parish in the hundred of Bath Forum; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Bath and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 144*l.*; patron (1829) W. Blathwayt, Esq.

LANGRIDGE, co. Somerset.

P. T. Dulverton (164) 2 m. S.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Brushford and hundred of Williton Freemanners.

LANGRIGG, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Wigton (303) 7 m. WSW.
Pop. with Mealtrigg, 194.

A township in the parish of Broomfield and Allerdale ward, below Darwent.

LANGRISH, co. Southampton.

P. T. Petersfield (51) 4 m. W b S.
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of East Meon and hundred of East Meon, Alton, south division.

LANGSETT, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Penistone (175) 4 m. SW. Pop. 325.

A township in the parish of Bedale and upper division of the wapentake of Stain-cross.

LANGSIDE, shire of Renfrew, S.

P. T. Glasgow (43) 2½ m. SSW.
Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Cathcart, distinguished on account of the battle of Langside, which took place near it in 1568, when the adherents of Mary, Queen of Scots, were defeated by her Protestant subjects, and she fled into England, where she remained till her death. On the summit of a hill is a small intrenchment, called Queen Mary's Camp, supposed to be of Roman origin.

LANGSTON, co. Southampton.

P. T. Portsmouth (72) 3 m. E b S.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Portsca and hundred of Portsdown, Portsdown division. Langston Harbour is capable of containing the whole navy of England, but the entrance of large ships is rendered very difficult in consequence of a sand-bank. It is, however, very convenient for conveying timber from the Hampshire and Sussex forests to the dock-yard at Portsmouth. Here are three hulks, each having about 200 convicts on board, many of whom are daily sent on shore to work in the dock-yard.

LANGTHORNE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Bedale (223) 3 m. NW. Pop. 135.

A township in the parish of Bedale and wapentake of Hallikeld.

LANGTHORPE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Bedale (223) 2½ m. N b W. Pop. 143.

A township in the parish of Kirkby-on-the-Moor and wapentake of Hallikeld.

LANGTHWAITE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Doncaster (162) 4 m. N. Pop. 21.

A township in the parish of Doneaster and lower division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill.

LANGTOFT, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market Deeping (180) 2 m. NNW. Pop. 485.

A parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Sir G. Heathcote, Bart.

LANGTOFT, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 6½ m. N b W. Pop. of Pa. 432. Of To. 416.

A parish and township, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Diekering; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Prebendary of Langtoft, in York cathedral.

LANGTON, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Dunse (40½) 2 m. SW. Pop. 477.

A parish, containing about 7200 acres, the surface rising towards the north, where the highest ground is called Langton Edge, whence there is an extensive prospect. Here the land is divided into sheep-farms; but the lower districts, where the soil is a light loam, are under tillage; and in some parts wheat is cultivated with advantage. The ancient village of Langton, which was repeatedly burned during the border wars between the Scots and the English, having become greatly decayed, has been replaced by the new thriving village of Gavington, or Gavin-town, about half a mile from the site of the former, and so named from the territorial proprietor, David Gavin, Esq., by whose influence this improvement was effected. The living, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Dunse and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Earl of Breadalbane.

LANGTON, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Barnard Castle (246) S m. E. Pop. 90.

A township in the parish of Gainford and south-west division of Darlington ward.

LANGTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (136) 4 m. SW b W. Pop. 100.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*;

ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

LANGTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 4 m. N b W. Pop. 167.

A parish in the hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) B. Langton, Esq. This place is noted for having given birth to three distinguished characters, Stephen Langton, who was created a cardinal and promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury by Pope Innocent III., which circumstance produced the rupture between that pontiff and King John, and its consequences. Dr. William Langton, president of Magdalen College, Oxford, in the time of James I.; and the late Bennett Langton, whose name is associated with that of Dr. Johnson, both by epistolary and literary productions. On a hill at a short distance are three barrows, known by the name of the Spellow Hills, or Hills of the Slain.

LANGTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Wragby (144) ½ m. E. Pop. 193.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron (1829) Earl Manvers.

LANGTON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 3 m. SSE. Pop. of Pa. 363. Of To. 230.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Buckrose; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LANGTON EAST, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market Harborough (53) 3½ m. N b W. Pop. 309.

A township in the parish of Church Langton and hundred of Gartree.

LANGTON, GREAT, N. R. co. York.

P. T. North Allerton (225) 5 m. WNW. Pop. of Pa. 202. Of To. 116.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Gilling East, pleasantly situated on the river Swale; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; patron (1829) the Duke of Leeds.

LANGTON HERRING, co. Dorset.

P. T. Dorchester (119) 9½ m. SW. Pop. 152.

A parish in the hundred of Uggeseombe, Dorchester division; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LANGTON, LITTLE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. North Allerton (225) 4 m. W b N. Pop. 86.

A township in the parish of Great Langton and wapentake of Gilling East.

LANGTON LONG BLANDFORD, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 1½ m. S.E.
Pop. 160.

A parish in the hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) J. Ridout, Esq.

LANGTON MATRAVERS, or **EAST**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Corfe Castle (116) 3 m. S.E. Pop. 628.

A parish in the hundred of Rowbarrow, Blandford division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; church lately enlarged for free sitting, ded. to St. George; patron (1829) the Rev. John Dampier.

LANGTON, THORPE, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market Harborough (83) 4 m. N b E.
Pop. 215.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Church Langton and hundred of Gartree; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Church Langton, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Leonard; patronage with Church Langton rectory.

LANGTON, TUR, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market Harborough (83) 5 m. N b W.
Pop. 318.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Church Langton and hundred of Gartree; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Church Langton, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Nicholas; patronage with Church Langton rectory.

LANGTON WEST, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market Harborough (83) 4 m. N b W.
Pop. 90.

A township in the parish of Church Langton and hundred of Gartree.

LANGTREE, co. Devon.

P. T. Great Torrington (194) 3 m. S.W.
Pop. 778.

A parish in the hundred of Shebbear; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 29*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; patron (1829) Lord Rolle.

LANGTREE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Wigan (200) 3½ m. N.W. b N.
Pop. with Standish Township.

A township in the parish of Standish and hundred of Leyland.

LANGTREE, co. Oxford.

Pop. 3735.

A hundred situated at the south-western extremity of the county, containing nine parishes. It is divided from Berkshire by the river Thames.

LANGWATHBY, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 5 m. N.E. b E. Pop. 250.

A parish in Leath ward, situated on the river Eden, over which, at a short distance

hence, is a stone bridge of three arches, built in 1686. The living is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Edenhall, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, not in charge; church ded. to St. Peter; patronage with Edenhall vicarage.

LANGWITH, co. Derby.

P. T. Mansfield (138) 6 m. N b W. Pop. 153.

A parish and township in the hundred of Scarsdale; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 134*l.* 18*s.*; church ded. to St. Helena; patron (1829) the Duke of Devonshire.

LANGWITH, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Mansfield (138) 6 m. N. Pop. 378.

A township in the parish of Cuckney and Hatfield, division of the wapentake of Bas-setlaw.

LANGWITH, E. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 5½ m. S.E. b E. Pop. 39.

A township in the parish of Wheldrake and liberty of St. Peter of York.

LANHY DROCK, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Bodmin (235) 3 m. S b E. Pop. 251.

A parish in the hundred of Pyder; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; church ded. to St. Hydrock; patron (1829) G. Hunt, Esq., who has a handsome seat here.

LANIVET, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Bodmin (235) 2½ m. S. Pop. 803.

A parish in the hundred of Pyder; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 24*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. William Phillips. In a narrow valley on the banks of a rivulet in this parish, are the ruins of an old monastic institution, which formerly belonged to Bodmin priory: they consist of a square tower, and a considerable part of the chapel, in the windows of which are some stained glass. Here are almshouses with a charity-school annexed, supported by lands once belonging to the Benedictine monastery of St. Benet.

LANLIVERY, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Lostwithiel (234) 1 m. W b S. Pop. 1318.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Powder; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Brevita; patron (1829) the Rev. William Hocker.

LANRETH, co. Cornwall.

P. T. West Looe (234) 6 m. W.N.W. Pop. 629.

A parish in the hundred of West; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 32*l.*; church ded. to St. Marnarch; patron (1829) John Buller, Esq.

LANSALLOS, co. Cornwall.

P. T. West Looe (234) 5½ m. W b S.
Pop. 830.

A parish in the hundred of West; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall

and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 18*l.*; church ded. to St. Alwys; patron (1829) the Rev. William Rawlins.

LANTEGLOS, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Camelford (228) 1½ m. WSW.

Pop. with the borough of Camelford, 1256.

A parish in the hundred of Lesnewth; living, a rectory, with the curacy of St. Adven, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 34*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Lanty; patron, the King, as Prince of Wales. This parish is separated from the town of Fowey by the river and harbour of the same name. It includes the village of Polran, which had anciently a market and a fair. On a hill behind the village are the remains of an ancient chapel, which serve as a sea-mark. Here is also a copper-mine.

LANTEGLOS, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Fowey (243) 2 m. E. Pop. 973.

A parish in the hundred of West; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Lanty; patron (1829) the Rev. W. Hocker.

LANTON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 4½ m. NW b W. Pop. 69.

A township in the parish of Kirk Newton and west division of Glendale ward, situated on the north side of the Glen river.

LANTWIT-FAYRDRE, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Llantrissant (171) 2 m. NE. Pop. 610.

A parish in the hundred of Miskin, crossed by the high road from Cowbridge to Merthyr-Tydvil; living, a curacy, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llantrissant, in the diocese of Llandaff and archdiocese of Canterbury; valued in P. R. 32*l.*

LANTWIT, LOWER, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Neath (197) 1 m. NW. Pop. 1001.

A parish in the hundred of Neath, situated upon the Neath river and the adjoining Neath canal; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Neath, in the diocese of Llandaff and archdiocese of Canterbury; patron, the Marquis of Bute. Here is a chapel, a meeting-house, and the ruins of an unfinished church. The population of this parish are engaged in various occupations connected with the extensive mines of the vicinity.

LANTWIT MAJOR, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 5 m. SW. Pop. 993.

Fair, June 23. M. D. Frid.

An ancient town in the parish of Lantwit Major, or Llan-Iltyd, and hundred of Cowbridge, situated in the Great Vale of Glamorgan, within one mile and a half of the Bristol Channel. It consists of a number of humble dwellings scattered over a surface disproportionately large, and is surrounded by the ruins of its ancient halls, colleges, &c. The living is a vicarage in the arch-

deaconry and diocese of Llandaff, united to the vicarages of Llŷs, Werni, and Pen-Marc; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. Area of parish, 4516 acres of land. Here are two parish churches and a parsonage and glebe. In the year 508 a church and college were erected here by St. Illtats, at the latter of which, amongst 2000 scholars, Gildus, the historian; Paulinus, Bishop of Leon; Sampson, Archbishop of Dol, in Brittany; Talhaim, the bard; and the famous Talicon, received their education. It is said that there are 400 houses and seven halls here for the accommodation of the students. The ruins of the college, monastery, and halls, may still be seen. The church is the oldest in Wales; the monastery was removed to Tewkesbury by Fitzhammon, and Henry VIII. bestowed the revenues upon the see of Gloucester. In the old church are two curious monumental stones, brought thither from the Plas Mawr, where a church also stood; and in the vestry-room is a gigantic figure of Prince Richard Hopkins, in the costume of Henry the Eighth's reign. In the cemetery are the remains of two ancient crosses, and against the wall of the church-porch a large stone leans, bearing an inscription which is thus translated: "In the name of the Most High God, the cross of our Saviour begins, which the King has erected to the memory of Sampson, the Abbot, and to Jathahel and Artmacl, for the sake of their souls. May the cross protect me!" Below the old church is an ancient building, much dilapidated, called The Lady's Chapel. The new church consists of a centre and two lateral aisles, and is adorned with a handsome altarpiece. The old town-hall, still standing, is approached by two flights of steps, and contains one spacious apartment. Over the hall is a bell upon which the clock strikes, which is said to have been presented to St. Illtyd by one of the popes of Rome. Here was a large building belonging to the rectorial tithes, in which were many spacious rooms, they have been occupied by the parish schoolmaster. The jail is demolished, but the name of Gallows-way marks its situation. The number of streets or causeways, the many high roads passing through the extensive remains of ancient architecture, and the remnants of a quay and harbour at Colhugh, near this place, sufficiently confirm the truth of the history which represents this as having once been a place of consequence and thickly peopled.

LAPFORD, co. Devon.

P. T. Chumleigh (182) 5 m. SE. Pop. 674.

A parish in the hundred of North Tawton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to St. Thomas à Becket; patron (1829) the Rev. I. Radford.

LAPLEY, co. Stafford.

P. T. Penkridge (131) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 916.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Cuttlestone; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 148*l.*; patron (1829) John Swinfen, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a very fine tower, rising between the chancel and the body. Here was formerly an alien priory of black monks.

LAPSLODE, or LAPLY-WOOD, co. Devon.P. T. Chudleigh (182) 6 m. NW b N.
Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Bridford and hundred of Wonford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Devon and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Catherine.

LAPWORTH, co. Warwick.P. T. Henley-in-Arden (101) 4 m. NNE.
Pop. 622.

A parish in Warwick division of the hundred of Kington; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Merton College, Oxford. Here are schools for sixty boys and thirty girls.

LARAGH, or LARAH, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Cavan (68) 7 m. SE. Pop. with Drong.

A parish in the baronies of Loughtee, upper half, and of Tullagarvey; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the vicarage of Drong. A poor-school is held in the vestry-room, and two others in the Roman Catholic chapels.

LARAGH, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Rathdown (38) 5 m. NW.

A military station in the parish of Glendalough and barony of Ballinacor. Here is a barrack, capable of lodging 100 men.

LARAGHBRYAN. See Maynooth.**LARBERT, shire of Stirling, S.**P. T. Falkirk (24) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 3491.
Fairs, 2d Tues. in Aug., Sept., and Oct.

A parish, to which is united the chapelry of Dunipace, both together eight miles from east to west, and two from north to south. Here is found plenty of coal and freestone. At the village of Carron is one of the greatest iron-founderies in Europe; and at Dunipace there are extensive print-fields. On a moor in this parish is held, in August and the two succeeding months, a large cattle-fair called Falkirk Tryst. The living is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; and in the patronage of the Crown. In the parish of Larbert, on the banks of the Carron, was situated the famous edifice called Arthur's Oven, supposed to have been erected by the Romans as a temple of the god Terminus; it was pulled

down in the last century by order of Sir Michael Bruce, the proprietor, to repair a mill-dam. Torwood, in this district, was one of the retreats of the Scottish hero Wallace, after he was defeated by the English; and a mile westward of Torwood House is shown the spot where Edward II. encamped, previously to the defeat of his army at Bannockburn. A Roman causeway which crossed the river Carron westward of the village of Larbert, is still entire in many places.

LARBRICK, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Paulton (234) 4 m. ENE.

Pop. with Little Eccleston township.

A township in the parish of Kirkham and hundred of Amounderness. Upwards of a century ago, the head and vertebrae of the neck of a stag was found here, which seemed by its magnitude to be of a different species from any hitherto observed in this county.

LARGAY, or LARGY, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Manor Hamilton (145) 10 m. E b S.

Pop. not specified. Fairs, May, July, and Sept. 22; and Nov. 19.

A hamlet in the barony of Tullagha, situated amongst the Ballynagurah hills, and on the border of the county Fermanagh.

LARGO, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Leven (22) 3½ m. ENE. Pop. 2301.

A parish, containing 5469 acres, and including the villages of Upper Largo and Nether Largo. It extends along the northern side of a spacious bay, to which it gives name, in the Firth of Forth; which furnishes good anchoring ground, and forms a safe roadstead, sheltered on all sides but the south and south-west. The village of Nether Largo stands at the mouth of the little stream of Keil, which forms the harbour, where is a quay for loading and unloading of ships. At Upper Largo, or Kirktown, is the parish church, an ancient Gothic structure; and in 1659 an hospital for twelve old men bearing the founder's name, was established and endowed by a Mr. Wood. Flax-spinning and the manufacture of linen and checks are carried on in the parish; and coal, freestone, marl, and limestone, are found here in abundance. The living, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife; patron, Mr. Durham. Largo Law is a conical hill, the summit of which is about 1010 feet above the level of the sea. On the western bank of the Keil stood the ancient castle of Balcurvie, once the seat of the Lindsays, Earls of Crawford. This parish was the birth-place of Alexander Selkirk, a sailor, whose seclusion on the island of Juan Fernandez gave rise to the interesting romance of Robinson Crusoe.

LARGS, shire of Ayr, S.

Edinburgh 79½ m. S b W. Pop. 2179.

M. D. Thurs. Fairs, 1st Tues. in Feb.; 2d Tues. in June; 3d Tues. in July; and 4th Tues. in Oct.

A parish and post-village in the district of Cunninghame, on the coast of the Firth of

Clyde, opposite to the Isle of Bute. Few districts display more romantic scenery; and its climate is so healthy that it has been styled the Montpellier of Scotland. The living, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Irvine, and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Earl of Eglintown. The village of Largs, situated by the sea-side, is frequented in the summer season for sea-bathing. Here is a Burgher meeting-house. The chief occupations of the people are fishing, and weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. There is also another maritime village, called Fairly. The parish contains several castles and ancient mansions; and a large plain to the south of the village of Largs was the site of a famous battle in which the Scots defeated, with great slaughter, the invading army of Haco, King of Norway, in 1263; cairns or heaps of stone, supposed to be sepulchral monuments for the slain, mark the spot; and here antique weapons have been repeatedly disinterred.

LARKFIELD, co. Kent.

Pop. 6694.

A hundred in the lathe of Aylesford, situated towards the centre of the county, to the north of Maidstone, containing fourteen parishes.

LARKFIELD, co. Kent.

P. T. Maidstone (31) 3½ m. NW.
Pop. with Pa

A township in the parish of East Malling and hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford.

LARKHALL, shire of Lanark, S.

Pop. with Pa.

A considerable village in the parish of Dalserf, on the road from Carlisle to Glasgow. It is an improving place, the buildings of which are arranged on a regular plan; and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving.

LARK-STOKE, eos. Gloucester and Warwick.

P. T. Chipping Campden (90) 4 m. NE.
Pop. 5.

A hamlet in the parish of Ilmington, and partly in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, county of Gloucester, and partly in Kington division of the hundred of Kington, county of Warwick.

LARKTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Whitchurch (163) 8½ m. N b W.
Pop. 60.

A township in the parish of Malpas and hundred of Broxton.

LARLING, or LERLINGFORD, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Harling (89) 2 m. NW b N.
Pop. 171.

A parish in the hundred of Shropham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10l. 0s. 2½d.; church ded. to St.

Ethelbert; patron (1829) N. W. R. Colborne, Esq.

LARNE, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

Dublin 123 m. N b E. Pop. of Pa. 501.
Of Old To. 1396. Of New To. 1128. Fairs,
July and Dec. 31.

A seaport town in the parish of Larne and barony of Glenarm, upper half. It consists of the old and new town, forming one long avenue, and containing a few handsome dwellings. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, but no glebe-house or glebe; patron, the Dean of Connor. The rapid increase in the population of this place is attributable to the great advantage of its harbour, usually called the Lough of Larne, included between Island Magee and the Mainland. It is a vast basin, entered by a narrow channel, and the best asylum for shipping from Derry to Belfast. The limestone cliffs, in which flints are imbedded, afford a brisk export trade in both these minerals, and salt-works also are conducted here, upon an extensive scale. Cotton-weaving and sail-cloth are also carried on with spirit. The Ballycastle road passes through the town, and has been very materially improved from this place to Glenarm. There is a freeschool here, consisting of eighty-three boys and eighty-two girls. And there are two comfortable inns here. On the extremity of the peninsula, called the Curraán, which forms the northern side of the entrance into the Lough, stand the ruins of Olderfleet castle, and near the remains of the chapel of Clondumales.

LARRACOR, or LARACOR, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Trim (32) 2 m. S. Pop. 2005.

A parish in the barony of Moyfenragh Lower; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, to which belong a church, glebe-house, and a glebe of thirty-four acres. Amount of commutation for tithes, 415l. 7s. 8d. Dean Swift was once the incumbent of this parish; and it was in the parish church here that, in the absence of other auditors, he commenced the service by a personal address to the clerk.

LARTINGTON, N. R. eo. York.

P. T. Barnard Castle (246) 3 m. WNW.
Pop. 243.

A township in the parish of Romald Kirk and wapentake of Gilling West. Here is Lartington Hall, the seat of Henry Witham, Esq.

LARTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Great Neston (194) 8½ m. NNW
Pop. with Newton, 48.

A township in the parish of West Kirby and hundred of Wirrall.

LASBOROUGH, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Tetbury (99) 4 m. W b N.
Pop. with Weston Birt.

A parish in the hundred of Longtree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B.

7*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; patron (1829) Edward Estcourt, Esq.

LASENBY, or LAYSINGBY, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Guisborough (245) 4½ m. NW.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Kirk Leatham and east division of the liberty of Langbaugh.

LASKILL PASTURE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Helmesley (222) 6½ m. NW b N.
Pop. 91.

A township in the parish of Helmesley and wapentake of Ryedale.

LASKHAM, co. Southampton.

P. T. Alton (47) 3½ m. NW b W. Pop. 188.

A parish in the hundred of Odilham, Basingstoke division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) G. P. Jervois, Esq.

LASSINGTON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (104) 3 m. NW. Pop. 52.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.*; patron (1829) Sir William Guise, Bart. Here the Hereford and Gloucestershire canal is crossed by a branch of the Severn.

LASTINGHAM, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Pickering (226) 7½ m. NW.
Pop. of Pa. 1334. Of To. 225.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Ryedale; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The Church, which is ded. to St. Mary, is a spacious ancient structure; underneath the choir is a crypt, with massy cylindrical columns, exhibiting an excellent specimen of Saxon architecture of the eleventh century. A monastery of Benedictines was founded here as early as 648.

LASWADE, shire of Mid-Lothian, S.

P. T. Dalkeith (6) 2 m. WSW. Pop. 4186.

A parish and village, the former about eight miles in length, and from two to four in breadth, divided into nearly equal parts by the river North Esk, the banks of which display bold and romantic scenery. On the north it includes the eastern extremity of the Pentland Hills, partly overspread with heath, and a part affording fine pasture; on the south is a large tract of moor and moss; but most of the parish is arable land, and the soil is rich and fertile. Strawberries are much cultivated here for the Edinburgh market. There are bleach-fields, paper-mills, and corn-mills. The living is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, Sir G. Clerk, of Pennycook. The church was erected in 1793. In this parish are coal-pits which have been wrought for more than

two centuries; and their annual produce has been stated at about 30,000 tons. There are several remarkable mansions, including Hawthornden, the seat of the poet Drummond in the seventeenth century; beneath which are three extensive and curious caves, supposed to have belonged to a fortress of the Pictish kings. And in this parish are the venerable ruins of Roslin Castle and chapel, the remains of which are yet entire.

LATCHFORD, co. Oxford.

P. T. Tetsworth (42) 2½ m. W.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Haseley, and hundred of Ewelme.

LATHBURY, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Newport Pagnell (50) 1 m. N.
Pop. 161.

A parish in the hundred of Newport; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Christ Church, Oxford. Here is a free grammar-school.

LATHERON, shire of Caithness, S.

P. T. Dunbeath (259) 4 m. NE. Pop. 6575.

A parish, at the southern extremity of the shire, extending twenty-seven miles northward from the Burn of the Ord, along the sea-coast, and from fifteen to sixteen miles in breadth. The shores are bold and rocky, but indented with several inlets which serve as harbours for fishing-vessels. In caves by the sea-side a great number of seals are killed every year. There are three considerable mountains in this parish, Morven, Scarabine, and Maiden-pap, the first of which is said to be a mile in height above the level of the sea; and near the top is a fine spring. The principal rivers are Dunbeath, Langwell and Berriedale, in which are found trout and salmon. The soil is but indifferently cultivated, but the hills feed a great many sheep and black-cattle. On the rocky heights are several ancient castles in a state of decay, and ruins of old buildings called Picts' houses. The living, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Caithness and Sutherland; patron, Sir John Sinclair.

LATHOM, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ormskirk (219) 4 m. NE b E.
Pop. 2997.

A township in the parish of Ormskirk and hundred of West Derby. Here is Lathom-House, the magnificent seat of Lord Skelmersdale. The ancient structure is celebrated in English history for the heroic resistance manifested by Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, against the parliamentary forces, during three months, when the siege was relieved by the arrival of Prince Rupert. The mansion stood upon a flat boggy ground, and was surrounded by a wall of two yards in thickness: this wall contained nine towers, each mounted with six pieces of ordnance, so placed as to command the approaches in every part. A moat, twenty-four feet broad and six deep, encircled the

whole, and round the bank of the moat was a row of palisadoes. It is said that the besiegers lost 2000 men in this attack; after which the countess retired to the Isle of Man, and Lathom House endured another siege till the ruin of the royal cause, when it was yielded up by command of the king in 1645, and the following year the fortifications were dismantled. The existing mansion was chiefly erected about the middle of the eighteenth century, from designs by Leoni; it is a beautiful and spacious structure, 156 feet by seventy-five, having the offices attached by colonnades, supported by pillars of the Ionic order; the apartments are of noble dimensions, and contain many interesting portraits of distinguished personages who composed the court of Frederick, Prince of Wales. The park and grounds are about five miles in circumference commanding many extensive views, among which are the river Ribble, the sea, and the mountains which divide Yorkshire and Lancashire. In the park is a chapel, where divine service is regularly performed, and ten almshouses are attached to it.

LATIMERS, or ISELHAMPSTED LATIMERS, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Chesham (27) 3 m. S.E. b. E.
Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Chesham and hundred of Burnham; living, a donative or rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron (1829) the Duke of Bedford.

LATTERAGH, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Burrosoleigh (94) 4 m. N.W. Pop. 968.

A hamlet and parish in the barony of Upper Ormond; living, a rectory in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory and vicarage of Inisdadrom, which union constitutes the corps of the precentorship of Killaloe; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Latteragh alone, produces by commutation for tithes 138*l.* 9*s.* 2*½d.*; and possesses a church, with a glebe of about four acres. St. Odran presided over an abbey here. He died of the plague, October 2, 548, and it is said that he had 3000 scholars, remarkable for their piety and learning.

LATTIN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Tipperary (127) 6½ m. S.W. Pop. 1337.

A parish in the barony of Clanwilliam; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory of Brnis and the vicarages of Corroge, Clonfert and Cordangan, which five benefices constitute the corps of the prebend of Lattin. There is no church or glebe-house in the union. Lattin produces 97*l.* 15*s.* 4*½d.* by commutation for tithes; and extends over a surface of 2930 acres of land.

LATTON, or LACTON, co. Essex.

P. T. Harlow (23) 1½ m. W.S.W. Pop. 378.

A parish in the hundred of Harlow; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) M. Burgoyne, Esq. Here are the remains of a priory for Augustine canons.

LATTON, co. Wilts.

P. T. Cricklade (84) 1½ m. N. Pop. 315.

A parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 146*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) the Earl of St. Germans.

LAUDER, shire of Berwick, S.

Edinburgh 25 m. S.E. London 355½ m. N.b.W.
Pop. 1845. Fairs, 3d Frid. in June, 4th Frid. in July, Aug., Oct., and Nov.

A royal burgh, post-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, on the banks of the river Lauder, or Leader. The town is a royal burgh of ancient date, where took place the sessions of the Scottish Parliament; but it retains no traces of its former importance. The kirk of Lauder is noted in history as the place where the nobility of the kingdom, in 1482, met to concert measures for destroying the upstart favourites of James III., Cochrane, an architect who had been created Earl of Marr; Rogers, a musician; Torfisan, a fencing-master, and others, whom the conspirators seized and hanged over Lauder-bridge. James IV., in 1502, granted a new charter to the burgesses, with additional privileges, confirmed by act of Parliament in 1633. The town is governed by two baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors, and there are about forty burgesses, who elect a commissioner to return one member to Parliament, in conjunction with those of the burghs of Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Jedburgh. The street is spacious, and the town in modern times has been considerably improved. The living, formerly a rectory, with the ancient chapels of Kedslea and St. Leonard's annexed, is in the presbytery of Lauder and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Earl of Lauderdale. The church, which formerly stood at the north end of the town, was desecrated in 1617, and the present church erected. Beside the river, not far from the town, is situated Thirlstane Castle, the principal seat of the Earl of Lauderdale, which was built by Edward I., when he subdued Scotland; and it was converted into a dwelling-house by the Duke of Lauderdale, one of the principal ministers of Charles II.

LAUDERDALE, shire of Berwick, S.

One of the three divisions of the county, watered by the river Lauder. This district gives the title of Earl to the ancient family of Maitland.

LAUGHARNE, or **LLACHARN**, co. Caermarthen, S. W.

London 245½ m. W. Caermarthen 13 m. SSW. Pop. of Pa. 562. Of To. 1391. Fairs, May 6, and Sept. 23. M. D. Fri.

A small seaport-town in the parish of Laugharne and hundred of Derllys, situated upon an estuary, into which the rivers Tawe and Cowen discharge their waters. It is a very retired place, and derives little advantage from its maritime position. It is governed by a corporation, consisting of portreeve, recorder, aldermen (ex-portreeves), two common attorneys, four constables, and seventy-six burgesses. The corporation possess lands and a share in commons, bestowed on them by Sir Guido de Brian, the younger, in the reign of King John. His mantle, richly embroidered in purple and gold, is still preserved in the parish church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 6*l*. The prebend of Laugharne, an impropriation in the cathedral of Winchester, is valued in K. B. at 45*l*. The chapelries of Cyfig and Marros, and the rectory of Llan-Sadwrnen, are united to the vicarage. Area of parish, 600 acres. The charity-school here is endowed with 6*l*. per annum, by Mrs. Foster, which sum is intended to defray the expense of instructing twelve children. There is no trade of any value at this port. The petty sessions for the district are held in the town. Here are several military antiquities; an ancient barbican and curtain wall stand in a private garden. Close to the sea-side are the ruins of the noble castle of Guido de Brian, built in the reign of Henry III.; and not far from the latter stands Roche Castle, whose history is lost. The original name of this parish was Tal-Llacharn, *i. e.*, Above the Great Lake; a name which, it is supposed, has been corrupted in its present form from General Laugharne, who besieged and took the castle in the year 1664. The ancient name is Aber Cowen or Aber Coran. Josiah Tucker, D. D., Dean of Gloucester, an eminent political writer and able divine, was born here.

LAUGHLINSTOWN. See *Leighlinstown*.

LAUGHTERTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 9½ m. WNW. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Kettlethorpe and west division of the wapentake of Well, parts of Lindsey.

LAUGHTON, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market Harborough (83) 5 m. W b N. Pop. 173.

A parish in the hundred of Gartree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 10*l*. 10*s*. 5*d*.; church ded. to St. Luke; patron (1829) the Marquis of Hertford.

LAUGHTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Folkingham (106) 2 m. SW b S. Pop. 76.

A parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts

of Kesteven; living, a vicarage with the rectory of Folkingham in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage with Folkingham rectory.

LAUGHTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Gainsborough (149) 5 m. NNE. Pop. of Pa. 422. Of To. 319.

A parish and township in the north division of the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey; living, a vicarage with that of Wildsworth in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l*.; ann. val. P. R. 140*l*.; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Marchioness of Hertford.

LAUGHTON, co. Sussex.

P. T. Lewes (50) 6 m. E b N. Pop. 731.

A parish in the hundred of Shiplake, rape of Pevensey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 9*l*. 11*s*. 3*d*.; patron (1829) the Earl of Chichester.

LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTIEN, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Worksop (146) 8 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 1055. Of To. 652.

A parish and township, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of the chancellorship of York; valued in K. B. 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; ann. val. 44*l*.; patron, the Chancellor of York. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome specimen of Gothic architecture, the tower and spire of which may be seen at the distance of sixty miles; the height to the weathercock is 195 feet. Here is a small freeschool.

LAUNCELLS, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Stratton (222) 1 m. SSW. Pop. 891.

A parish in the hundred of Stratton; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 10*l*. 10*s*. 10*d*.; ann. val. P. R. 110*l*.; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) L. W. Buck, Esq.

LAUNCESTON, or **DUNHEVID**, co. Cornwall.

London 214 m. WSW. Pop. 2183. M. D. Sat. Fairs, 1st Thurs. in March, a free market; 3d Thurs. in April, ditto; Whit-Mond.; July 6; Nov. 17; Dec. 6; for cattle. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough, market-town, and parish, in the north division of the hundred of East, but having separate jurisdiction, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, on the Attery, which falls into the river Tamar, about three miles below the town; it has a manufactory for serges, and many females are employed in spinning wool. It has sent two members to Parliament since the twenty-third of Edward I., and is what is called a close borough, the right of election being in the mayor, aldermen, and freemen, their number being about twenty-three; the returning officer is the mayor. The town

consists of several streets, which are narrow, but many of the houses are well built; it was formerly surrounded by a wall, some parts of which still remain, it is governed by a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, and free burgesses. They choose each other, and the mayor, ex-mayor, and seven aldermen are justices of the peace. A branch of the Bude Canal has recently been brought within four miles of the town. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 112*l*.; patron, the Corporation of Launceston. The church, which is ded. to St. Mary Magdalen, is a handsome Gothic structure, with a lofty tower, situated near the centre of the town, it is built with square blocks of granite, every one of which is enriched with carved ornaments, executed in a very singular manner. On the east side, placed in a niche, is a fine figure of St. Mary Magdalen, in a recumbent posture. Here are a handsome Methodist meeting-house, two good charity-schools for forty-eight children of both sexes, and a freeschool, founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth. A priory, belonging to monks of the order of St. Augustin, is said to have been established here by Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter. Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, built a strong castle, which is the most important object in the town; its mouldering walls occupy a considerable extent of ground, and prove it to have been a very strong and important fortress, the tower of which is still used as a prison. The winter assizes are held at the guild-hall in this town, and the knights of the shire are elected here.

LAUNCESTON TARRANT, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 5 m. NE b E. Pop. 88.

A parish in the hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Tarrant Monkton, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, not in charge; patron (1829) J. Farquharson, Esq.

LAUND, Old, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Burnley (211) 3 m. N. Pop. 390.

An extra-parochial township in the hundred of Blackburn. This was anciently a vaccary or upland farm, in the forest of Rossendale.

LAUNDE, co. Leicester.

P. T. Uppingham (89) 7 m. WNW. Pop. 36.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of East Goscote. In the reign of Henry I. a priory was founded here for Black Canons of the order of St. Augustin.

LAUNDITCH, co. Norfolk.

Pop. 11,183.

A hundred, situated nearly in the centre of the county, containing thirty-two parishes, including the town of East Dereham.

LAUNTON, co. Oxford.

P. T. Bicester (54) 2 m. E. Pop. 553.

A parish in the hundred of Ploughley; liv-

ing, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 11*l*. 9*s*. 4½*d*.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of London.

LAURENCE, ST., co. Essex.

P. T. Bradwell-near-the-Sea (51) 3 m. SW b W. Pop. 229.

A parish in the hundred of Dengey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 18*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LAURENCE, ST., co. Kent.

P. T. Ramsgate (71) 1 m. W. Pop. 1601.

A parish in the hundred of Ringslow, lath of St. Augustin; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 7*l*.; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LAURENCE, ST., co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 5½ m. NNW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Preston and hundred of Amounderness; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, not in charge; patron (1829) Mrs. Shuttleworth.

LAURENCE, ST., co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Haverford West (251) 8 m. N. Pop. 221.

A parish, covering 1392 acres of land, in the hundred of Dewisland, midway between the towns of Fishguard and Haverford West; living, a rectory in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 3*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*.; and in P. R. at 11*l*. per annum; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LAURENCE, ST., co. Southampton.

P. T. Newport (89) 9 m. SSE. Pop. 96.

A parish in the East Medina liberty, in the Isle of Wight; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 4*l*.; ann. val. P. R. 112*l*. 14*s*.; patron (1829) Lord Yarborough.

LAURENCE, ST. ILKETSHALL, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bungay (106) 3 m. SE b S. Pop. 255.

A parish in the hundred of Wangford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; certified value 5*l*. 12*s*. 4*d*.; ann. val. P. R. 60*l*.; patron (1829) the Rev. H. Stebbing.

LAURENCEKIRK, shire of Kincardine, S.

Edinburgh 76 m. N. Brechin 10 m. NE. Pop. 1515. Fair, 2d Tues. in Aug. (O. S.)

A parish and post-village, anciently called Conveth, in the centre of the county, watered by the river Leuther and its tributary streams. The village, in 1730, had only eighty inhabitants, and in 1762, the population had decreased, when the estate of Johnston, on which it stands, was purchased by Francis Garden, one of the Scottish judges called Lord Gardenstone, who laid out a plan for a new village, granting lands on liberal terms, which were speedily occupied; and in 1779 this place was erected into a burgh of barony, with power to

choose every three years a baillie and four councillors, to regulate the municipal affairs; and the privilege of holding markets and fairs. Manufactures of lawn, cambric, and thread, were established, and there is a large bleach-field. To the benevolent founder the place is indebted for the erection of a good inn, with the unusual appendage of a well-selected library, for the use of travellers. The living, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; and in the patronage of the Masters of the New College of St. Andrew's. In the vicinity of the village is the seat of the Gardenstone family; and near it is Halkerton House, which gave the title of Baron to the family of Falconer, and now belongs to its representative the Earl of Kintore.

LAURIESTOWN, shire of Stirling, S.

P. T. Falkirk (24) 1 m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A considerable village, which contains a chapel belonging to the most ancient class of Protestant Dissenters in Scotland, commonly styled Macmillanites.

LAVANT, EAST and WEST, co. Sussex.

P. T. Chichester (62) 2 m. N. Pop. 364.

A parish in the hundred of Aldwick, rape of Chichester; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 20l. 18s. 1½d.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Lord Willoughby de Broke. Near this place is Goodwood, the splendid seat of the Duke of Richmond, agreeably situated in a spacious park, and commanding extensive and delightful prospects. The stables and offices westward of the house, form a handsome quadrangular building, inferior to few, if any, in the kingdom; and the kennel for the hounds exceeds, in magnificence and conveniences of every kind, any structure perhaps ever raised before for a similar purpose. Goodwood races, established by the Duke, are annually run in this park, and every year become more important.

LAVENDON, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Olney (55) 2½ m. NE. Pop. 613.

A parish in the hundred of Newport; living, a dis. vicarage, with the curacy of Cold Brayfield, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6l.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir G. Noel, Bart. A monastery was founded here in the reign of Henry II., for Premonstratensian canons.

LAVENHAM, or LANHAM, co. Suffolk.

London 62 m. NE. Pop. 1898. M. D. Tu. Fairs, Shrove-Tu. and Oct. 10, [for butter and cheese.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Babergh, agreeably situated on a branch of the river Brit, in a valley encompassed by hills on every side, except towards the south. This place consists of several small streets, with a spacious market-place, in the centre of which is a stone cross. The municipal government is vested in six capital

burgesses, who hold their offices for life, and by whom the constables and inferior officers are appointed annually. Estates in land within the manor of Lavenham descend to the youngest son, according to the custom of Borough English. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. at 20l. 2s. 11d.; in the patronage of Gonvil and Cains College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a handsome Gothic edifice, built towards the close of the fifteenth century; the walls are constructed of freestone, with curious decorations in flint-work, exhibiting the armorial bearings of distinguished persons who were probably benefactors to the church. The porch, of highly ornamental architecture, is likewise embellished with shields of arms. In the interior, the timber-ceiling is admirably carved; and there are two pews, the carvings on which are of exquisite workmanship, resembling the style of Henry VII.'s chapel. The windows are numerous, and some of them are adorned with stained glass, displaying the arms of the Veres, and other ancient families. There are chapels for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents, and several charitable institutions, including a freeschool and almshouses. The market has almost fallen into disuse, but two annual fairs are still held here. Lavenham was formerly noted for the manufacture of blue cloth, and afterwards of woollen yarn, and also says and calimancoes; but the only manufacture at present is that of worsted yarn.

LAVER, HIGH, or KING'S, co. Essex.

P. T. Chipping Ongar (21) 4 m. NNW. Pop. 464.

A parish in the hundred of Ongar; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. at 14l. 1s. 8d.; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons (1829) the Trustees of R. Budworth, Esq. On the south side of the churchyard is a tomb of black marble, to the memory of the celebrated philosopher, John Locke, who spent the latter part of his life, and died at Otes, near this place, in 1704.

LAVER, LITTLE, co. Essex.

P. T. Chipping Ongar (21) 4½ m. N. Pop. 107.

A parish in the hundred of Ongar; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. at 15l. 10s. 5d.; patron (1829) R. Palmer, Esq.

LAVER MAGDALEN, co. Essex.

P. T. Chipping Ongar (21) 4½ m. NW b N. Pop. 236.

A parish in the hundred of Ongar; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. at 16l. 12s. 1d.; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron (1829) the Rev. I. W. Burford, D. D.

LAVERSTOCK, co. Wilts.

P. T. Salisbury (81) 1 m. NE. Pop. with Ford Hamlet, 904.

A parish in the hundred of Alderbury; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and dio-

cese of Salisbury, not in charge; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the Vicars Choral of Salisbury.

LAVERSTOKE, co. Southampton.

P. T. Whitechurch (56) 3 m. ENE. Pop. 101.

A parish in the hundred of Overton, Kingsclere division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 6*l.* 6*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Henry Portal, Esq.

LAVERTON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Chipping Campden (90) 5 m. WSW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Buckland and lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate.

LAVERTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Frome (103) 3½ m. N. Pop. 189.

A parish in the hundred of Frome; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

LAVERTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Rippon (212) 6 m. W b N. Pop. 430.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Malzeard and lower division of the wapentake of Claro.

LAVINGTON, or **LENTON**, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Corby (105) 4½ m. NNE. Pop. 330.

A parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Sir G. Heathcote, Bart.

LAVINGTON, EAST, or **MARKET**, co. Wilts.

London 90 m. W b S. Pop. 1433.
M. D. Mon. and Wed.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Swanborough, called also East Lavington, to distinguish it from the neighbouring parish of West or Bishop's Lavington. This place is situated on the northern border of Salisbury Plain, and it was formerly noted as a great corn-market, whence its adjunct appellation, but the trade in grain now is less considerable than it was, the farmers and dealers chiefly resorting to the markets of Devizes and Warminster. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch, Oxford. The church is an ancient Gothic edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. Here are two places of worship for Dissenters. The charitable institutions include a freeschool for thirty-six children, liberally endowed, and two almshouses. The malting trade is carried on here to some extent; but the labouring people are chiefly employed in agriculture. Dr. Thomas Tanner, a learned and industrious cultivator of monastic archæology, who died bishop of St. Asaph in 1735, was a native of this town.

LAVINGTON, WEST, or **BISHOP'S**, co. Wilts.

P. T. East Lavington (90) 4 m. W. Pop. 1123.

A parish in the hundred of Potterne and Canning's, including the tithing of Littleton Pannell; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large building in the pointed style of architecture, containing some ancient altar-tombs to the Dantsey family, one of whom, William Dantsey, of Mercers' Hall, London, founded an almshouse and a freeschool here in 1542.

LAWERN, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) adjacent.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Bedwardine, and lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow.

LAWFORD, co. Essex.

P. T. Manningtree (60) 1½ m. W. Pop. 688.

A parish in the hundred of Tendring; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, St. John's College, Oxford.

LAWFORD, CHURCH, co. Warwick.

P. T. Rugby (83) 2½ m. WNW. Pop. 355.

A parish in the Rugby division of the hundred of Knightlow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Lord Montagu.

LAWFORD, LITTLE, co. Warwick.

P. T. Rugby (83) 4 m. W. Pop. 27.

A township in the parish of Newbold-upon-Avon and Rugby division of the hundred of Knightlow. Here was the seat of Sir Theodosius E. A. Boughton, Bart., who was poisoned by a distillation of laurel-leaves, substituted for a bottle of medicine by Captain Donellan, his brother-in-law; for which that individual suffered the utmost rigour of the law. This case made a considerable noise at the time in consequence of a premature opinion conveyed in a charge to the grand jury, by Judge Buller; but no rational doubt has ever been entertained of the guilt of the condemned.

LAWFORD, LONG, co. Warwick.

P. T. Rugby (83) 2½ m. WNW. Pop. 474.

A township in the parish of Newbold-upon-Avon and Rugby division of the hundred of Knightlow.

LAW-HADEN, or **LLAN-HAWADEN**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) 3 m. NW. Pop. 591.

A parish in the hundred of Dau-Gleddau, situated upon the East Cleddau river; living, a dis. vicarage in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*; and estimated in the P. R. at 128*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* per annum; patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The prebend of Lawhaden, with the chapelry of Bletherston, are valued in K. B. at 17*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, and an-

nexed to the chancellorship of the diocese. This dignity was founded in the year 1287, by Thomas Beake, who pleaded his ancient rights, and opposed the visitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as metropolitan of the see of St. David's. Here are the ruins of a noble castle, forming one of the palaces of the bishops of the diocese; and the remains of an hospital, built by Bishop Beke, are still visible. The celebrated Rhys Pritchard resided here occasionally.

LAWHITTON, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Launceston (214) 2 m. SE b E.
Pop. 435.

A parish in the north division of the hundred of East; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 19l. 6s. 8d.; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

LAWKLAND, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 4½ m. NW b W. Pop. 351.

A township in the parish of Clapham and West division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross.

LAWLEY, co. Salop.

P. T. Wellington (142) 2 m. SE.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Wellington and Wellington division of the hundred of Bradford, South.

LAWLING, co. Essex.

P. T. Burnham (49) 5½ m. NW.
Pop. with Pa.

A parish in the hundred of Dengey; living, a rectory with that of Latchingdon and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; patronage with Latchingdon rectory.

LAWNENNY, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Pembroke (264) 4½ m. NE. Pop. 431.

A parish in the hundred of Narbeth, situated upon a tongue of land in Milford Haven, washed by Garron Pill on one side and Cresswell estuary on the other. Here is a quay, where large vessels take in coal and culm, brought by barges from Christwell quay. The living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, belongs to the Barlows, of Lawrenny House, one of the noblest seats in South Wales. The coal-trade engages the population of this district. Area of parish, 1500 acres of land.

LAWRESS, co. Lincoln.

Pop. 6648.

A central wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, bearing to the west side of the county and on the north of Lincoln, containing twenty-eight parishes.

LAWSHALL, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 7 m. S b E.
Pop. 837.

A parish in the hundred of Babergh; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 20l. 2s. 8½d.; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) N. Lee Acton, Esq.

LAXEY, Isle of Man.

Pop. with Pa.

A small sea-side village, in the parish of

Lonan, situated in a deep glen, on the bank of a secluded creek, extending towards the east into a fine bay. Neither the salmon or herring fisheries here are considerable, nor is there any particular trade carried on; but in the vicinity are mines of lead and copper.

LAXFIELD, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Framlingham (87) 5 m. N b E.
Pop. 1158.

A parish in the hundred of Hoxne, formerly a place of much more consideration than at present, when it had a market and two annual fairs, which were obtained in the reign of Edward IV. by John Wingfield. The living is a dis. vicarage with that of Cratfield, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9l. 13s. 4d.; patron (1829) Lord Huntingfield. The church, ded. to All Saints, is a handsome edifice with a very fine steeple.

LAXTON, co. Northampton.

P. T. Rockingham (83) 7 m. NE b E.
Pop. 199.

A parish in the hundred of Corby; living, a donative in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; certified value 20l.; ann. val. P. R. 100l.; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) W. Evans, Esq.

LAXTON, or **LAXINGTON**, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 615.

A parish in South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Moorhouse in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 11l.; ann. val. P. R. 129l.; patron (1829) Earl Manvers. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, consisting of a spacious nave and two side aisles, with a large chancel, a lofty tower, and five bells, and contains many ancient monuments, among which were formerly three of crusaders.

LAXTON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 4½ m. SE b E. Pop. 263.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Howden and wapentake of Howdenshire; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Howden, in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 45l.; patron, the Vicar of Howden.

LAYCOCK, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Keighley (206) 2½ m. W b S.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Keighley and east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross.

LAYDE, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Cushindall (146) 1 m. N. Pop. 3437.

A parish in the barony of Glenarm, lower half, situated in a little glen open to the sea. Living, a rectory in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, glebe-house, and glebe of six acres. It is valued in K. B. 10l. and by commutation for tithes, 235l. 7s. 8½d. Here are the

ruins of an ancient church. The inhabitants of this parish are familiar with the Poems of Ossian.

LAYER BRETON, co. Essex.

P. T. Colchester (51) 6 m. SW b S. Pop. 259.

A parish in the hundred of Winstree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. J. F. Benwell.

LAYER DE LA HAYE, co. Essex.

P. T. Colchester (51) 4 m. SW b S. Pop. 603.

A parish in the hundred of Winstree; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; certified value 12*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 62*l.*; patron (1829) John Bawtree, Esq.

LAYER MARNEY, co. Essex.

P. T. Colchester (51) 7 m. SW. Pop. 246.

A parish in the hundred of Winstree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient brick structure, containing several fine old monuments; patron (1829) Matt. Corsellis, Esq. Layer Marney Hall, one of the earliest and finest brick mansions in the kingdom, was originally a very large quadrangular building, enclosing a spacious court; the chief entrance to which was the tower gateway, the only part at present remaining. Near the church is an artificial mount surrounded by a trench, which is supposed to have been fortified against Henry III. by Sir Ralph Gernon.

LAYHAM, or **LEYHAM**, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Hadleigh (61) 2 m. S b W. Pop. 595.

A parish in the hundred of Cosford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge.

LAYSTERS, or **LEYSTERS**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Tenbury (130) 4 m. SSW. Pop. 227.

A parish in the hundred of Wolphy; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Tenbury, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; certified value 12*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Rev. T. E. Miller.

LAYSTHORPE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Helmesley (222) 4 m. SSE.
Pop. with East Newton, 72.

A township in the parish of Stonegrave and wapentake of Ryedale.

LAYSTON, co. Hertford.

P. T. Buntingford (31) 1 m. NNE.
Pop. 1014.

A parish in the hundred of Edwinstree, and formerly had a market, which has long been discontinued; living, a vicarage with the curacies of Aldwick and Buntingford, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron (1829) William Butt, Esq.

LAYTHAM, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 8 m. N. Pop. 125.

A township in the parish of Aughton and Holme Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

LAYTON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Blackpool (234) 1 m. E.
Pop. with Warbrick, 749.

A township in the parish of Bispham and hundred of Amounderness.

LAYTON, EAST, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Greta Bridge (242) 5½ m. ESE.
Pop. 137.

A township in the parish of Stanwick and wapentake of Gilling West.

LAYTON, WEST, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Greta Bridge (242) 4½ m. SE b E.
Pop. 69.

A township in the parish of Hutton Magna and wapentake of Gilling West.

LAYTONSTONE, or **LEYTONSTONE**, co. Essex.

London 5 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Leyton, hundred of Becontree, consisting of a single street, containing several good houses, inhabited chiefly by merchants and other citizens of the metropolis. A chapel was erected at this place about 1750, by William Dunster, Esq.; but in consequence of disputes between the founder and the vicar of the parish, it was not opened till 1754. It is now considered as a chapel of ease, the minister being appointed by the Vicar of Layton as his curate, and licensed by the Bishop of London.

LAZONBY, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 7 m. NNE.
Pop. of Pa. 801. Of To. 533.

A parish and township in Leath ward; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. Here is a good freestone quarry, and in Baronwood is a lofty rock, with an artificial cave. The great Roman road passes through the parish from north to south.

LEA, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 6 m. SSE.
Pop. with Newbold, 61.

A township in the parish of St. Oswald and hundred of Broxton.

LEA, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 3¼ m. NNW. Pop. 87.

A township in the parish of Backford and hundred of Wirrall.

LEA, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nantwich (164) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 71.

A township in the parish of Wybunbury and hundred of Nantwich.

LEA, cos. Gloucester and Hereford.

P. T. Ross (120) 4½ m. ESE. Pop. 180.

A parish, partly in the hundred of St. Briavell's, county of Gloucester, and partly in the lower division of the hundred of Grey-

tree, county Hereford; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Linton, in the archdeaconry of Hereford and diocese of Gloucester; certified value 4*l.*; church ded. to St. John; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester.

LEA, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 4 m. W b N.
Pop. with Ashton, Ingol, and Cotham, 658.

A township in the parish of Preston and hundred of Amounderness.

LEA, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Gainsborough (119) 2 m. SSE.
Pop. 199.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron (1829) Sir C. Anderson, Bart.

LEA, or LEY, Queen's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Portarlinton (44) 2½ m. ESE.
Pop. 5506.

A parish in the barony of Portnelinch, intersected by the river Barrow, as well as by the Grand Canal; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; and by commutation for tithes, 830*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, the lay impropriator receiving 553*l.* 17*s.* of that amount. There are three churches in this parish, and a glebe of eighty-three acres. (See *Portarlinton*). The ruins of Ley Castle the strong hold of the O'Mores, are peculiarly interesting, they stand on a gentle eminence, overhanging the river Barrow. There is one school here, consisting of thirty-eight boys and sixty-four girls, and a second of thirty-one boys and ten girls.

LEA, co. Wilts.

P. T. Malmesbury (96) 2 m. ESE.
Pop. with Cleverton, 371.

A parish in the hundred of Malmesbury; living, a rectory with that of Garsdon, in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; church ded. to St. Giles; patronage with Garsdon rectory.

LEA BAILEY, or LE BAYLY, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Ross (120) 4½ m. SE. Pop. 93.

A hamlet in the parish of Newland and hundred of St. Briavell's.

LEA DETHWICK, co. Derby.

P. T. Matlock (144) 2½ m. SE. Pop. 492.

A township in the parish of Ashover and wapentake of Wirksworth.

LEA HALL, co. Derby.

P. T. Ashborne (139) 4½ m. NNE. Pop. 23.

A liberty in the parish of Bradborne and wapentake of Wirksworth.

LEA MARSTON, co. Warwick.

P. T. Coleshill (104) 3 m. N. Pop. 284.

A parish in Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 30*l.*;

ann. val. P. R. 62*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) C. B. Adderley, Esq.

LEACH, or LACH, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 3 m. SW.
Pop. with Marleston, 108.

A township in the parish of St. Mary and hundred of Broxton.

LEACROFT, co. Stafford.

P. T. Penkridge (131) 5 m. SE b E.
Pop. with Hednesford, 412.

A liberty in the parish of Cannoek and east division of the hundred of Cuttlestone.

LEADBROOK, MAJOR, co. Flint, N. W.

P. T. Northop (197) 1½ m. N. Pop. 87.

A township in the parish of Northop and hundred of Coleshill. The inhabitants are employed in the lead-mines and in the fisheries.

LEADBROOK, MINOR, co. Flint, N. W.

P. T. Northop (197) 2 m. NNW. Pop. 29.

A township in the parish of Northop and hundred of Coleshill, situated in the vicinity of extensive lead-mines.

LEADENHAM, LONG, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 9½ m. NW b W.
Pop. 574.

A parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 29*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Swithin; patron (1829) the Rev. Thomas Brown. The petty sessions are holden here.

LEAD HALL, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Selby (181) 7 m. NW b N. Pop. 59.

A ville in the parish of Ryther and upper division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash.

LEADHILLS, shire of Lanark, S.

Edinburgh 46 m. S b W. Pop. with Pa. "

A post-village, in the parish of Crawford, on the road from Glasgow to Dumfries. The vicinity is supposed to be the most elevated part of the south of Scotland, and the mineral treasures the hills afford have occasioned the concourse of miners, and the establishment of this and the neighbouring village of Wanlockhead. Gold is said to have been found in the sands of these mountains in the reign of James VI., and lead-ore at a very remote period; but it is certain that a vein of the latter was discovered in 1517. The works are carried on chiefly by a body called the Scots Mining Company, who hold the mines on lease from the territorial proprietor, the Earl of Hopetoun, who receives as rent every sixth bar of lead. The largest mass of ore found here, now at Hopetoun House, weighs between four and five tons. The produce of these mines in 1809, was 25,000 bars of lead, weighing altogether 1417½ tons, valued at 32*l.* a ton, amounting to 45,360*l.* A considerable portion of silver is extracted from the lead-ore. The miners, who labour only eight hours in a day, and consequently have much leisure, are a well-informed set

of people, possessing a public library, supported by general contribution; and there is at this place a chapel and a school.

LEADON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Bromyard (125) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S b E. Pop. 72.

A township in the parish of Bishop's Froome and hundred of Stretford.

LEADON, HIGH, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Newent (112) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. Pop. 92.

A hamlet in the parish of Rudford and lower division of the hundred of Dudstone and Kingsbarton.

LEAFIELD, co. Oxford.

P. T. Witney (65) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW b N. Pop. 553.

A hamlet in the parish of Shipton-under-Whichwood and hundred of Chadlington.

LEAGRAM, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Clitheroe (217) 9 m. WNW.
Pop. with Bowland, 370.

A township in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn.

LEAKE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Boston (116) 8 m. NE. Pop. 1417.

A parish in the wapentake of Skirbeck, parts of Holland; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 10*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) the Governors of Oakham school.

LEAKE, EAST, or GREAT, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. S b W.
Pop. 783.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe; living, a rectory, with that of West Leake, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York, not in charge; patronage with West Leake rectory. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a Gothic structure, with a very handsome turret and spire, containing four bells. Here is a charity-school, founded and endowed by John Blay, a native of this place, who died in 1731, bequeathing 10*l.* to every farmer, and 5*l.* to every cottager in the village.

LEAKE, WEST, or LITTLE, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW.
Pop. 211.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; patron (1829) the Marquis of Hastings. The church, which is dedicated to St. Helen, is a low, ancient structure; in a niche in the north wall are two very old monuments, each containing a recumbent figure; and in the chancel is also one of a lady, but in a very decayed state.

LEAMINGTON, HASTING'S, co. Warwick.

P. T. Southam (82) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. Pop. 444.

A parish in Southam division of the hundred

of Knightlow, situated near the source and on the south bank of the river Leam; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Rev. H. W. Sitwell. Here is an endowed school for the education of thirty poor children, and almshouses for ten parish paupers.

LEAMINGTON PRIORS, co. Warwick.

P. T. Warwick (90) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop. 2133.

A parish in Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, situated nearly in the centre of the county, and comprising within its limits the fashionable watering-place called Leamington Spa. Since the year 1797, the mineral waters have been rising in reputation, on account of their efficacy in the treatment of cutaneous diseases, glandular obstructions, bilious and dyspeptic complaints, and other maladies, for which they are used both internally and externally. Various new springs have been discovered within the last twenty or thirty years, and Leamington, from an inconsiderable village, has become a place of crowded resort for the votaries of health or pleasure. The public spring is enclosed in a handsome stone edifice; and a pump-room and baths of elegant architecture, ornamented with a spacious Doric colonnade, have been erected at a great expense, for the accommodation of visitors. The baths, more than twenty in number, are handsomely and tastefully fitted up, abundantly supplied with the mineral water, by means of a powerful forcing-engine; and adjoining them are commodious dressing-rooms. Here, as at Cheltenham, the different springs are variously impregnated. The original Spa, which is mentioned by Sir William Dugdale, in his "History of Warwickshire," contains a large proportion of common salt, besides sulphate of soda, muriate of magnesia, and sulphate of lime; and there are also chalybeate and sulphureous springs, the water of the latter being chiefly used externally. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 14*l.* 5*s.*; patron (1829) the Rev. H. Wise. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was originally erected as a chapel of ease to the neighbouring parish of Wootton. There are also another episcopal place of worship, a chapel called Union Chapel, a chapel appropriated to the Roman Catholics, a third to the Independents, and a fourth to the Wesleyan Methodists. Among the charitable institutions established here are national schools, a general hospital and dispensary, and free baths for the benefit of pauper invalids. One of the principal ornaments of Leamington is the bridge over the river Leam, which connects the New Town with the original village of Leamington, called, by way of distinction, the Old Town. The houses on both sides of the river are well built, and many of them are splendidly

and elegantly furnished, as boarding or lodging houses for visitors. Among the public buildings not already mentioned are the assembly-rooms, erected in a style of grandeur and elegance rarely excelled, and comprising a ball-room, a refectory, billiard-rooms, card-rooms, and reading-rooms. There is likewise a new suit of concert and ball rooms; and in 1814 was erected a handsome theatre. Two public libraries, a spacious picture-gallery, a museum, and Ranelagh Gardens, contribute towards the accommodation and amusement of the visitors of this place. The local police of the town is under the direction of commissioners appointed by act of Parliament, subject to whose regulation the streets are paved and lighted with gas. A customary market is held on Wednesday, which is abundantly supplied, especially with provisions.

LEAN CAPE, or LOOP HEAD, co. Clare, Munster, I.

Long. 9.58. Lat. 52.20.

A remarkable headland, at the south-west extremity of the barony of Moyrta, and on the north side of the Shannon's mouth. Here is a lighthouse, exhibiting a fixed bright light.

LEAP, co. Southampton.

P. T. Lymington (88) 9 m. E b N.
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Exbury and hundred of Bishop's Waltham, New Forest, east division.

LEAP, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Rosscarbery (207) SW. Pop. with Pa.
Fairs, Oct. 29 and 31.

A village in the parish of Rosscarbery and barony of Carbery.

LEAP, King's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Roscrea (75) 5 m. N.
Pop. not returned.

A village in the barony of Ballybret. Here is the handsome seat of — Darby, Esq. who has much improved the village.

LEARCHILD, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 6½ m. WSW. Pop. 20.

A township in the parish of Edlingham and north division of Coquetdale ward.

LEASINGHAM, or LESSINGHAM, NORTH and SOUTH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 1½ m. NW. Pop. 346.

A parish in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 23l. 18s. 1½d.; church ded. to St. John the Baptist and to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.

LEASOWES, co. Salop.

P. T. Hales Owen (117) 2 m. NE.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Hales Owen and Hales Owen division of the hundred of Brimstrey. The celebrated poet, Shenstone, was born here in 1714, and died in 1763. His beautiful mansion has since been the property of Major Halliday.

LEATH, co. Cumberland.

Pop. 24,735.

A ward, comprising the south-eastern angle of the county, bordering upon Durham. The rivers Eden, Petterill, and Tyne, intersect it from south to north; and the two latter, with many smaller streams, rise within its bounds. It contains twenty-one parishes, seven chapelries, fifty-six townships, and one hamlet.

LEATHERHEAD, co. Surrey.

London 18 m. SW b S. Pop. 1478. Fairs, Old Mich. Day, and Oct. 10, for horses and cattle.

A parish and small town in the lower half-hundred of Copthorne and Effingham, situated nearly in the centre of the county, on rising ground, on the eastern bank of the river Mole, which is crossed here by a bridge of fourteen arches. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 14l. 6s. 0½d.; and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, is an ancient cruciform edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and transept, with lateral aisles and a vestry. There was formerly a weekly market, but it has been discontinued for more than a century. A large fair for horses, swine, pedlery, &c. is held annually in a field on the north side of the town. The trade and manufactures are inconsiderable, but some advantage in the way of commerce arises from the situation of the place, as a thoroughfare on the high road from London to Guildford and Farnham. In the town and neighbourhood are some handsome villas and gentlemen's seats, among which Norbury Park may be noticed, as distinguished for the picturesque beauties of its situation and embellishments. Here are a freeschool for ten boys and a place of worship for the Independents.

LEATHLEY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Otley (205) 3 m. NE b E.
Pop. of Pa. 423. Of To. 312.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 7l. 2s. 8½d.; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LEATHWAITE, co. Lancaster.

P. T. Ulverston (273) 5 m. NW. Pop. 208.

A chapelry in the parish of Kirk Irellith and hundred of Lonsdale; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester.

LEATON, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 5 m. NW b N.
Pop. 223.

A township in the parish of St. Mary and liberty of the town of Shrewsbury.

LEATON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Wolverhampton (123) 1½ m.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Wolverhampton and north division of the hundred of Seis-

don. Lead-ore is found here, which is used in the different potteries for glazing earthenware.

LEAVENING, E. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 6½ m. S. Pop. 294.

A township in the parish of Acklam, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Buckrose.

LEAVINGTON CASTLE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Yarm (237) 3½ m. SE b E. Pop. 44.

A township in the parish of Kirkheavington and west division of the liberty of Langbaugh. The castle hill is said to have been the site of a Danish fortification, but no vestiges of any kind of building are discernible.

LEAVINGTON KIRK, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Yarm (237) 3 m. SSE.
Pop. of Pa. 637. Of To. 282.

A parish and township in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; certified value 21*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron, the Archbishop of York.

LEAVISHAM, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Pickering (226) 4½ m. NNE. Pop. 152.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Pickering Lythe; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; patron (1829) Mrs. Skelton.

LEBTHORPE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Colsterworth (102) 2 m. SSW. Pop. 35.

A hamlet in the parish of North Witham and wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven.

LECALE, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Pop. 32,342.

One of the baronies into which the county is divided. The inner bay of Dundrum, the sea to the south, and the lake Strangford, form a peninsula, which, along with seven townlands west of Dundrum Bay, and a portion on the north of Strangford Lake, comprehend the whole barony. In this space twelve parishes are included, the market-towns of Killough, Downpatrick, Dundrum, and Strangford, besides the village of Killeief. It is a rich, fertile, and populous district; many are engaged in the linen-trade, and numbers in the coast-fisheries and various nautical pursuits. The name, Lecale, seems to signify "the wood of the plain." This was part of the English pale, and subject to the Maginnesses and Savages. Dichu, chief of this district, was the first person converted to Christianity, by St. Patrick, in the north of Ireland.

LECHLADE, co. Gloucester.

London 76 m. W b N. Pop. 1154. M. D. Tues. Fairs, Aug. 5 and 12, for cattle and toys; and Sept. 9, for cheese and cattle.

A small market-town in the hundred of Brightwell's Barrow, situated at the con-

fluence of the little river Leach with the Isis or Thames, and near the point of junction of the counties of Gloucester, Berks, and Oxford. It consists principally of one long and wide street of well-built houses; and here is a bridge over the Thames, called St. John's Bridge, up to which the river is navigable for vessels not exceeding eighty tons burden. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) Mr. Morton. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, is a handsome structure, with a tower and spire at the west end. In a meadow near St. John's Bridge, an hospital, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded in the reign of Henry III., by Lady Isabella Ferrars, but the establishment falling into decay, the revenues were appropriated to the support of a chantry in the parish church, which, at the Reformation, became the property of the Crown. Here is a Sunday school, as also a place of worship for Baptists. A court-leet, under the authority of the lord of the manor, is held once in three years, when a constable and tithing-man are chosen for the government of the town. The market is become inconsiderable, but an extensive transit trade is carried on here, cheese, butter, and other articles being brought to the wharfs at this place, to be conveyed by the Thames to London. Coal also is brought hither by the Thames and Severn Canal, which here terminates in the river Isis or Thames. Lechlade is supposed by some antiquaries to have been a Roman station; and in a meadow near the town were discovered, several years ago, the remains of tessellated pavements, and the foundation of a building which appears to have been an ancient hypocaust or Roman bath. Thomas Coxeter, a bibliographer and antiquarian of some eminence, was born at Lechlade in 1689; he died in 1747.

LECK, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Kirkby Lonsdale (253) 2 m. SE b E. Pop. 284.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Tunstall and hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 2*l.* 18*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 58*l.* 2*s.*; patron, the Rector of Tunstall.

LECK, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Letterkenny (150) 1 m. E. Pop. 3586.

A parish in the barony of Raphoe, situated near the head of Lough Swilly; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of six parishes which constitute the corps of the deanery of Raphoe; patron, the King. The perpetual curacy possesses a church, but no glebe nor residence for the curate. A school of thirty-three pupils is supported here by Robinson's fund, and a second of twenty-nine pupils, is sustained by subscription.

LECKARROW, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Rusky (84) m. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, March 17; June and Sept. 27; and Dec. 20.

A village and townland in the parish and barony of Boyle.

LECKBY, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Boroughbridge (206) 5½ m. N b E. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Cundale and wapentake of Hallikeld.

LECKFORD, co. Southampton.

P. T. Stockbridge (66) 2 m. NNE. Pop. 200.

A parish in the hundred of King's Sombourne, Andover division; livings, a prebend or rectory and a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; the former valued in K. B. 9*l.*, and the latter 8*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron of the former, St. John's College, Oxford; and of the latter, the Prebendary or Rector of Leckford.

LECKHAMSTED, co. Berks.

P. T. East Ilsley (54) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 358.

A chapelry in the parish of Cheveley and hundred of Faircross; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Cheveley, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. James; patronage with Cheveley vicarage.

LECKHAMSTED, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Buckingham (55) 3½ m. NE b N. Pop. 519.

A parish in the hundred of Buckingham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) J. Beauclerc, Esq. Here is a small endowment for a freeschool.

LECKHAMPTON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Cheltenham (94) 2½ m. S b W. Pop. 318.

A parish in the hundred of Cheltenham, part of it a rich pasture, and the remainder a mountainous tract, including some of the boldest and most lofty of the Cotswold Hills, one of which, from its craggy and gigantic form, is called the Devil's Chimney. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. at 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) C. N. Trye, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, contains some ancient monuments, among which are the effigies of a knight, cross-legged, and his lady. The manor-house is an ancient structure, supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VII.; it occupies three sides of a square, and though situated at the base of the Leckhampton Hills, commands a fine view over the vale of Gloucester.

LECKNOWE, or **PIERCETOWN-LANDY**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Slane (38) 11 m. SE. Pop. 572.

A parish in the barony of Upper Duleck; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; va-

lued in K. B. 15*s.* 7*d.*; and united to the rectory of Killmoon; patron, the Primate. Area of parish, 1495 acres of land. An abbey was founded here, A. D. 750.

LECKONFIELD, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Beverley (183) 3 m. NNW. Pop. 302.

A parish in Hunsley Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 66*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Egremont. Here was formerly a strong castle of the ancient earls of Northumberland, which was taken down in the reign of James I.

LECK-PATRICK, or **LEGH-PATRICK**, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Strabane (136) 3 m. NE. Pop. 4757.

A parish in the barony of Strabane; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 646*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Here are a church and glebe-house, together with a glebe of 194 acres. Part of the populous market-town of Strabane is within this parish. The parochial school consists of forty boys and twenty girls.

LECROFT, partly in the shire of Perth and partly in that of Stirling, S.

P. T. Stirling (35½) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 513.

A parish, of a triangular form, each side being about three miles in extent, and the surface containing about 2000 acres. It is watered by the rivers Teith and Allen, which here form a junction with the Forth. The only village in the parish is that called the Bridge of Allen. The living, formerly a chapelry annexed to the bishopric of Dunkeld, is in the presbytery of Dunblaine and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, James Stirling, Esq. of Keir. The church is an ancient Gothic structure. There are old ruins supposed to have been fortresses of the Caledonians, erected to defend the country against the Romans.

LEDBURN, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Leighton Buzzard (41) 3 m. SW b S. Pop. 165.

A hamlet in the parish of Mentmore and hundred of Cottosloe.

LEDBURY, co. Hereford.

London 120 m. WNW. Pop. 3476. M. D. Tues. Fairs, 1st Mon. aft. Feb. 1, for horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, &c.; Mon. bef. Easter and May 12, for horned cattle and cheese; June 22, ditto and wool; 1st Tues. in Aug. and Oct. 2, for horned cattle, hops, cheese, and pigs; Mon. bef. St. Thomas (Dec. 21), for horned cattle, cheese, and fat hogs.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Radlow, situated in the eastern angle of the county, at the southern extremity of the Malvern Hills, and on the declivity of a small eminence, about a mile westward from the river Leddon or Leden, which gives name to the place. It was anciently a borough, and returned members to Parliament twice in the reign of Edward I., but the elective

franchise was not afterwards exercised. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. at 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. James Watts. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a spacious edifice of Norman architecture, with alterations and additions, made at different periods. It comprises a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a chapel called St. Catherine's, and a detached tower, terminating in a finely proportioned spire, about sixty feet high. Hugh Foliot, Bishop of Hereford in 1232, founded here an hospital to the honour of St. Catharine, for a master and several poor brethren and sisters; and its dissolution having taken place in the reign of Henry VIII., it was refounded by Queen Elizabeth in 1580, for a master, appointed by the dean and chapter of Hereford, seven widowers and three widows, with stipends of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum each. There are also other almshouses, a free grammar-school, founded about the middle of the sixteenth century, a charity-school, founded and endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, a national school for children of both sexes, and a school of industry for girls. Here are places of worship for the Independents, the Baptists, and the Wesleyan Methodists. The town consists of two principal streets, intersecting each other nearly at right angles. The manufactures of broad cloth and silk were extensively carried on here in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., but they are now extinct. The principal commerce at present depends on the produce of the neighbouring orchards and hop-grounds; the hops, cider, and perry, from the adjacent district, being all of excellent quality. The trades of malt-making and tanning afford employment for many persons; and near the town are quarries furnishing abundance of limestone, and marble for chimney-pieces and other purposes of decorative architecture. A charter for a market on Saturday was procured for the townsmen by Betun, Bishop of Hereford, in the reign of King Stephen; but this becoming obsolete, Queen Elizabeth granted a charter for a market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs. The Gloucester and Hereford Canal passes by this town, the remainder of the line having been recently completed. In the vicinity of Ledbury are several noblemen's and gentlemen's seats, among which is Eastnor Castle, erected by Earl Somers.

LEDHAM, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 6 m. NNW. Pop. 74.

A township in the parish of Neston and hundred of Wirrale.

LEDHAM, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Ferry Bridge (177) 4½ m. NW b N.
Pop. of Pa. 381. Of To. 212.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; patron (1829) Mrs. Wheeler. The church,

which is dedicated to All Saints, contains a noble monument to the memory of Lady Elizabeth Hastings; her figure is in a reclining posture, occupied with a book of devotion, and Lady Anne and Lady Frances Hastings, her two half-sisters, are placed on pedestals at her side. The former founded two schools, for twenty boys and twenty girls.

LEDSTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Ferry Bridge (177) 5 m. NW. Pop. 243.

A township in the parish of Ledsham and upper division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash. Here is an hospital for ten poor people, which was founded by Sir John Lewis.

LEDWELL, co. Oxford.

P. T. Neat Enstone (69) 4 m. NE.
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Sandford and hundred of Wootton, remarkable for a fine sand used in the manufacture of glass.

LEE, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Great Missenden (31) 2 m. N. Pop. 198.

A parish in the hundred of Aylesbury; living, a donative in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 4*l.* 12*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 42*l.* 8*s.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln, by lapse.

LEE, co. Cork, Munster, I.

A river, upon the banks of which the city of Cork stands. It takes its rise in the romantic lake of Gougane Barra, and passing through a level and rich country, falls into the sea in Cove Harbour. It is navigable by masted vessels of 200 tons burden, as far as the old bridge in Cork city, and by barges, up to the mill weirs, at the head of the island, about one mile further.

LEE, co. Kent.

London 6 m. SE b E. Pop. 737.

A parish in the hundred of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. In the church, ded. to St. Margaret, are a considerable number of ancient monuments, among which is one to Dr. Edmund Halley, the celebrated astronomer, who died in 1742, and the eccentric but amiable Lady Dacre. Christopher Boone, Esq., to whose family Lee Place belonged for upwards of a century, founded and endowed an almshouse and school here.

LEE, co. Southampton.

P. T. Romsey (73) 2 m. S. Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Romsey and hundred of King's Sombourne, Andover division.

LEEBOTWOOD, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 9½ m. S b W.
Pop. 204.

A parish in the hundred of Condover; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 8*l.* 1*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*;

church ded. to St. Mary ; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Corbett.

LEE-BROCKHURST, co. Salop.

P. T. Wem (163) 3 m. SE b E. Pop. 162.

A parish in the Whitchurch division of the hundred of Bradford North ; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge ; ann. val. P. R. 38*l*. ; church ded. to St. Peter ; patron (1829) — Clayton, Esq.

LEE-EAST, co. Essex.

P. T. Tilbury Fort (25) 2 m. ENE. Pop. 10.

A chapelry in the parish of East Tilbury and hundred of Barstable ; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of East Tilbury, in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London, not in charge ; patronage with East Tilbury vicarage.

LEE, ST. JOHN, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 1 m. NNE. Pop. 1952.

A parish in the south division of Tindale ward, situated on the river Tyne. The soil is rich, and produces abundance of coal and lead ; living, a curacy and a peculiar of Hoxham, and in the diocese of York ; certified value 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. ; patrons (1829) Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont. The church, dedicated to St. John of Beverley, is a small ancient edifice, seated upon an eminence, on the north side of the river, forming a very pleasing object from several parts of the village. Among the charities of this parish are the annual sums of 10*l*. towards the support of a school, and 5*l*. for the poor, left by Thomas Errington, Esq., of Bingfield Hall.

LEE MAILING, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 16 m. NNW. Pop. 285.

A township in the parish of Bellingham and north-west division of Tindale ward.

LEE WARD, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Rothbury (303) 3 m. SSE. Pop. 93.

A township in the parish of Rothbury and west division of Coquetdale ward.

LEE WEST, co. Essex.

P. T. Tilbury Fort (25) 2 m. NNE.

Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of West Tilbury ; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of West Tilbury, in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London, not in charge ; patronage with West Tilbury rectory.

LEEDS, co. Kent.

P. T. Maidstone (34) 5 m. E b S. Pop. 515.

A parish in the hundred of Eythorne, lathe of Aylesford, chiefly remarkable for its castle, which is an extensive pile, surrounded by a moat and very fine grounds. The entrance is towards the west, by a stone bridge of two pointed arches, communicating with a strong gateway, which opens into a spacious court ; living, a curacy with Bromfield, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury ; certified value 44*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*. ; ann. val. P. R. 72*l*. ; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedi-

cated to St. Nicholas, is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a large substantial tower. At a short distance from the castle are the ruins of Leeds Abbey, which was founded by Robert Crevecœur, in the reign of Henry I., for canons of the order of St. Austin.

LEEDS, W. R. co. York.

London 189 m. NNW. Pop. 83,796. M. D. Tues. and Sat. Fairs, July 10 and 11, for horses and hardware ; Oct. 8, and every Mond. fortnight, for cattle, &c. ; and Nov. 9, for horned cattle, horses, and hardware.

A large and populous market-town, under a separate jurisdiction as a chartered borough, but locally in the wapentake of Sky-rack, and the liberty of the honour of Pontefract, distinguished as the principal seat of the clothing manufacture in the north of England. The town is situated on the declivity and summit of a hill, rising from the north bank of the river Aire, over which there is a noble stone bridge, leading to the extensive suburb on the opposite border. Its extent from east to west along the river is about a mile and a half, and its breadth from north to south somewhat less than a mile. This is a place of great antiquity, as it is mentioned by Bede, the ecclesiastical historian ; and it is also noticed in Domesday Survey. A castle formerly existed here, which was besieged by King Stephen in 1139 ; and in this fortress Richard II., after his deposition, in 1399, was confined for a short time previously to his removal to Pontefract, where he is supposed to have been put to death by order of his successor. There are no vestiges of the castle now remaining, but it is conjectured to have occupied the spot called Mill Hill. Leland, writing in the reign of Henry VIII., describes Leeds as “ A pretty market-town, subsisting chiefly by clothing, reasonably well builded, and as large as Bradford, but not so quick as it.” The town received its first charter of incorporation from Charles I. in 1626, when Sir John Savile, afterwards ennobled, was made the first honorary alderman ; and in compliment to him, the arms of the town are very appropriately decorated with Lord Savile’s supporters, two of the Athenian birds, sacred to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, and patroness of the arts of spinning and weaving. A second charter was given to the town by Charles II. in 1661, and renewed by James II. in 1684. The corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, a town-clerk, and twenty-four common councilmen. The election of the mayor is vested by the charter in the aldermen and common council ; but the honourable office of chief magistrate, which is attended with considerable expense, is commonly borne by the aldermen in rotation. Vacancies in the list of aldermen are filled up from the common council, and the latter are elected from the general body of the inhabitants of the town. Subordinate officers are appointed for the direction of the police, consisting of a chief con-

stable, a deputy constable, a gaoler, and a beadle. The mayor and aldermen have the power of justices of the peace within the borough; and the chief magistrate, assisted by one or more of the aldermen, attends at the rotation office every Tuesday and Friday, for the despatch of public business. Sessions are held quarterly, for the borough, in January, April, July, and October, at which the mayor presides, assisted by the recorder, who passes sentence on the prisoners convicted before this court, the jurisdiction of which, however, does not extend to capital offences. The general quarter sessions for the West Riding at Michaelmas are also held at Leeds. In 1818 a vagrant office was established, as an appendage to the police of the town, for the more effectual suppression of mendicancy. The parish of Leeds, which is thirty miles in circumference, extending seven miles and a half from north to south, and seven and a quarter from east to west, is divided into ten townships, besides the township of Leeds, which includes the town itself, and the village of Woodhouse, about a mile distant from it. The livings are a vicarage and six curacies in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; the former valued in K. B. 38*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; the latter not in charge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a cruciform edifice, with a central tower; the nave was erected in the reign of Edward III., and the remaining parts of the building about the beginning of the sixteenth century; it has over the altar a painting of the Last Supper, and on the ceiling of the nave, one in fresco of the Ascension, by Parmentier; and there are several fine sepulchral monuments, particularly one in commemoration of two British officers, natives of Leeds, killed in the battle of Talavera, adorned with sculpture by Flaxman. There are several other churches, or rather chapels, belonging to the establishment. St. John's, erected in 1634, was founded and endowed by John Harrison, a native of the parish. The church of the Holy Trinity is a handsome structure of moorstone, with ornaments, chiefly of the Doric order, and at the west end a square tower and spire; the building was commenced in 1721, and completed at the expense of 4560*l.* St. Paul's church is a noble fabric, embellished in front with Ionic pilasters and a pediment, surmounted by a domed tower; the cost of its erection was nearly 10,000*l.*; and it was consecrated in 1793. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an octagonal stone building. The churches of St. Mark Woodhouse and St. Mary Quarry Hill, are edifices of recent erection by the commissioners. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, Unitarians, Quakers, Independents, Scots Seceders, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Seceding Methodists, and other sects of dissenters; together with a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar-school was founded in the reign of Edward VI., and subsequently endowed by

Mr. Harrison, the founder of St. John's church, and other benefactors. Here are likewise national and Lancasterian schools, and various almshouses. The buildings of the town in general are of brick; the streets in the higher parts are narrow, but elsewhere they are broad, and the houses uniformly planned and arranged; and many of them display elegance, especially those in Park Place and Park Square, some of which command fine prospects of the neighbouring hills. The public edifices are numerous, and the most important, as connected with the great staple trade of the town, are the two cloth-halls. Leeds has long been famous not only for the manufacture of woollen cloth in general, but also as a mart for the two varieties of mixed and white broad cloths. The mixed cloths are those which are made with dyed wool, which, in the seventeenth century, were exposed for sale on the battlements of the long and wide bridge over the Aire, and afterwards in the open air in the street, called the Brig-gate. The inconvenience and damage to the cloth, from exposure to the weather, suggested the necessity of a different arrangement; and in 1758 the mixed cloth-hall was erected at the general expense of the merchants and manufacturers. This is a quadrangular edifice, surrounding a large open area, from which it receives the light abundantly, by a great number of lofty windows; it is 128 yards in length, and sixty-six in breadth, divided in the interior into six departments, or covered streets, each including two rows of stands, amounting in number to 1800, held as freehold property by various manufacturers, every stand being marked with the name of the proprietor. This hall is exclusively appropriated to the use of persons who have served regular apprenticeship to the trade or mystery of making coloured cloths. The markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and only for an hour and a half each day, at which period alone sales can take place. The market-bell rings at six o'clock in the morning in summer, and at seven in winter, when the markets are speedily filled, the benches covered with cloth, and the proprietors respectively take their stands; the bell ceasing, the buyers enter, and proceed with secrecy, silence, and expedition, to bargain for the cloth they may require, and business is thus summarily transacted, often involving an exchange of property to a vast amount. When the time for selling is terminated, the bell again rings, and any merchant staying in the hall after it has ceased, becomes liable to a penalty. The hall is under the management of fifteen trustees, who hold their meetings in an octagonal building, erected near the entrance to this hall. Similar in its plan to the preceding, is the white cloth-hall, which is divided into five streets, each with a double row of stands, amounting in all to twelve hundred and ten. The markets are held here on Tuesdays and Saturdays, but they do not commence till

after the conclusion of those at the mixed cloth-hall, and are subject nearly to the same regulations. Besides these principal halls there is also a small hall of more recent erection, under the concert-room, in Albion Street, appropriated to the use of such clothiers as are excluded from the others in consequence of not having served as apprentices to the trade. The manufacturing district whence these halls are supplied, extends about ten miles southward of Leeds, fifteen miles to the south-west, and eight or ten to the north and west; the mixed cloths being made chiefly in the neighbourhood of the river Aire, and the white cloths in that of the Calder. The cloth is brought in a rough state to the halls, and dressed, under the superintendence of the merchants, who, in dyeing and other operations, use steam-engines, and furnish employment for a large proportion of the labouring population of Leeds. Though the coarser kinds of cloth long constituted the staple manufacture of the town and its vicinity, it has of late years been somewhat superseded by that of superfine cloth; and more recently large quantities of fancy goods have been made, such as swansdowns, toilinets, and kerseymers, as well as cloths of a thick coarse kind, called bear-skins. Here also are manufacturers of shalloons, stuffs, Scotch camlets, blankets, carpets, pelisse-cloths, and shawls, in great variety. Mills have been erected on an extensive scale, for the manufacture of tobacco and snuff; within a mile of the town, are potteries, where large quantities of earthenware are made, and exported thence to Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Germany, Russia, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean; here are establishments for making canvass, sacking, thread, &c.; others for the finer kinds of linen; and in or near Leeds are several cotton-mills, chiefly worked by means of steam-engines. Here are also iron and brass foundries, with establishments for making various kinds of machinery; oil and mustard mills, paper mills, silk-mills, and works for the preparation of oil of vitriol, aquafortis, and other chemical articles. Within the parish are several productive coal-mines; and there are likewise quarries of argillaceous schist, whence is procured an abundant supply of slates and flagstones for paving. Among the public buildings, connected with commerce, besides the cloth-halls, are the corn-exchange, advantageously situated at the top of the Briggate; and a handsome edifice, erected a few years ago, called the Commercial Buildings, or Exchange News Rooms, near the entrance into the mixed cloth-hall; it is a stone structure, with a circular portico in front, adorned with noble massive columns. In York Street are gas-works, for lighting the principal streets, shops, and manufactories, under the management of a company, established by act of Parliament in 1818; and there is also an oil-gas company, established in 1824. The new courthouse and prison, erected in 1813, has been

regarded as a beautiful and highly-finished specimen of modern architecture, and has been praised for its internal arrangement. The horse-barracks, constructed on a very extensive scale, are situated near Buslingthorpe; the building, with the parade-grounds, and other appendages, occupy a space of about eleven acres; and the expense of erecting this establishment was defrayed by a grant from government of 28,000*l*. The philosophical-hall is a handsome stone structure, erected for the use of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, the members of which hold their meetings in it, and have apartments for their library and museum. Here is a society for the encouragement of the fine arts, called the Northern Society, the gallery belonging to which adjoins the music-hall. In the Briggate are Calvert's museum of natural history, and Bains's news-rooms. There are several public libraries, called the Leeds, the New Subscription, the Parochial, the Methodist, the Eclectic, and the Mechanics' Libraries. The chief places of public amusement are the theatre, in Hunslet Lane, usually open in the months of May and June; the assembly-rooms over the north side of the white-cloth hall; and the concert-rooms, in Albion Street. Public baths were opened in 1820; and in the environs of the town are several public gardens, which are agreeable places of resort in the summer season. The charitable institutions in this town, exclusive of the schools and almshouses already mentioned, are the general infirmary, near the mixed-cloth hall, supported by benefactions and annual subscriptions, opened in 1771; the dispensary, and the house of recovery, both in Vicar Lane, the lying-in hospital, in St. Peter's Square, and the guardian asylum, in St. James's Street. The commercial prosperity of Leeds has arisen in a great degree from its advantageous situation in the centre of one of the grand lines of inland navigation across the north of England. (See *Inland Communication*.) Some distinguished persons have been connected with this place, among whom may be mentioned, Ralph Thoresby, a celebrated antiquary and topographer, who was born here in 1658, and died in 1725; Dr. Joseph Priestley, who may be almost regarded as the founder of Unitarianism in England, and who acquired no small share of fame by his discoveries in chemistry and natural philosophy; he was a native of Field Head, near Leeds, minister for some time of a dissenting congregation in the town, and having emigrated to America, died there in 1804; and William Hey, F.R.S. an eminent surgeon, connected with the Leeds Infirmary. Leeds confers the title of Duke on the family of Osborne.

LEEK, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Thirsk (217) 6 m. N.

Pop. of Pa. 1083. Of To. 11.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Allertonshire; living, a vicarage, exempt

from visitation, in the diocese of York; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Durham.

LEEK WOOTTON, co. Warwick.

P. T. Warwick (90) 3 m. N b E. Pop. 436.

A parish in the Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron (1829) Chandos Leigh, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome structure of modern erection.

LEEKE, or LEEK, co. Stafford.

London 154 m. NW b N. Pop. 4855. M. D. Wed. Fairs, Feb. 7; Easter. Wed.; May 18; Whit. Wed.; July 3 and 28, and Wed. aft. Oct. 10, for cattle of all sorts and pedlers' ware; Wed. bef. Old Candlemas; and Nov. 13, for cattle and pedlers' ware.

A market-town and parish in the northern division of the hundred of Totmonslow, situated on the river Churnet, a tributary stream to the Trent, in the moorlands of Staffordshire, and on the great road from London to Manchester. Courts leet and baron are held annually, under the authority of the Earl of Mansfield, who is lord of the manor, when a constable is appointed for the civil government of the town. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 9*s.* 1½*d.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Mansfield. The church, which is dedicated to St. Edward, is an ancient Gothic structure. In the churchyard, at the south-east angle of the chancel, are the remains of a pyramidal stone cross, about ten feet high, supposed to be of Danish origin. Here are places of worship for the Calvinistic Dissenters, the Methodists, and the Society of Friends. A free grammar-school has been founded here, to which is attached a small endowment; and almshouses for eight widows were founded in 1696, by Mrs. Elizabeth Ash. The principal commerce of the town arises from the silk manufacture, and here are made bandana and other handkerchiefs, ribbons, frets, galloons, twist, and thrown silk. Buttons formerly constituted a staple article of manufacture, now on the decline; but the cotton-trade has been extended hither from Lancashire. Blue Hills, in the neighbourhood, abound with mines of coal; and from one of the hills issues a salt spring. In the neighbourhood are remarkable eminences, called Leek Rocks and Hen Clonds. A branch from the Trent and Mersey Navigation extends within about a quarter of a mile of the town. Besides the market and fairs, there are markets for fat cattle, held once a fortnight, on Wednesdays, from the 28th of July to Christmas.

LEEKE, FRITH, co. Stafford.

P. T. Leeke (151) 5 m. N b W. Pop. 806.

A township in the parish of Leeke and north division of the hundred of Totmonslow.

LEEMING, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Bedale (223) 2½ m. ENE. Pop. with Exelby and Newton townships, 562.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Burneston and wapentake of Hallikeld, the name of which is a genuine British word, signifying a stone-way; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Burneston, in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 43*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; chapel ded. to St. John the Baptist; patronage with Burneston vicarage. Leeming Lane is a branch of the old Roman road, from which the place derives its name.

LEEMING, LITTLE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Bedale (223) 2½ m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Bedale and wapentake of Hallikeld.

LEES, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Middlewich (167) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 135.

A township in the parish of Sandbach and hundred of Northwich.

LEES, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 6 m. W b N. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Dalbury and hundred of Appletree.

LEES, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Oldham (191) 1½ m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne and hundred of Salford; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; chapel ded. to St. John; patronage with Ashton-under-Lyne rectory. Here is a chalybeate spring, formerly of much celebrity.

LEESTHORPE, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 4 m. SE b S. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Pickwell and hundred of Gartree.

LEFTWICH, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Northwich (173) 1 m. S. Pop. 1192.

A township in the parish of Davenham and hundred of Northwich.

LEGACURRY, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Rich-hill (81) Pop. not specified. Fairs, Shrove-Tues.; July 26; and Oct. 15.

A village in the parish of Killmore and barony of O'Neiland West.

LEGBOURN, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 3 m. SE b E. Pop. 412.

A parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 26*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 96*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Rev. R. Powley.

LEGERWOOD, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Lauder (25) 5 m. SE. Pop. 476.

A parish situated on the borders, between Lauderdale and Lammermuir, extending about three miles in length and two and a

LEICESTERSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL.



half in breadth. The surface consists of hills, gradually rising from the banks of the Leader, interspersed with mosses, imbedded in which have been discovered large trunks of trees of various species, whence it has been inferred that a wide forest once overspread the country. The living, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Lauder and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, Mr. Ker, of Kersfield. At Corsby, West Morayston, and Whitlade are three ancient border-towers, or forts.

LEGESBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market Raisen (148) 4 m. SE.
Pop. 231.

A parish in the wapentake of Wraggöe, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6l. 4s. 2d.; ann. val. P. R. 100l.; church ded. to St. Thomas the Apostle; patron (1829) Sir H. Nelthorpe, Bart.

LEICESTER, County of.

N to S; about 30 m. E to W about 25 m.
No. of Statute Acres about 522,240. Pop. 174,571. Hundreds 6. Parishes 200. Borough 1. Market-towns 12. Memb. of Pt. 4. Midland Circuit. Diocese of Lincoln. Province of Canterbury.

An inland county, situated nearly in the centre of the kingdom; and bounded on the north by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; on the east by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland; on the south by Northamptonshire; and on the west by Warwickshire and Derbyshire. Previously to the invasion of Britain by the Romans, this part of the island was included in the territories of the Coritani; and under the Roman government it belonged to the province called Flavia Cæsariensis, military stations were established at Ratæ (Leicester); Vernometum, supposed to be on the northern border of the county; Benonæ, near High Cross; and Manduessedum, now Manceter. These stations were connected by the great roads called Watling Street, the Foss Way, and the Via Devana; the first-mentioned of which enters the county from Northamptonshire at Dovebridge, or Dowbridge, where was fixed the station of Tripontium, and thence passes nearly in a straight line by Benonæ to Manduessedum; near this place it is intersected by the Foss Way, and passes on to Ratæ, whence it is continued in a northerly direction to Vernometum, and from that station to another called Margidunum, near East Britford, in Nottinghamshire. After the retreat of the Romans this part of the country was conquered by the Angles, and was included in the kingdom of Mercia; but the latter in turn were expelled or reduced to slavery by the Danes, who in the tenth century obtained possession of the whole tract of country between the German Ocean and Leicester, which place also fell under their dominion, and it was long considered as one of the principal cities within what might be termed the Danish pale, or district of South Britain

ceded to the Danes by Alfred the Great, or his successors. When William, Duke of Normandy, ascended the throne, Leicestershire experienced a complete revolution as to territorial rights and privileges, the Danish or Anglo-Saxon proprietors being universally deprived of their estates, or obliged to become the feudal tenants of the Norman chiefs and barons, among whom the king distributed the lands and lordships of the county to be held by the tenure of knights' service. These intruders, in order to secure their newly-acquired possessions, erected on their respective estates strong and magnificent castles, to awe the vanquished Saxons, and secure themselves against their attacks or those of neighbouring nobles, with whom they often engaged in hostilities excited by family feuds or rival jealousy. Thus were the castles of Leicester, Mountsorrel, Whitwick, and Shilton, founded by the Earls of Leicester; those of Grooby and Hinckley, by Hugh de Grentemeisil, Lord High Steward of England under Henry I.; Donnington, by Eustace, Baron of Haulton; Melton, by Roger de Mowbray; Ravenston, by Gosfrid Hanselm; Sauvey, by Lord Basset of Welden; and Thorpe, by Ernulf de Bois. Most of these fortresses, during the reigns of Henry II., John, and Henry III., being held by barons often engaged in rebellion against the government, became the receptacles of their lawless followers who were robbers and outlaws; in consequence of which, on the restoration of settled government, in the latter part of the thirteenth century, the castles in general were destroyed or dismantled by order of the king, though some of them were subsequently rebuilt; yet at present there is not one remaining entire, and the fragments of their ruined walls are fast disappearing. The castles of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Belvoir were founded at later periods than those already mentioned; they were both garrisoned by the Royalists during the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament, and the former was ordered to be demolished in 1648, the latter is now the noble seat of the Duke of Rutland. Leicester, in the time of the civil war, was occupied by the Parliamentarians, and taken after a siege by the king, in June, 1645; but, after the battle of Naseby, it was surrendered by the royal governor, Lord Loughborough, to Sir Thomas Fairfax. The whole of this county presents nearly a level surface; and the land is chiefly appropriated to the purpose of grazing. The soil may be generally described as a fine mixture of sand and clay, partaking more of the latter than the former, but highly adapted for cultivation. From Leicester, which is almost in the centre of the county, the land rises towards the east, and also in some degree towards the south, but more especially in the west towards Charnwood Forest. An extensive vale intervenes, through which passes the river Soar, anciently named the Leire, which is a tributary stream to the

Trent. The other rivers are the Wreak, a branch of the Soar, the Swift, the Welland, the Avon, and the Anchor. With the Soar, the Wreak, and other streams, are connected various navigable canals which have been constructed for the benefit of commerce. The principal mineral products of this county are coal and limestone; the mines are situated near the borders of Derbyshire. In some parts the limestone is blended with rich lead-ore. Ironstone is found abundantly on Ashby Wolds, at the depth of about 680 feet; but it does not contain metal enough to pay the expense of smelting. At Swithland, on the east side of Charnwood Forest, are raised large quantities of slate; and freestone and clay for bricks may be found in most parts of the county. The hill of Mountsorrel is composed of a reddish kind of granite, which hardens on exposure to the atmosphere, and forms an admirable article for street pavements. In digging for coal on Ashby Wolds saline springs were discovered 200 yards below the surface, and baths have since been erected on the spot. Leicestershire is famous as a grazing country, for breeding and feeding cattle and sheep. The Leicestershire sheep are particularly noted, and Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, obtained great celebrity by his improvements in the breed of that useful animal, some of which raised by him and possessing peculiar properties as to the fineness of the fleece and the fatness of the carcass, have been sold for most enormous sums of money. The Leicestershire kine are well known and greatly esteemed in most parts of the kingdom. The principal object of the graziers is to fatten their cattle for the butcher; but in some parts of the county, as Hinckley, Bosworth, along the Trent, on the borders of Derbyshire, and in the vale of Belvoir, the dairy is much attended to. In the neighbourhood of Melton Mowbray is now made the peculiar kind of cheese called Stilton, deservedly styled for its excellence the Parmesan of England. Leicestershire has long been noted for a useful and beautiful breed of black horses, comprising varieties for the plough and the waggon, or for the race-course and the chase. It is, indeed, one of the first sporting counties in England; several noblemen and gentlemen keep hounds, and the meetings during the hunting season are numerous and well attended. To provide food for the horses and stock of the farmer more than half the land is constantly kept in pasture, and the remaining part is chiefly appropriated to the production of grain and other food for cattle. According to the report of Mr. Pitt, in his Agricultural Survey of the county 240,000 acres of land are kept under tillage, of which he reckons 25,000 producing wheat, 40,000 barley, 30,000 oats, 10,000 beans, 5000 peas and vetches, 40,000 for green crops, 85,000 clover, and 5000 under fallow. The manufactures of Leicestershire are almost wholly those of its great

staple article wool, consisting of the combing, spinning, and making it into stockings, either by knitting or weaving. The principal articles of commerce from this county are cheese, worsted hose, hats, lace, and wool; besides great numbers of cattle and sheep, which are sent to London, Birmingham, and other places. The six hundreds are those of East and West Goscote, Framland, Gartree, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe. The market-towns are Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Billesdon, Market Bosworth, Castle Donnington, Hallaton, Market Harborough, Hinckley, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Melton Mowbray, and Mountsorrel; besides the borough of Leicester, for which two members are returned to Parliament, and two more for the county.

LEICESTER, co. Leicester.

London 96 m. NNW. Pop. 30,125. M. D. Wed. and Sat. Fairs, March 2; Sat. before Easter; and Sat. in Easter Week; May 12, 13, and 14; June 1, and July 5, for horses, cows, and sheep; Oct. 10, largely for horses, cows, and sheep; Dec. 8, a few horses and cows. New Fairs, Jan. 4; June 1; Aug. 1; Sept. 13; and Nov. 2. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough and county-town, under a separate jurisdiction, but locally within the hundred of West Goscote. It is situated in a valley on the banks of the river Soar, anciently called the Leire, from which the town, supposed to have existed at a very remote period, is said to have been denominated by the ancient Britons, Caer Leirion, whence the Saxons formed the appellation Leir-ceastre, since contracted to Leicester. Under the government of the Romans this place appears to have been a military station of importance, called in the Itineraries of Antoninus, and Richard of Cirencester, Ratae, or Ratae Coritanorum, from the British tribe of the Coritani, of whose dominions it was the chief town. Various indications of Roman residence have at different times been discovered, several of which are still existing. At the west end of St. Nicholas's churchyard is a curious fragment of Roman architecture, vulgarly styled the Jewry Wall, consisting of a mass of brickwork, stones, and rubbish, with five dilapidated arches, turned with wall tiles firmly cemented; and near it on a spot called Holy Bones, the bones of oxen have been frequently dug up, whence the ruin is conjectured to have formed part of a Roman temple. Tessellated pavements have repeatedly been discovered here, the most curious of which, found in a cellar near the town prison, in 1675, exhibits figures supposed to refer to the story of Diana and Actaeon. Roman coins of various emperors from Nero to Honorius, and fragments of pottery have been disinterred in vast quantities. But the most remarkable relic of antiquity, which has proved a fertile subject of archaeological discussion, is the military or Roman milestone, discovered in 1771, on the side of the Foss Road, at the distance of about two miles north of the town, and

thence removed into it and fixed on a base or pedestal by order of the corporation; the inscription on the surface was sufficiently legible, not only to identify the nature and design of the stone, but also to decide the name of the station, *Ratae*, the distance from which it is indicated. The history of Leicester under the Saxons and Normans, as also during the civil war in the seventeenth century, has been noticed in the preceding article; it may be added that about 737 the see of a bishop was transferred from *Sidnacester* to Leicester; but how long this place continued to be a bishopric is uncertain. The town had anciently a mint, and a series of coins has been collected which shows that the privilege of coinage was exercised here from the reign of King *Athelstan* to that of *Henry II.* The first charter granted to Leicester was by King *John*, in 1199, and at the same time the feudal lord of the town, *Robert Fitz Parnel*, Earl of Leicester, bestowed on the burgesses the power of buying and selling land and other privileges. *Henry VII.*, in 1504, confirmed by charter to the burgesses all the rights and immunities they had previously enjoyed, and empowered the justices of the borough to take cognizance of all capital offences. *Queen Elizabeth*, in 1584, granted a fresh charter, confirmed by her successor in 1604, under which the corporation is composed of a mayor, a recorder, a steward, two bailiffs, twenty-four aldermen, forty-eight common-councilmen, and a town-clerk. The mayor, recorder, and four aldermen, who have last served the office of mayor have the authority of justices of the peace within the borough; and a court of record for the borough is held on Monday every week, to take cognizance of causes of every description; but the mayor is interdicted by the charter from proceeding to the trial of murder, felony, or any other matter touching the loss of life or limb, without the royal mandate, such cases are therefore left to be tried by the judges of assize. Leicester has sent two members to Parliament ever since the reign of *Edward I.* One of the representatives was formerly chosen by the mayor and his brethren, and the other by the commonalty of the town, or inhabitants in general. This mode of election having excited disturbances, *Henry VII.* ordained that the mayor and his brethren should choose forty-eight of the wisest and gravest of the commonalty, who should elect all officers of the borough and members of Parliament. This anomalous kind of proceeding continued till the reign of *Charles II.*, from which time the right of election has been vested in the freemen not receiving alms, and the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The number of voters is 5000. Leicester contains the following parishes: *All Saints*, the living of which is a dis. vicarage; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a small structure of pointed architecture. *St. Clement's*, a vicarage, not in charge; the church in

ruins. *St. George's*, a donative curacy, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of *St. Margaret's*. The church has been recently erected by the commissioners for building churches and chapels. *St. Leonard's*, a dis. vicarage; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; holden by sequestration. The church is in ruins, and the parish is united to *All Saints*. *St. Margaret's*, a dis. vicarage; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*; and in the patronage of the Prebendary of *St. Margaret's* in *Lincoln cathedral*; the value of which benefice in K. B. is 27*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, and the patronage belongs to the Bishop of *Lincoln*. The church, which according to *Leland* was once a cathedral, consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a handsome tower. *St. Martin's*, a dis. vicarage; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, formerly dedicated to the Holy Cross, is an ancient edifice, said to be the largest in the town; it has a nave with three aisles, and a square tower with a lofty crockated spire. *St. Mary's*, a dis. vicarage; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a spacious irregular Gothic building, the work of different periods, having at the west end a handsome tower and crockated spire, which was split by lightning July 10, 1783, but it was rebuilt in the original style. *St. Nicholas*, a dis. vicarage; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 98*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a plain Gothic structure, some portions of which seem to be very ancient, and the materials of which it is erected were probably taken from the ruins of a Roman building. *St. Peter's*, a vicarage; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 5*s.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The parish is united to that of *All Saints*, the church being destroyed. All these livings are in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of *Lincoln*, with the exception of *St. Margaret's*, which is a peculiar in the diocese of *Lincoln*. The archdeaconry is valued in K. B. 87*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; patron, the Bishop of *Lincoln*. There are dissenting chapels for the Baptists who are extremely numerous, the Independents, the Wesleyan and the Primitive Methodists, the Unitarians, the followers of *Lady Huntingdon*, the Quakers, and the Roman Catholics. A monastery of black canons was founded near the town in 1143, in honour of the Virgin Mary, by *Robert le Bossu*, Earl of Leicester, and called from its situation in the fields or meadows, *Sancta Maria de Pratis*, or *St. Mary de Prez*; it was richly endowed, the revenues at the dissolution amounting to 1062*l.* per annum; and the buildings, of which there are few traces, were very extensive. Here *Cardinal Wolsey*, the fallen minister of a tyrannical sovereign, died on the 29th of November, 1530, having been compelled by illness to seek an asylum in the abbey while travelling as a prisoner to London in the custody of *Sir William Kingston*, by whom he had been arrested on the charge of high treason. The college of *Newark* was founded as an

hospital by Henry, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester in 1330, and turned into a college, with an increase of endowment by his son, in 1355; John of Gaunt augmented the revenue, which, at the dissolution of monasteries, was about 800*l.* a-year. A bed-house or hospital for a master, a confrater, and twelve men and women, was founded by William Wigston, about the close of the fifteenth century; it escaped destruction at the Reformation, and still subsists; the master having a salary of 160*l.*, and the confrater 70*l.*; the appointment to these offices being vested in the Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. There was also an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard; and convents existed here belonging to the Austin Friars, Dominicans, the Franciscans, and the friars of the order called De Penitentia. Here are a free grammar-school, a National school, and charity-school for the parishes of All Saints, St. Margaret, St. Martin, and St. Mary. The other charitable institutions are, an infirmary and a lunatic asylum. The principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, are paved and lighted with gas. Several buildings on an extensive scale have within a few years past been erected for the prosecution of commerce; and among the public edifices not before noticed, are the exchange, the excise-office, the county-gaol, built in 1791, the town-gaol, the new bridewell, and a commodious theatre. Many years since a fine public walk was constructed on ground given by the corporation, extending more than a mile from the town in a south eastward direction, and affording many delightful views of the surrounding country. The chief manufacture here is that of hosiery, and especially worsted stockings, conducted on so extensive a scale as to furnish employment, according to estimate, to more than 20,000 persons; and it is stated that occasionally more than 18,000 dozens of hose, &c. are made weekly in the town and its immediate vicinity. The other manufactures are those of brass and iron work, ropes, twine, sack-ing, &c., sewing cotton, thrown silk, frames for the stocking-makers, and other machinery. Dr. Richard Farmer, an antiquary and critic, who projected a "History of Leicestershire," and gained great literary reputation by his "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare," was born at Leicester in 1735; he died in 1797. This town has given the title of Earl to several persons mentioned in history, the most distinguished of whom were Simon De Montfort, the brother-in-law of Henry III., against whose authority he repeatedly excited insurrections, and who was killed at the battle of Evesham; and Robert Dudley, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. The earldom is at present held by the Marquis of Townshend.

LEICESTER ABBEY, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 1 m. N. Pop. 15.

An extra-parochial lordship in the hundred

of West Goscote, forming the precincts of the abbey.

LEICESTER FOREST, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) adjacent. Pop. 71.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Sparkenhoe.

LEIGH, co. Dorset.

P. T. Wimborne Minster (100) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop. 358.

A tithing in the parish of Wimborne Minster and hundred of Badbury, Shaston division.

LEIGH, co. Dorset.

P. T. Sherborne (117) $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S b W. Pop. 313.

A chapelry in the parish and hundred of Yetminster, Sherborne division; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Yetminster and a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Peter; patronage with Yetminster vicarage.

LEIGH, co. Essex.

P. T. Rochford (40) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. Pop. 905.

A parish and little seaport in the hundred of Rochford on the coast, for the most part inhabited by fishermen; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; patron, the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is on an eminence commanding a most delightful prospect. This parish includes an island, called Leigh Marsh, and in a hollow near the Thames is a small custom-house.

LEIGH, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (104) 6 m. NNE. Pop. with Evington, 310.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Deerhurst; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of Deerhurst, in the diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The river Severn and the Comb Canal pass through this parish.

LEIGH, co. Kent.

P. T. Tunbridge (30) 3 m. W. Pop. 876.

A parish in the hundred of Somerdon, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary. The river Medway bounds this parish on the south.

LEIGH, or LEES, co. Stafford.

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW. Pop. 1039.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Totmonslow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Lord Bagot. Here is an endowed school for the maintenance of fifty-five children.

LEIGH, co. Surrey.

P. T. Reigate (21) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. Pop. 453.

A parish in the hundred of Reigate; living,

a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 72*l.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron (1829) R. C. Dendy, Esq.

LEIGH, co. Wilts.

P. T. Westbury (99) 1 m. S. Pop. 1423

A township in the parish and hundred of Westbury.

LEIGH, or THE LEA, co. Wilts.

P. T. Cricklade (84) 3 m. W b S. Pop. 263.

A chapelry in the parish of Ashton Keynes and hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Ashton Keynes, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with Ashton Keynes vicarage.

LEIGH, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) 4½ m. W b S. Pop. 1810.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; patron (1829) Earl Somers. The church, dedicated to St. Edburgh, is a handsome building with a curious ceiling, representing the firmament, with the moon and stars; it also contains many singular old monuments to the Devereux family, who were formerly lords of the manor. The scenery in the neighbourhood of this parish is exceedingly delightful, the beauty of which is greatly heightened by the meanders of the river Teme.

LEIGH ABBOT'S, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bristol (114) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 317.

A parish in the hundred of Portbury; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bedminster, in the archdeaconry of Bath and diocese of Bath and Wells, not in charge; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patronage with Bedminster vicarage. In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient stone cross. Leigh Court, in this parish, is the splendid seat of Philip John Miles, Esq., not more distinguished for the elegance of its architecture, than for its interior decorations and rich and costly furniture. The picture-gallery contains a collection of works of art unrivalled in the west of England, including the two celebrated landscapes of Claude from the Altieri Palace, formerly belonging to Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill. A catalogue of the paintings in Mr. Miles's Museum was published some years ago, together with etchings, by John Young, keeper of the British Institution.

LEIGH, HIGH, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nether Knutsford (172) 5 m. NW b N. Pop. 854.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Rosthern and east division of the hundred of Bucklow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; patron (1829) Egerton Leigh, Esq.

LEIGH, LITTLE, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Northwich (173) 3½ m. NW b W. Pop. 359.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Great Budworth and west division of the hundred of Bucklow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 65*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Vicar of Great Budworth. Here is a place of worship for Baptists, and the Grand Trunk Canal passes in the vicinity.

LEIGH-DE-LA-MERE, co. Wilts.

P. T. Chippenham (93) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 125.

A parish in the hundred of Chippenham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) H. C. Vince, Esq. In this parish Alfred encamped the night before he defeated the Danes, in the battle of Edinton.

LEIGH-UPON-MENDIP, co. Somerset.

P. T. Frome (103) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 666.

A parish in the liberty of Mells and Leigh; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Mells, in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Giles; patronage with Mells rectory.

LEIGH, NORTH, co. Devon.

P. T. Colyton (150) 4 m. NW b W. Pop. 214.

A parish in the hundred of Colyton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; patron (1829) James Jenkins, Esq. Here is a small Sunday school.

LEIGH, NORTH, co. Oxford.

P. T. Witney (65) 3 m. NE. Pop. 592.

A parish in the hundred of Wootton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 2*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.* 14*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here is a small endowment for the education of seven children.

LEIGH, SOUTH, co. Devon.

P. T. Colyton (150) 4 m. W. Pop. 327.

A parish in the hundred of Colyton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) Charles Gordon, Esq. Here is a Sunday school.

LEIGH, SOUTH, co. Oxford.

P. T. Witney (65) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 316.

A parish in the hundred of Wootton; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Staunton Harcourt, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, not in charge; church ded. to St. James; patronage with Staunton Harcourt vicarage.

LEIGH, WEST, co. Devon.

P. T. Bideford (201) 1½ m. NNE. Pop. 452.

A parish in the hundred of Fremington; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; va-

lued in K. B. 8*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

LEIGH, WEST, co. Lancaester.

London 197 m. Pop. of Pa. 18,372. Of Township 2408. M. D. Sat. Fairs, April 24 and 25; Dec. 7 and 18, for cattle, swine, and horses.

A parish and market-town, in the hundred of West Derby, situated in the manufacturing district of Lancashire, and at the junction of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with a branch from that of the Duke of Bridgewater. It includes the townships of West Leigh and Pennington, the division of which takes place in the centre of the town, so that the market-place stands in the former, and the parish church in the latter of these townships. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; patron (1829) Lord Lilford. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure. Here are places of worship for the Independents, the Methodists, and the Swedenborgians, and a Roman Catholic Chapel. In the churchyard is a free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Piers Ranicars, in 1655, and the funds have been since augmented by other benefactors. There is also in the parish an institution called the Bedford Charity School. Muslins, cambrics, calicoes, and fustians, are the principal articles here manufactured; several new commercial establishments have taken place in and near the town of late years; and the numerous population of the parish appears to have been greatly augmented. Here are coal-mines, and likewise lime-pits, which furnish a valuable kind of limestone, the lime from which has the property of hardening under water. Leigh was the residence of Thomas Highs, the inventor of the water-frame, which served as the basis of Arkwright's improvements in cotton-spinning. A court-baron for the manor of Pennington, and a court for the manor of West Leigh are held here annually, as also the petty-sessions for the Warrington division of the hundred of West Derby.

LEIGH WOOLEY, co. Wilts.

P. T. Trowbridge (99) 2 m. NW. Pop. 1569.

A tithing in the parish of Great Bradford and hundred of Bradford.

LEIGHFIELD, co. Rutland.

P. T. Oakham (95) 4½ m. SW.

Pop. with Oakham Lordship Parish.

A lodge in the parish of Belton and Soak of Oakham.

LEIGHLAND, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wiveliscombe (153) 7 m. NW b N.

Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Old Cleeve and hundred of Williton and Freemanners; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Old Cleeve, and a peculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells; certified value 5*l.*; ann.

val. P. R. 30*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Giles; patron, the Vicar of Old Cleeve.

LEIGHLINBRIDGE, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

Dublin 57 m. SSW. Pop. with Old Leighlin. Fairs, May 14; Sept. 25; and Oct. 6.

A town in the parish of Old Leighlin, situated upon the river Barrow. A bridge was first erected at this place by Maurice Jakis, a canon of the cathedral of Killdare, and who also caused a bridge to be constructed over the Liffey, at Killcullen, A. D. 1320. About the end of the reign of Henry III., a monastery was founded here for Carmelite friars, by one of the Carews; it stood on the east bank of the river Barrow, near to the Black Castle. The monastery was afterwards converted into a fort, and regularly garrisoned for many years.

LEIGHLIN, OLD, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Leighlinbridge (57) 3 m. W b N.

Pop. 2869.

A parish in the barony of Idrone West, adjacent to the banks of the river Barrow; living, a rectory in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, the incumbents of which are the Dean and Chapter; and the King is patron. It possesses a church, the cathedral of the ancient diocese, and a small glebe, but no glebe-house. To the perpetual curacy of Old Leighlin, a church and glebe-house are attached; patrons, the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter; amount of rectorial tithes, by commutation, 461*l.* 10*s.* 9¼*d.* This place was erected into an episcopal see in the year 632, by St. Lazerian; and so flourishing did it become, subsequently, that it received the appellation of a city, and was inhabited by eighty-six burgesses, during the prelaey of Richard Rocomb, who died in 1420. It is now reduced to the condition of a poor village, retaining but one memorial of its former consequence, namely, the cathedral, which is small and neat, and serves now for the parish church. Bishop Donat rebuilt the cathedral, which had been destroyed by fire, shortly after the Conquest. Bishop Hwerlin granted dwellings to the burgesses, with the free-laws of Bristol, reserving to the see a yearly rent of twelve pence from each dwelling. This was sometime in the thirteenth century. Prebends were bestowed amongst the canons by Bishop Thomas, and petty canons instituted in the fifteenth century. This see was so despoiled by Bishop Cavenagh that it remained vacant from 1587 to 1589, and upon the decease of Bishop Meredyth, in 1600, was united to the see of Ferns. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and four prebendaries. The see includes seventy-eight parishes, reduced into fifty-one benefices, by union, and extends over the whole of Carlow county, a considerable part of the Queen's County, and small portions of Wicklow and Killkenny. Its estimated superficies amounts to 318,900 acres of land,

and the bishop's lands are returned at 25,000 acres. Burchard, a Norwegian, built the priory of St. Stephen here, and was interred beneath a marble monument in the cathedral, bearing this inscription, "Hic jacet humatus dux fundator Leniæ en Gormondi Burchardus, vir gratus ecclesiæ." An abbey, for regular canons, was founded here by St. Gobban, in which an assembly was held, A. D. 630, to arrange the proper time for the celebration of Easter.

LEIGHLINSTOWN, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Bray (12) 3½ N. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Killiney, picturesquely situated in a little glen, watered by the Shangana river. It lies on the high road from Dublin to Bray.

LEIGHMONEY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bandon (186) 5 m. E b S.
Pop. not specified.

A parish in the baronies of Kinnalea and Kerriurrihy, situated upon the river Bandon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; and by commutation for tithes, 110*l.* Neither church nor glebe-house in this parish.

LEIGHS, GREAT, co. Essex.

P. T. Braintree (40) 5½ m. SSW. Pop. 667.

A parish in the hundred of Chelmsford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Lincoln College, Oxford. Here is a priory of black canons.

LEIGHS, LITTLE, co. Essex.

P. T. Braintree (40) 5 m. SW b S. Pop. 160.

A parish in the hundred of Chelmsford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Evangelist.

LEIGHTERTON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Tetbury (99) 4½ m. WSW.
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing and chapelry in the parish of Boxwell and upper division of Grombald's Ash; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Boxwell, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, not in charge; patronage with Boxwell rectory.

LEIGHTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nantwich (161) 5 m. NE b N.
Pop. 270.

A township in the parish and hundred of Nantwich.

LEIGHTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Parkgate (195) 1 m. NNE. Pop. 401.

A township in the parish of Neston and hundred of Wirrall.

LEIGHTON, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Kimbolton (63) 5½ m. N b E.
Pop. 416. Fairs, May 12 and Oct. 5, for all kinds of cattle.

A parish in the hundred of Leightonstone; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar in the

diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 103*l.* 10*s.*; patron (1829) John Keysall, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome building of a cruciform construction.

LEIGHTON, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Welshpool (171) 1 m. SE. Pop. 279.

A hamlet and township in the parish of Worthen and hundred of Cawrse, situated upon the river Severn, which is crossed near to this place by a substantial bridge. This is one of the townships which are incorporated for the maintenance of the poor-house at Forden.

LEIGHTON, co. Salop.

P. T. Much Wenlock (148) 3½ m. N b W.
Pop. 375.

A parish in the Willington division of the hundred of Bradford, south; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Miss Maddocks.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, co. Bedford.

London 41 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 4421. Of Township 2749. M. D. Tues. Fairs, Feb. 5; 2d Tues. in April, for horses and cattle; Whit-Tues., great horse fair; July 26 and Oct. 24, for cattle; and St. Leonard's-day, Nov. 7.

A parish and market-town, in the hundred of Manshead, situated on the southwestern border of the county, and on the eastern bank of the river Ouzel. It is supposed to have been the place called Lygeanburg in the Saxon Chronicle, which Cuthwulf, an Anglo-Saxon prince, captured from the Britons in 571; but there seems to be no solid ground for this conjecture. The proper appellation of the town is Leighton Beau Desert, of which the present name is a corruption. In the market-place is a Gothic cross, a pentangular structure, thirty-eight feet in height, and consisting of two stories, that above divided into five niches or recesses, containing so many statues: the first exhibits a person in an episcopal dress; the second, the Virgin, with the infant Jesus; the third, apparently St. John the Evangelist; the others too much mutilated to be identified. This interesting monument of antiquity was repaired in 1650, a rate having been levied on the inhabitants of the town to defray the expense. The origin of this cross is uncertain; but as there was at this place a cell to the Cistercian monastery of Woburn, it had probably some connexion with that religious foundation. The living of Leighton is a vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; patron, the prebendary of Leighton Buzzard, in Lincoln cathedral. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome cruciform structure, of the Gothic style, with a massive tower, surmounted by an octangular spire, rising from the intersection of the nave and transept. It was formerly a collegiate church. Here are places of worship for the Quakers

who are numerous, for the Baptists, and the Methodists. A charity-school was founded and endowed by the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, in 1790; and almshouses, for eight poor women, were founded in 1630, by Matthew Wilkes. The manufactures of lace, and straw-plat for hats and bonnets, are carried on here, affording employment to a considerable number of females; other branches of industry, are lime-burning and brick-making; and the vicinity of the Grand Junction Canal has given rise to trade of some extent in corn, seeds, timber, iron, and other articles. The market is numerously attended, and amply supplied with cattle, corn, and the manufacture of the town.

LEIGHTONSTONE, co. Huntingdon.

Pop. 9473.

A hundred, comprising the greatest part of the western side of the county, containing thirty parishes, including the town of Kimbolton.

LEINSTER, Province of, I.

N to S 157 m. E to W. 94. No. of Acres 4,523,335. Of Counties 12. Of Parishes 992. Pop. 114,298. Dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough, Kildare, Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, and Archdiocese of Dublin.

One of the four provinces into which Ireland is divided. It is bounded on the north by Ulster; on the west by the river Shannon, which separates it from Connaught; and by part of Munster; on the south by St. George's Channel; and on the east by the Irish Sea. It is the best cultivated part of the kingdom, forming what is usually denominated the English pale, and contains the capital of the kingdom. The twelve counties included in this province are Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Killkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's County, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow, besides the county of the town of Drogheda, and the cities of Dublin and Killkenny, which enjoy separate jurisdictions. The surface is tolerably level, that of the county of Wicklow excepted, which is wholly mountainous. The flat country is underlaid by limestone and calp in general, and the hilly districts form a vast granitic chain, extending from Williamstown, on the shore of Dublin Bay, to Brandon Hill, in the county of Killkenny. The chief rivers are the Boyne, the Liffey, the Slaney, the Barrow, and the Nore. Lakes are numerous, principally in the counties of Westmeath and Wicklow. This was the country of the Brigantes. Earl Strongbow was Lord of Leinster, in right of his wife Eva, daughter of King Dermot. It was anciently called Lagenia, from the Lagean, a broad spear, used by the natives. The ancient and noble family of Fitzgerald derive the title of Duke from this province.

LEINTWARDINE, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 9 m. W b S.
Pop. of Pa. 1277. Of To. 346.

A parish and township in the hundred of

Wigmore, situated on the banks of the Teme; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* The church is dedicated to St. Mary, the windows of which have some handsome painted glass; patron (1829) the Earl of Oxford. Here is a well-endowed freeschool. Leintwardine is much frequented for angling. Here are quarries of limestone and also a freeschool.

LEIPSCOT, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 15 m.
N b W. Pop. 161.

A township in the parish of Morpeth and east division of Castle ward.

LEIRE, co. Leicester.

P. T. Lutterworth (89) 4 m. NNW.
Pop. 435.

A parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Countess De Grey. Here is a handsome parish school endowed by subscription in 1814.

LEISTON, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Saxmundham (189) 4 m. E b S.
Pop. with Sizewell, 954.

A parish in the hundred of Blything; living, a curacy with that of Sizewell, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; church ded. to St. Margaret; patrons, Christ's Hospital and the Haberdasher's Company, alternately. This place is remarkable for the ruins of an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, which was founded in 1182; great part of the church, several subterraneous chapels, and other offices of the monastery are still standing, and are used as barns and granaries.

LEITH, shire of Edinburgh, S.

Edinburgh 2 m. N. Pop. Pa. of North Leith, 7025. Pop. Pa. of South Leith, 1875.
Total 26,000.

A seaport-town and burgh of barony, comprising the two districts or parishes of North and South Leith. This place, anciently called Inverleith, is situated on the banks of the Water of Leith, at its confluence with the Forth of Forth, and about two miles north-east of Edinburgh, constituting the port or harbour of that city. The streets are in general narrow and irregular, and like those of most maritime towns, they are also ill-paved and dirty. Yet near the sea-side there are many good houses, as well as some in other parts of the town. North Leith, since the building of the bridges over the river, which connect it with South Leith, and the opening of the wet dock, has been extended very considerably by the addition of a number of streets, consisting of well-built and handsome houses, arranged on a regular plan; so that this part of the town, which formerly consisted of mean hovels inhabited by the lower orders, presents a striking contrast with its original state. Among the public structures requiring notice are the town-house and the prison, the latter of

which, erected in 1565, is an old-fashioned building, standing at the bottom of the Tolbooth Wynd. The parish church of South Leith, in the Kirkgate, anciently called St. Mary's Chapel, is a Gothic edifice, with a massive steeple-tower. It was made parochial in 1609, the old parish church of Restalrig having been demolished by order of the general assembly, in their zeal against the church of Rome, the ancient building having its walls ornamented with the statues of saints and martyrs. In Constitution Street is St. James's Chapel, a neat building, belonging to the episcopal church of Scotland. Near the present parish church is the hospital of James VI., founded by the kirk session in 1614, and formerly occupied as a grammar-school. Opposite to it is the Mariners' Hospital, or Trinity House, founded in 1555, and rebuilt in a handsome manner a few years ago. A short distance from the town, towards the east, are baths, which have been constructed on an extensive plan, and in a style combining elegance and convenience. The new church of North Leith is a large and handsome fabric, erected about ten years since, having a fine portico, and a tower and spire 140 feet in height. The old church, situated at the west end of the old stone bridge, formed a part of St. Ninian's Chapel, anciently dependent on the abbey of Holyrood. North-west of this church stood the citadel, erected by Oliver Cromwell, and destroyed after the Restoration by order of Charles II.; the only vestige of it remaining is the eastern gate, the space it covered being now occupied by the new basins for shipping. About 1783 a battery of nine guns was erected to the west of the site of the citadel, in consequence of an alarm from the American privateer officer, Paul Jones, who appeared before the town with three armed ships only, and threatened to destroy all the vessels in the road and harbour. The battery has been since enlarged, forming a kind of fort, garrisoned by the royal artillery. Extensive improvements in the port of Leith, for the benefit of commerce, have been made at different periods. In the beginning of the last century much money was expended by the town council of Edinburgh, in the erection of a stone pier, extending a considerable distance into the sea, and having at its extremity a lighthouse. In 1777 a new quay was constructed on the north side of the harbour, which was at the same time made wider and deeper. Here are two dry docks, with other conveniences, for the repair and building of ships, which is carried on to a great extent. In 1806 a noble basin, 750 feet in length and 300 in breadth, was completed and opened, capable of containing forty ships of 200 tons burden; a second was finished in 1817; and these, with the graving docks, occupy the space of 300 acres, and cost the sum of 250,000*l*. On the quays around the basins are warehouses for the reception of merchandise, and proper accommodation for the shelter of shipping.

A new drawbridge has been constructed, extending across the old harbour, in a line with Bernard Street; at the north-west extremity of which is the new custom-house, an extensive building, sufficiently adapted for its purpose. Vessels of very great burden cannot enter the port of Leith, the depth of water in the harbour at spring tides being but sixteen feet, and only nine feet at neap tides; but the roads, about a mile from the mouth of the harbour, afford excellent anchoring-ground for ships of any size. An extensive commerce is carried on from the port of Leith with the Baltic, with all the northern parts of Europe, with Holland, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean, and also with North America and the West Indies; besides which, there is a large coasting-trade. Here are several considerable rope-works and canvass manufactories, two establishments for sugar-refining, soap-works, various extensive breweries, glass-houses for making both flint and green glass, an iron-foundry, and a card-manufactory. Leith likewise extensively shares in the whale and herring fisheries. The number of ships which entered this port and paid duties in 1824, was 222 British and 146 foreign; and the number of vessels belonging to the port in 1829 was 263, the collective burden of which amounted to 26,362 tons. The commerce of Leith appears to have formerly suffered greatly from the oppressive measures of the corporation of Edinburgh. A grant of the harbour to the community of Edinburgh was obtained from Robert I. in 1329; but the adjacent ground belonging to the family of Logan, of Restalrig, that was purchased at a great expense; when the town council of the metropolis having procured the exclusive privilege of trading in the town of Leith, keeping warehouses for merchandise, and opening inns for the entertainment of strangers, proceeded in 1483 to pass an act of council, prohibiting the citizens of Edinburgh, under severe penalties, from entering into partnership with any of the inhabitants of Leith. The latter did not submit to these acts of aggression without resistance; they endeavoured to purchase the superiority of their town from Logan, of Restalrig, and it was erected into a free burgh of barony by the Queen Regent, Mary of Lorraine; but the death of that princess having prevented the town from being made a royal borough, the superiority was ultimately sold to the town council, whose authority has been confirmed by successive grants from the crown. When the charter was given by the queen regent, the people of Leith were divided into four classes, the mariners, the maltmen, the trades, and the traffickers, who under the charter constituted so many guilds or corporations, the mariners being the most numerous. The charters are still in force, but the municipal government of Leith is vested in a magistrate from Edinburgh, having the style and authority of Admiral of Leith, with two resident baillies, elected by the

town council of Edinburgh from among the inhabitants of Leith.

LEITRIM, County of, Connaught, I.

N to S 52 m. E to W 16 m. No. of Acres 414,598. Baronies 5. Boroughs none. Market-towns 3. Parishes 23. Pop. 121,785. Memb. of Pt. 2. Dioceses of Killmore and Ardagh. Archdiocese of Armagh.

One of the five counties into which the province is divided. It is bounded on the north by Donegal Bay, a small part of Donegal county, and also by a part of Fermanagh; on the south and west by the counties of Sligo and Roscommon; and on the east by parts of Fermanagh and Cavan. The northern baronies are wholly occupied with mountains: of these Benbo rises to a height of 1403 feet above sea-level; Green Mountain to 920 feet; and Larka to 1315; while the Sliebhanecrin group covers the greater part of a barony: yet even in the agricultural way these hills are not unproductive, vast herds of cattle being annually reared and sent abroad from these brows and valleys. The soil in the southern baronies, being underlaid by limestone, is peculiarly productive. In addition to the usual tillage crops much flax is grown, and the linen-trade has of late years considerably progressed here. There are several fine lakes, both on the margin and within the boundaries of the county; of the former, Lough Mellville and its attendant chain of pools lie to the north, at the base of the Dartry Mountains. Lough Bofia lies on the south-west border, and the great Lake of Allen occupies a central position in the county. The Shannon, now navigable, flowing through Lough Allen, marks the boundary on the south-west, and several minor streams, the Duff, Bonnet, &c. pass down the valleys. The latter falls into Lough Gill in the county of Sligo. The sea-front of the county extends only a length of three miles, that is from the Bunduff to the Bundroose river. In these lakes trout of large size are taken, and every river communicating with the sea affords a supply of salmon. The cultivated lands produce oats, wheat, barley, and flax. The pasture-grounds, which belong to Rossclagher and the adjoining barony, afford a valuable return in the feeding of black-cattle, and of a hardy description of small horses; but agriculture, probably, is to become but a secondary consideration here, the mineral district is so extensive and valuable. In the Branlieve Mountains, on the western side of Lough Allen, coals of the inflammable kind are found, and collieries worked in many places. The Rover colliery is one of the principal, and is adjacent to the Arigna Iron-works, on the banks of the Arigna river, close to its entrance into Lough Allen, whence there is a navigation into the Shannon, and so on to the centre of the kingdom. Bencroi Mountain, on the east of Lough Allen, also contains a vast area of coal as well as the hill of Lacka, and Lugnaquilla Mountain on the borders

of the county, where the coals cross out at an elevation of 1170 feet above sea-level, at the colliery of Meneask. Granite and sienite rise to the summit of Benbo, and limestone abounds in all parts. There is a chalybeate spa near the village of Drumsna, which is one of the most agreeable villages both in appearance and situation, in the province of Connaught; it possesses a most gratifying air of neatness. The civil division of the county contains five baronies—Canigallon, Dromahaire, Leitrim, Mohill, and Rossclagher; in these the chief towns are Carrick-on-Shannon, the county-town; Drumsna, an admired watering-place; and Mohill; besides the villages of Dromahaire, Manor-Hamilton, Jamestown, Cashcargin, Drumkerin, Drumohcumboo, Drumod, and Gortiner. The iron-works in this county were of rather early establishment, and of late years those at Arigna were the subject of much speculation. The coal-field appears a more certain and profitable opportunity for the investment of capital, and continues to be wrought with some energy. The produce of these mines may be removed either by a communication with Lough Gill, and thence to the sea at Sligo, or into the heart of the island by means of the Shannon navigation which communicates with the metropolis by the Grand and Royal canals; but the port of Sligo appears most conveniently situated, both for the export of the mineral produce and linen manufacture. This county returns two members to the Imperial Parliament.

LEITRIM, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

Pop. 28,106.

One of the five baronies into which the county is divided; it includes five parishes, besides the shire town of Carrick-on-Shannon, the fashionable watering-place of Drumsna, and the village of Cashcargin.

LEITRIM, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Killworth (111) 5½ m. SE b E.
Pop. 1363.

A parish in the barony of Condons and Clongibbons; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Killworth; amount of commutation for tithes, 230*l*.

LEITRIM, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Portumna (93) 10 m. NW.
Pop. of Pa. 1190. Of Vill. 237.

A village and parish in the barony of Leitrim; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 13*s*. 4*d*.; and, by commutation for tithes, 68*l*. 11*s*. 6½*d*. It is united to the rectories of Lickmolassy and Ballynakill; patron, the Marquis of Clanricarde. See *Portumna*.

LEITRIM, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Shannon (98) 3½ m. NE.
Pop. 246. Fairs, Jan. 22; May 7; June 18;
July 23; Sept. 3; and Dec. 3.

A village in the parish of Killtoghart and barony of Leitrim, situated upon the river

Shannon. St. M'Liegus, son of Cernae, was bishop of this place, and his festival is observed upon the 2d of February. This place gives the title of Viscount to the family of Clement.

LEITRIM, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Rathdrum (38) m.

A military station in the parish of Glendalough and barony of Ballinacor, situated at the extremity of the line of road formed at the expense of government in the year 1799, and usually called the Military Road. The permanent barrack here contains accommodations for one hundred men.

LEIXLIP, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

Dublin 10 m. W. Pop. of Pa. 160. Of Vil. 1348. Fairs, May 4, and Oct. 9.

A village in the parish of Leixlip and barony of North Salt, situated upon the banks of the river Liffey. The village consists of one long avenue, and possesses an appearance both cheerful and respectable. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin. There is a handsome though ancient church in the village, and a glebe-house and glebe of forty-five acres, belong to the union. The other parishes in the union are Corfory, Stacumie, Esker, Lucan, and Alderg. The castle is ancient and singularly picturesque; it stands upon the banks of the river Liffey, which is here precipitated over a ledge of rock forming a beautiful waterfall called the Salmon Leap; it is the property of the Conolly family. In the parochial school, situated in the village, the children are clothed and boarded. In the year 1463 it was enacted by Parliament that the church of St. Columb, in this county, should be annexed to the monastery of the Blessed Virgin near Leixlip.

LELLEY, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hull (174) 8 m. ENE. Pop. 119.

A township in the parish of Preston and middle division of the wapentake of Holder-ness.

LEMANAGHAN, or MELAIN, or KILL-NEGARENAGH, King's co. Leinster, I.

P. T. Clara (61) 5 m. SW. Pop. 5216.

A parish in the barony of Garrycastle, adjacent to the Brosna river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of the parishes in the union of Ferbane. Here are a church and glebe-house with a glebe of 116 acres; amount of commutation for tithes, 415*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Here are the ruins of a monastery.

LEMINGTON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 123.

A township in the parish of Edlingham and north division of Coquetdale ward, pleasantly situated on an eminence. Lemington Hall is a beautiful modern mansion of freestone, commanding a fine view of the rich vale of Whittingham, and surrounded by thriving plantations.

LEMINGTON, LOWER, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Moreton-in-the-Marsh (86) 2 m. NE b N. Pop. 67.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Tewkesbury; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; certified value 10*l.*

LEMPIT-LAW, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Kelso (42) 5 m. E b S.

Pop. with Spoulston.

An ancient parish in the district of Kelso, now annexed to that of Sprouston. The church is in ruins, but the churchyard is still used occasionally as a burying-place.

LENBOROUGH, for LETHENBOROUGH, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Buckingham (55) 2 m. S. Pop. 75.

A hamlet in the parish and hundred of Buckingham.

LENCH, ATCH, or EAST. See *Atch Lench*.

LENCH CHURCH, co. Worcester.

P. T. Evesham (99) 6 m. N b W. Pop. 342.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Halfshire; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LENCH, ROUSE, or RADULPHI, co. Worcester.

P. T. Alcester (103) 5½ m. SW b W. Pop. 258.

A parish in the middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Sir J. D. Brough-ton, Bart.

LENCH, SHERIFF'S, co. Worcester.

P. T. Evesham (99) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 76.

A hamlet in the parish of Church Lench and lower division of the hundred of Black-enhurst.

LENCH-WICK, co. Worcester.

P. T. Evesham (99) 3 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Norton and lower division of the hundred of Blackenhurst; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Norton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge; patronage with Norton vicarage.

LENE, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

A lake in the barony of Demifore.

LENEY, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

Pop. 28,719.

One of the seven baronies of the county. It is much encumbered by bog and mountain, and includes seven parishes and nine small villages, the principal of which are Ballysadoc and Coolaney.

LENEY, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Mullingar (48) 7 m. NNW. Pop. 1362.

A parish in the barony of Corkanee; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, united with the cures of Foran, Killmaeneven,

Lecken, and Tyfearn; patron, Sir J. B. Piers, Bart. The rectorial tithes are commuted for the sum of 118*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Here are a church and a glebe-house.

LENHAM, co. Kent.

London 44 m. SE b E. Pop. 1959. M. D. Tues. Fairs, June 6, for cattle and horses, and Oct. 23, for horses, &c.

A parish and village, formerly a market-town in the hundred of Eyehorne and lathe of Aylesford, near the source of the little river Len, from which it derives its name. It consists principally of two streets, crossing each other, and at their intersection is a square planted with trees, which have an agreeable effect on the appearance of the place. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*; patron (1829) T. F. Best, Esq. The church, which is ded. to St. Mary, is a spacious and handsome structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a square tower and a small attached chapel. At the west end of the chancel are sixteen stalls, and on the south side a stone seat or chair; probably designed for the accommodation of the abbot and monks of St. Augustin, Canterbury, during their occasional visits to Lenham, in which parish was an estate belonging to their monastery. The market having been long disused, an attempt was made in 1757, to re-establish it under the patronage of the Lord of the Manor, but without success.

LENHILL, GREAT, AND LITTLE, cos. Gloucester and Oxford.

P. T. Lechlade (76) 2 m. N. Pop. with Pa. Two hamlets partly in the parish of Broughton Pogges and partly in that of Lechlade, and partly in the hundred of Brightwell's Barrow, county of Gloucester, and partly in the hundred of Bampton, county of Oxford.

LENNOX-TOWN, shire of Stirling, S.

P. T. Glasgow (43) 10 m. N. Pop. with Pa. A considerable village, called also Newtown of Campsie, from the parish in which it is situated. It is watered by the small river Glassert. Here are a large establishment for calico-printing, and extensive copperas and alum works.

LENNY, co. Pembroke, S. W.

A headland in the parish of Warren and hundred of Castle-Martin, just outside the Bristol channel.

LENOX, shires of Dumbarton and Stirling, S.

An ancient district, now divided between the above shires. It gave the title of Earl to the second husband of Margaret Tudor, Queen of Scotland, and at present that of Duke to the family of the same name.

LENTHALL, EARL'S, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 7 m. SW. Pop. with Pa. A chapelry in the parish of Aymestrey and hundred of Wigmore; living, a curacy sub-

ordinate to the vicarage of Aymestrey, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, of the certified value of 10*l.* 10*s.*; chapel ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with Aymestrey vicarage.

LENTHALL, STARKES, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 6 m. SW b W. Pop. 131. A parish in the hundred of Wigmore; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, of the certified value of 4*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 38*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patronage with Wigmore vicarage.

LENTON, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 1 m. WSW. Pop. 1240. Fairs, Wed. in Whitsun-week, and Martinmas, Nov. 11, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Broxtow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.* The church, which is ded. to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure, containing many curious monuments; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here are the remains of a considerable Cluniac priory. Lenton priory is a very handsome seat, built in the form of an ancient priory, in the garden of which are several sepulchral memorials, and a curious Saxon font, supposed to have belonged to the ancient priory. In the vicinity are some coal-mines.

LENTRATHEN, or GLENTRATHEN, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Alyth (64) 5 m. N b E. Pop. 941.

A parish about eight miles in length and four in breadth, skirting the Grampian Hills, and consisting of land comparatively barren, chiefly pasturage. The surface is very uneven, and through the parish flows the river Isla, in the course of which are numerous waterfalls; that called the Rocky Linn, is a grand cataract, the stream of which descends from a height of about eighty feet. The living, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, Walter Ogilvie, Esq. of Clova. The church is a modern and elegant structure.

LEOCHEL, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Alford (123) 3¼ m. S b W. Pop. 766. A parish in the district of Alford, about five miles long and four broad. The surface is uneven, but the only considerable elevation is the hill of Corere, on which are traces of an ancient intrenchment, and in the parish are remains of monuments commonly ascribed to the Druids. The living, to which that of Cushnie is annexed, is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Sir W. Forbes of Craigievar. The castle of Corse, built in 1581, and that of Lenturk, both now in ruins, formerly belonged to the family of Forbes.

LEOGHMACKIVOGE, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Thurles (95) 5½ m. E. Pop. with Borris.

A parish in the barony of Eliogarty ; living, a chapelry in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, being one of five parishes which constitute the corps of the treasurership. Arca of parish, 647 acres.

LEOMINSTER, co. Hereford.

London 137 m. WNW. Pop. of Pa. 4616. Of Bo. 3641. M. D. Frid. Fairs, Feb. 13, Tu. after Midlent Sunday, and May 13, for horned cattle and horses ; July 10, for horned cattle, horses, wool, and Welsh butter ; Sept. 4, for horned cattle, horses, and butter ; and Nov. 8, for horned cattle, hops, and butter. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A market and borough town and parish, in the hundred of Wolphy, situated in a pleasant and fertile valley, amidst meadows, orchards, and hop-grounds, watered by two small streams which pass through the town, and the river Lug, by which it is partly encompassed. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the manor was held by Queen Eltha, and the town, which seems to have been then a place of importance, was governed by præpositi, or provosts, and other officers. The town was destroyed by fire in the reign of King John, but it was speedily rebuilt. After the death of Edward VI. the men of Leominster distinguished themselves by their promptitude in rising to support the claims of his sister Mary to the crown, in opposition to the ill-concerted conspiracy of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, in favour of Lady Jane Grey. In recompence for this service Queen Mary bestowed on the town the first charter of incorporation ; and other charters, with additional privileges and immunities have been granted by succeeding sovereigns, the last being that given by George I. The corporation consists of a bailiff, sometimes styled the mayor, a high steward, a recorder, twenty-four capital burgesses, a town-clerk, and other officers. The bailiff is coroner and clerk of the market, and the bailiff, the preceding bailiff, the steward, the recorder, and two capital burgesses have power to act as justices of the peace within the borough, and to hold a court of record every fortnight, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 100*l*. The borough has sent members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. the right of election is vested in the bailiff and burgesses and the inhabitants in general paying scot and lot, amounting in number to about 700 ; the bailiff is the returning officer. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford ; valued in K. B. 10*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*. ; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an irregular building, the work of different periods, the north side of the nave and the north aisle exhibiting columns, arches, and arcades of Norman architecture, while the south side is manifestly of a later date. The interior was greatly injured by fire more than a century ago, when the ancient monuments, stalls, and wood-work were destroyed. There is now a good organ, and over the altar is a painting representing the Last

Supper, from Rubens. Here are places of worship for the Baptists, the Presbyterians, the Moravians, and the Quakers. A free grammar-school was founded and endowed with 20*l*. per annum, by Queen Mary I. and there is likewise a school on the national plan, supported by subscription. An almshouse for four decayed widows was founded here in 1735, by Mrs. Esther Clarke. The buildings in the outskirts of the town are very indifferent, and many of the streets are narrow and inconvenient ; but the High Street is spacious, and contains many modern edifices of a respectable appearance ; and the situation of the place as a thoroughfare on the great road from London to South Wales has occasioned the erection of several good inns. The town-hall, or, as it is commonly called the butter-cross, is a singular structure of plaster and timber-work, erected in 1633, by John Abel, a noted architect of that period. It stands on twelve oak pillars, with a kind of Ionic capital, and sustained by stone pedestals the brackets and spandrels above the arches, and the upper parts of the building are profusely ornamented with carving. A new gaol was erected in 1750 ; and a market-house in 1803. The principal manufactures carried on here formerly were those of woollen cloth, hats, and gloves ; but the last-mentioned is declining, and the others have almost disappeared ; among the existing branches of industry are flax-dressing, rope-making, tanning, malting, and nail-making. At Leominster was a priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of Reading, and having at the Reformation an annual revenue of 660*l*.

LEOMINSTER, co. Sussex.

P. T. Little Hampton (59) 1½ m. N b W. Pop. 675.

A parish in the hundred of Poling, rape of Arundel, bounded by the river Arun on the west ; living, a vicarage with that of Arundel, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester ; valued in K. B. 9*l*. 1*s*. 3*d*. ; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen ; patron, Eton College, at the nomination of the Bishop of Chichester.

LEONARD'S ST. co. Buckingham.

P. T. Wendover (35) 3 m. E b S. Pop. 185.

A chapelry in the parish of Ashton Clinton and hundred of Aylesbury ; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge.

LEONARD, ST. co. Devon.

P. T. Exeter (161) adjacent. Pop. 206.

A parish in the hundred of Wonford ; living, a dis. rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter ; valued in K. B. 4*l*. 19*s*. 4½*d*. ; patron (1829) Sir T. Baring, Bart.

LEONARD'S, ST., shire of Fife, S.

Pop. 513.

A parish in the district of St. Andrew's, forming a part of that city and university. The living, formerly a vicarage, is in the

presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Crown.

LEONARD'S, ST. co. Sussex.

P. T. Hastings (61) 1 m. W. Pop. 100.

A parish in the hundred of Baldslow, rape of Hastings. See *Hastings*.

LEPERSTOWN, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. East Passage (102) 5½ m. S.

Pop. with Pa.

A townland of 677 acres, in the parish of Killea and barony of Gaultier, situated upon the Haven of Waterford. It was formerly bequeathed to the leprous poor of Waterford, and now pertains to the infirmary.

LEPPINGTON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 8 m. S b W.

Pop. 129.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Scrayingham and wapentake of Buckrose; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Scrayingham, in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York, not in charge; patronage with Scrayingham rectory.

LEPTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 4 m. E b S.

Pop. 2729.

A township in the parish of Kirk Heaton and upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg.

LERHA, or **ABBEY LARAGH**, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castle Pollard (62) 8 m. NW.

Pop. of Pa. 3097. Of Vil. 198.

A village and parish in the barony of Grannard, situated upon Lough Coonagh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardagh and archdiocese of Armagh, united with the vicarage of Russak, and possessing a church, parsonage, and glebe of twenty-five acres. St. Patrick founded a monastery here, of which St. Guasaght was the first abbot.

LERWICK, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Pop. 2244.

A parish and seaport-town, in the Mainland, the largest of the group of Shetland or Zetland islands, of which Lerwick is regarded as the capital. The parish extends about six miles along the eastern coast of the island, and is not more than a mile in breadth; and with the opposite island of Bressay it forms the spacious harbour called Bressay or Lerwick Sound, on which the town is situated. The latter consists of one principal street, near the quay, with several lanes diverging from it. Great irregularity appears in the arrangement of the old buildings; but the general appearance of the place has been much improved of late years, and there are several handsome modern houses. Here are held the courts of law for the Shetland district, and it is the station of the general post-office for these islands. Straw plat-making is carried on here; and many

persons are employed in knitting stockings and woollen rugs; but the trade chiefly arises from the resort of vessels engaged in the whale and herring-fisheries. The living, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Shetland and synod of Orkney; patron, Lord Dundas. The church is a handsome and commodious structure, erected in 1782. On an eminence near the north end of the town is Fort Charlotte, a small fortification, said to have been built under the protectorate of Cromwell, and which was completely repaired in 1781, when it received its present designation. This fort commands the north entrance to Bressay Sound; and it has a communication with a projecting eminence called the Knob, to which cannon might be speedily conveyed for defending the south entrance of the harbour. About a mile and a half south of the town are the ruins of two ancient Danish castles. The surface of the country is in general rocky, but there are many arable fields on the coast, which are tolerably productive. Kelp is here manufactured from sea-weed; and some of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries of ling and torsk.

LESBURY, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 4 m. E b S. Pop. of

Pa. 932. Of To. with Hawkhill 576.

A parish and township in the south division of Bambrough ward, pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Alne; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 8l. 2s. 10d.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here is an endowed freeschool. By means of the river Alne a great quantity of grain is shipped here for London.

LESHINFERE. See *Clough*.

LESLIE, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Clatt (130) 4¼ SE. Pop. 414.

A parish in the district of Garioch, about four square miles in extent. In several places towards the south are found pieces of amianthus, of a green hue, a kind of stone which being easily cut, is made into snuff-boxes and other trinkets. The females here are generally employed in knitting coarse stockings. The living, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; patron, General Hay, of Rannoch. Here are cairns and stone circles, supposed to be of Druidical origin.

LESLIE, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Kirkcaldy (12) 8 m. N b W.

Pop. 2200.

A town and parish in the district of Kirkcaldy, on the north bank of the river Leven. The town consists of a broad street, in which the buildings display some regularity of arrangement. This place is a burgh of barony, governed by two baillies and a council, holding of the Earl of Rothes. The manufacture of linen and cotton checks was formerly carried on here extensively, but it has greatly declined: the inhabitants are

chiefly employed at the bleaching-ground and spinning-mills in the neighbourhood. The living is in the presbytery of Kirkealdy and synod of Fife; patron, the Earl of Rothes. Besides the church, there are a burgher and an anti-burgher meeting-house. Near the town is Leslie House, magnificently built by the Duke of Rothes, which having been burnt in 1763, was four years afterwards partially repaired. The parish consists of arable land, except towards the north, where there is much moor and moss; and there are also fine woods. Pitcairn House, in this parish, now ruinous, was once the property of the celebrated physician Dr. Archibald Pitcairn.

LESMAHAGOE, shire of Lanark, S.

P. T. Lanark (32) 6 m. SW. Pop. 5592.

A parish and village on the south-west bank of the Clyde, about fourteen miles in length and twelve in breadth. The surface of the country is irregular, and the soil various, but better suited for pasture than for tillage. There is much wood in some places of considerable extent, especially at Stonebyres. Coal-mines are worked in various parts of the parish, and at Blair is a seam of cannel coal; limestone, sometimes approaching to the nature of marble, freestone, slate, and ironstone are found in abundance. The living is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr: patron, the Duke of Hamilton. The church, formerly collegiate, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat and convenient edifice, built in 1801. The village of Abbey Green, or Lesmahagoe, derived the former appellation from a priory dependent on the abbey of Kelso, founded in 1140, by David I., and dedicated to St. Machutus. This convent is said to have been burnt, together with persons who had fled thither for shelter, by John of Eltham, the brother of Edward III. during the invasion of Scotland by that prince; and it was completely destroyed by the reformers in 1560, so that there is only a small part of the wall remaining, at the south-east angle of the parish church. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly employed in weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow. On a lofty spot on the river Nethan are the ruins of Craignethan or Draffin castle, a fortress anciently belonging to the Hamilton family, where Mary Queen of Scots found a temporary asylum after her flight from the castle of Loch Leven.

LESNEWTN, co. Cornwall.

Pop. 7481.

A hundred situated on the north-western side of the county and stretching along the coast from Tintagel to Poundstock; it contains seventeen parishes, including the boroughs of Camelford and Bossiney.

LESNEWTN, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Camelford (228) 4½ m. N b E.

Pop. 123.

A parish in the hundred of Lesnewth; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of

Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Knet; patron (1829) Edm. J. Glynn, Esq.

LESSINGHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. North Walsham (123) 7 m. E b S.

Pop. 195.

A parish in the hundred of Happington; living, a dis. rectory with that of Hempstead, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Hempstead rectory. Here is a small endowment for a school.

LESSNESS, co. Kent.

Pop. 5932.

A hundred in the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, situated at the western extremity of the county, containing four parishes.

LESSNESS, or **WESTWOOD**, co. Kent.

P. T. Crayford (13) 2 m. NNW.

Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Erith and hundred of Little and Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, not in charge; patronage with Erith vicarage.

LESSUDDEN, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Melrose (35) 5 m. SE. Pop. 636.

Fair, July 18.

A parish and village, called also St. Boswell's in the district of Melrose, on the banks of the Tweed; living, in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Duke of Buccleugh. The church, which is pleasantly situated, was ded. to St. Boswell or Boisel, a French monk, mentioned by Bede, as a disciple of St. Cuthbert, and who is said to have founded it in the beginning of the sixth century. St. Boswell's fair, held on St. Boswell's Green, is reckoned the greatest fair in the south of Scotland.

LESWALT, shire of Wigton.

P. T. Stranraer (126) 4 m. NW.

Pop. 2332.

A parish about seven miles in length, and from three to six in breadth, forming a part of the peninsula called the Rinns of Galloway. The coast is high and rocky; and the inhabitants carry on a fishery in the Irish Sea, which is very productive. The living, formerly a prebend, is in the presbytery of Stanraer and synod of Galloway, and in the patronage of the Crown. The castle of Lochmaw, is an ancient edifice, formerly well fortified.

LETCHWORTH, co. Hertford.

P. T. Hitchin (31) 3 m. NE b E. Pop. 76.

A parish in the hundred of Broadwater; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; patron (1829) R. W. Lytton, Esq.

LETCOMBE BASSET, co. Berks.

P. T. Wantage (60) 3 m. SW b S. Pop. 280.

A parish in the hundred of Kintbury Eagle; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of

Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

LETCOMBE REGIS, co. Berks.

P. T. Wantage (60) 2 m. SW b S. Pop. 800.

A parish in the hundred of Kintbury Eagle; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacies of East and West Challow, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. Here is a small endowed school. The Berks Canal, and a branch of the river Och passes through this parish.

LETHAM, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Cupar (30) 4¼ m. W. Pop. with Pa. Fair, first week in June.

A village in the district of Cupar and parish of Monimail, only remarkable for its fair.

LETHAM, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Forfar (70) 5 m. SSE. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Dunnichen, founded by Mr. Dempster, in 1788. Here are manufactured yarn and linen cloth, for the sale of which a market has been established.

LETHENDY, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Blaire Gowrie (58) 4 m. SW. Pop. 408.

A parish three miles in length and one and a half in the broadest part. The living is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; and in the patronage of the Crown.

LEATHERINGHAM, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Market Wickham (81) 3 m. NW b W. Pop. 165.

A parish in the hundred of Loes; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 45*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. R. Reynolds. Here was formerly a little priory of black canons.

LEATHERINGSET, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Holt (119) 1½ m. W. Pop. 251.

A parish in the hundred of Holt, situated on a remarkably pleasant spot; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons (1829) Mrs. Burrell and another.

LETHNOT, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Brechin (66) 7 m. NW. Pop. 538.

A parish, formed by the union of Navar with Letlmot, in 1723; situated in the midst of the Grampian Hills, and consisting of a strip of cultivated land, with considerable tracts of moors and wastes. On the south it is bounded by the mountain of Caterthun, and towards the eastern border is the lofty conical hill of Wirran. The living, formerly a prebend and vicarage, is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown.

LETTERKENNY, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

Dublin 150 m. NW. Pop. 2458. Fairs, 1st Frid. in Jan.; May 12; July 10; 3d Frid. in Aug.; and Nov. 8.

A thriving town, in the parish of Conwall and barony of Killmacrenan, situated upon the river Swilly, which is here crossed by a bridge. Here are a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and three meeting-houses for dissenters. This is an excellent linen-market; and a respectable foreign trade is carried on through the village of Ballyrain, half a mile below the town.

LETTERMACWARD, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Narin (173) m. Pop. 1607.

A parish in the barony of Boyleagh, situated upon the Guibarra river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of seven parishes which constitute the corps of the deanery of Raphoe. Here is a school of thirty-nine boys and three girls, supported by Robinson's fund.

LETTERSTON, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Haverford West (251) 9½ m. N. Pop. 428.

A village and parish in the hundred of Dewisland, situated upon the banks of the river Hiog; living, a dis. rectory, with the chapelry of Llanfair-Nant-y-Gôf; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. In the church is an effigy of Letters or Lettars, from whom the parish derives its name; and upon the common, opposite to the village, are two ancient tumuli, and a third within an adjacent enclosure.

LETTIKEEN, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Newport Mayo (177) 6½ m. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish and barony of Burishoole.

LETTON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Weobley (147) 7 m. SW b W. Pop. of Pa. 163. Of To. 95.

A parish and township in the hundred of Stretford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) John Blissett, Esq.

LETTON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Knighton (165) 6 m. ESE. Pop. with Walford and Newton township, 208.

A township in the parish of Leintwardine and hundred of Wigmore.

LETTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Dercham (100) 5 m. S b W. Pop. 127.

A parish in the hundred of Mitford; living, a rectory with that of Cranworth, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Cranworth rectory.

LETWELL, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Worksop (146) 5½ m. NW b N.
Pop. 135.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Loughton-en-le-Morthen, and partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a curacy with that of Firbeck, subordinate to the vicarage of Loughton-en-le-Morthen, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; patron, the Chancellor of York.

LEUCHARS, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. St. Andrew's (39) 4½ m. NW.
Pop. 1731. Fairs, second Wedn. O. S. in April, and third Frid. O. S. in Oct.

A parish and village in the district of St. Andrew's, bordering on the German Ocean, about nine miles in length and five in breadth. The living, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Crown. The manufacture of coarse linen is carried on here. There are some remains of the castle of Leuchars, an ancient edifice, which appears to have been strongly fortified.

LEVAN, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Penzance (281) 8 m. SW. Pop. 490.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Penwith; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of St. Buryan and a royal peculiar, not in charge; patronage with St. Buryan rectory. Here is the holy well, dedicated to St. Levan, with an oratory, and in this parish is Treryn Castle, a large piece of rocky ground projecting into the sea and enclosed by two formidable ramparts and ditches. On this promontory is the most considerable and curious of the Logan stones; it is poised on the top of an enormous pile of rocks which rises to a fearful height and overhangs the sea; this immense block of granite contains about 1200 cubic feet, and is supposed to weigh nearly ninety tons, yet, from its peculiarity of position, a single person may give it oscillatory motion with perfect ease.

LEVEDALE, co. Stafford.

P. T. Penkridge (131) 2 m. NW.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Penkridge and east division of the hundred of Cuttlestone.

LEVELAND, co. Kent.

P. T. Feversham (47) 4 m. SW. Pop. 69.

A parish in the hundred of Feversham, lathe of Scray; living, a dis. rectory with that of Badlesmere in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patronage with Badlesmere rectory.

LEVEN, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Beverley (183) 7 m. NE.
Pop. of Pa. 751. Of To. 658.

A parish and township in the north division of the wapentake of Holderness; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of the East

Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Faith; patron (1829) Sir W. Pennymann, Bart. A canal of great utility extends from the river Hull to this place.

LEVEN, shire of Fife, S.

Edinburgh, 22 m. N b E. Pop. with Pa.
Fairs, second Wed. in June; first and last Wed. in July; and third Wed. in Aug. Sept. and Oct.

A post village, in the parish of Scoonie, district of Kirkcaldy, on the east bank of the river Leven, where it falls into the Firth of Forth, and forms a harbour which will admit vessels of 200 tons burden. Here are brick and tile-kilns, an iron-foundry, and a mill for spinning flax.

LEVENS, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 6 m. S. Pop. 765.

A township in the parish of Heversham, Kendal ward. Levens Hall, the beautiful seat of the Hon. F. G. Howard, is situated in a delightful park, with extensive gardens, on the east side of the river Kent. The hall is a venerable structure, deeply embosomed in a wood and having towers, the summits of which command extensive views of the surrounding country. Levens chapel is a new and handsome Gothic fabric with an octagonal spire rising from a short tower. It was built at the cost of 2000*l.* by the Hon. F. G. Howard and his lady.

LEVENS HULME, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 4 m. SE. Pop. 768.

A township in the parish of Manchester and hundred of Salford.

LEVER DARCY, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Bolton (197) 1½ m. E. Pop. 956.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Bolton and hundred of Salford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 94*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Bolton-le-Moors.

LEVER, GREAT, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Bolton (197) 1 m. SSE.
Pop. 631.

A township in the parish of Middleton and hundred of Salford.

LEVER, LITTLE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Bolton (197) 3 m. ESE.
Pop. 1854.

A township in the parish of Bolton and hundred of Salford. The Bolton Canal passes here over the Irwell, by a lofty aqueduct of three arches. This place gave birth to Thomas Lever, an eloquent and popular preacher in the reign of Edward VI., and also to Oliver Heywood, a nonconformist divine, who was born in 1629, and died in 1702.

LEVERINGTON, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Wisbeach (91) 2 m. W b N. Pop. 1523.

A parish in the hundred of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely; living, a rectory exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to St. Leonard and St. John the Baptist; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

LEVERSDALE, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 7 m. NE. Pop. 450.

A township in the parish of Irthington, Eskdale ward.

LEVERTON, NORTH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Boston (116) 7 m. NE b E. Pop. 544.

A parish in the wapentake of Skirbeck, parts of Holland; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron, the Lord Chancery.

LEVERTON, NORTH, co. Nottingham.

P. T. East Retford (145) 6 m. E b N.
Pop. 309.

A parish in North Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of Southwell; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron, the prebendary of North Leverton, in Southwell College church.

LEVERTON, SOUTH, co. Nottingham.

P. T. East Retford (145) 6 m. E. Pop. 374.

A parish in the North Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Dean of Lincoln.

LEVESDEN, co. Hertford.

P. T. Watford (15) 3 m. N. Pop. 404.

A hamlet in the parish of Watford, partly in the hundred of Cashio, and partly in that of Dacorum.

LEVINGTON, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Ipswich (69) 5½ m. SE. Pop. 205.

A parish in the hundred of Colneis; living, a dis. rectory with that of Nacton, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patronage with Nacton rectory. Sir Robert Hitcham, a native of this place, founded and endowed an almshouse for six poor persons.

LEW, NORTH, co. Devon.

P. T. Hatherleigh (201) 4 m. SW b S.
Pop. 868.

A parish in the hundred of Black Tarrington; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 27*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Thomas-à-Becket; patron, the King.

LEW, TRENCHARD, co. Devon.

P. T. Oakhampton (195) 9½ m. SW b W.
Pop. 344.

A parish in the hundred of Lifton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; patron (1829) W. B. Gould, Esq.

LEWANNICK, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Launceston (214) 5 m. SW b W.
Pop. 623.

A parish in the north division of the hundred of East; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; church

ded. to St. Martin; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LEWES, co. Oxford.

P. T. Witney (65) 4 m. SE. Pop. 266.

A township in the parish of Witney and hundred of Bampton.

LEWES, co. Sussex.

Pop. 7083.

A hundred in the rape of the same name, situated on the south side of the county, and is nearly in the centre from east to west; it contains the borough and parish of Lewes alone.

LEWES, co. Sussex.

London 50 m. S b E. Pop. 7083. M. D. Sat. Fairs, May 6, for horned cattle; Whit-Tues., for horned cattle and horses; July 26, for wool; and Oct. 2, for sheep. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A considerable borough and market-town, in the hundred of Barcombe and rape of Lewes, its suburbs extending into the hundred of Ringmere and rape of Pevensey. It is situated at the eastern extremity of the South Downs, on the banks of a small river called the Ouse, and about seven miles distant from the sea. This place is supposed to have been a Roman station, from the coins and other antiquities found here, but it cannot be satisfactorily identified with any of those mentioned by ancient writers. Its importance, during the Anglo-Saxon period of our history, appears from the establishment of two mints for coinage, in the reign of Athelstan, while there was only one at Chichester. Before the Norman Conquest the lordship of Lewes was vested in the crown; but William I. gave it, together with the whole rape of Lewes, to his son-in-law, William de Warren, a Norman baron, who either rebuilt from the foundation, or enlarged and strengthened the castle, which had been erected by the Saxons, and made it his principal residence. Lewes continued in the possession of the Earls of Warren till 1347, when, on the death of the last Earl, the property devolved to his nephew, Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, whose grandson leaving no issue, his estates were divided between his three sisters, and are still held in coparceny by their descendants. The castle has been long in ruins, but there are still some portions remaining, particularly the gate-house, which appears to have been erected in the reign of Edward III. Near this town a remarkable battle was fought on the 14th of May, 1264, between the forces of King Henry III. and those of the confederated barons in insurrection against him, under the command of Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who completely defeated the royalists, and subsequently concluded a truce or treaty with the king, called "The Mise of Lewes." Lewes is a borough by prescription, but not incorporated; the municipal government is vested in two constables, chosen annually by the burgesses. Two members have been returned to Parliament for this place ever since the 26th of Edward I.; the right of election

belongs to the inhabitants of the borough, paying scot and lot, in number about 400; and the constables are the returning officers. The quarter sessions for the eastern part of the county of Sussex have been held at Lewes ever since the reign of Edward III.; in 1504 an act of Parliament was passed for holding the sheriff's or county court at this town, and at Chichester alternately; and here are held the county assizes in the summer circuit. The town anciently contained eleven parishes; at present there are within the borough that of All Saints. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in K. B. 7*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 95*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; patron (1829) Charles Goring, Esq. The church, exclusive of the tower, which belonged to a preceding edifice, is a plain brick structure, erected at the expense of 2000*l.*, and consecrated September 1, 1807. St. Andrew's, a rectory, valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor; the church is desecrated, and the living was united to the rectory of St. Michael, the thirty-seventh of Henry VIII. St. John's, under the castle, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 3*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; patron (1829) J. Crofts, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, exhibiting traces of Norman architecture, and consisting of what was the nave of the original church, considerably modernized by repeated alterations and repairs. The parish of St. Anne includes those of St. Mary Westout and St. Peter Westout; the living of the former is a rectory, valued in K. B. 7*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.* The church, formerly dedicated to St. Mary, now St. Anne's, is a building of great antiquity, with a low western tower and spire. St. Michael's is a discharged rectory, valued in K. B. 8*l.* 15*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 55*l.*; patron, the King. The church is a neat stone structure, in the pointed style, rebuilt in 1755. St. Peter's is a discharged rectory, valued in K. B. 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. There is also within the borough an extra-parochial district, consisting of the precincts of the ancient castle. The suburbs of Lewes comprise the parishes of St. Thomas-à-Becket-in-the-Cliffe, and St. John's Southover. St. Thomas, or Cliffe town, is situated on the eastern side of the river Ouse, in the rape of Pevensey, communicating by a bridge, with the borough of Lewes. A weekly market was formerly held here, but has been discontinued; and there were fairs for cattle, the business of which has been transferred to Lewes. The living is a discharged rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church consists of a nave and aisles, with a square tower at the west end; it has a good organ, ornamented with statues of angels, from the chapel of the Duke of Chandos, at Cannons; and over the altar is a fine painting of the Ascension. Southover is a distinct village, situated, as its name denotes, to the south of Lewes, with which it is now almost connected by

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buildings. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in K. B. 6*l.* 12*s.*; patron, the King. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a building of uncertain date, with a low embattled tower. All the preceding benefices, except that of St. Thomas, are in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester. There are places of worship for the Unitarians, the General Baptists, the Particular Baptists, the Wesleyan Methodists, the Calvinistic Methodists, the Countess of Huntingdon's followers, the Quakers, and the followers of William Huntington, S. S., who was interred in the chapel belonging to this sect, in September, 1810. A free grammar-school was founded here in the reign of Henry VII., with an exhibition for the support of a scholar at one of the universities; and there are various charitable benefactions for the poor. Lewes may be considered as the county town, and it is nearly the largest and most populous place in the county, having several good streets and handsome houses, besides public buildings, some of which have been already noticed. Among the others are the county hall, a spacious and well-built stone structure, erected from the designs of John Johnston, architect, in 1812, at the expense of about 10,000*l.*; and the house of correction for the eastern division of the county, built in 1793, and enlarged in 1817. Here is a theatre for dramatic exhibitions; and races are held near the town every summer, in July or August. The principal manufacture now carried on here is that of paper; and on the banks of the Ouse are extensive iron-works, for casting cannon and other purposes. A monastery of Cluniac monks was founded here by William, Earl of Warren, and his wife, Gundrida, the daughter of William the Conqueror, in 1078, dedicated to St. Pancras, which was the principal establishment belonging to that monastic order in England; and at the time of its suppression by Henry VIII. its revenues amounted to 1090*l.* per annum. Here also were hospitals, dedicated to St. James and St. Nicholas, and a convent of Franciscan friars. The famous Thomas Paine, author of the "Rights of Man," in the earlier part of his life was an exciseman at Lewes. Near this place have been discovered some curious fossil remains, the most remarkable of which are bones of enormous dimensions, belonging to an animal to which naturalists have given the name of *Megalosaurus*, from its resemblance to the lizard: fragments of the thigh-bones have been found twenty-two inches in circumference. Along with these gigantic relics were also found those of another extinct species of animal, called the *Plesiosaurus*, and bones of crocodiles, tortoises, cetaceous fishes and birds.

LEWIS, shire of Ross, S.]

Pop. 5237.

A district of Long Island, one of the largest of the Hebrides, forming the nor-

thern division, which is separated from Harris on the southern district by a ridge of lofty mountains: but the appellation of Lewis is also commonly applied to the whole island. The northern extremity, called the Butt of Lewis, is situated in 58.34 north latitude; the superficial extent of the district is 561,200 acres; and it comprises the parishes of Barvas, Locks, Stornaway, and Uig: the only town is Stornaway, on the eastern coast; but there are several villages. The surface of the country is less rugged than that of Harris; the east side of the district is principally pasture land, and the west side is arable, and very productive of grain. On the coasts are numerous bays and inlets, where great quantities of shell-fish are found; and the fisheries of herrings and cod are prosecuted with success. The rivers abound with trout, and in the season with salmon. The land animals are horses, black-cattle, deer, sheep, goats, and hogs, all which are of small size. Large roots of trees are frequently discovered under ground, whence it may be inferred that at a remote period there was abundance of wood; but the only plantations at present are in the neighbourhood of Seaforth House. The Gaelic language is here spoken by the common people; but the English is generally taught in the parish schools. In every part of the island are found antique remains, as cairns, duns, stone pillars, castles, and other relics of former ages.

LEWISHAM, co. Kent.

London 5 m. SE. Pop. 8185.

A parish and pleasant village in the upper half-hundred of Blackheath and lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, situated on the Ravensbourn, a stream which flows through Deptford into the Thames. The name of this place is supposed to be derived from the Saxon Leswe, a meadow, and Ham, a dwelling. In the village and its vicinity are many handsome houses and detached villas, inhabited by opulent merchants and retired citizens, attracted hither by the salubrity of the air and the beauties of the surrounding country. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 23l. 19s. 2d.; patron (1829) the Earl of Dartmouth. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1774, on the site of a former church, and was a few years ago repaired and embellished at a considerable expense. This structure, which was heated by means of a large stove and flues, having been opened for divine service on Christmas Day, 1830, it is supposed that the flues becoming overheated, set fire to some of the woodwork of the interior, as at a very early hour on the following morning the building was discovered to be in flames, and notwithstanding every exertion, the conflagration continued till the interior was almost entirely destroyed, leaving only the walls and roof standing. The inhabitants of the parish shortly after raised a handsome subscrip-

tion, to repair the injury thus unfortunately occasioned. In the old church was interred Dr. George Stanhope, vicar of Lewisham and dean of Canterbury, a theological writer of some eminence, who died in 1728. Here are places of worship for the Calvinistic and the Wesleyan Methodists. Two charity-schools, one of which is a free grammar-school, founded by the Rev. Abraham Colfe, vicar of this parish, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, are under the patronage of the Leathersellers' Company; and there are almshouses for six poor women, that owe their foundation to the same benevolent individual. Here was formerly a small convent, which was a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Peter at Ghent; and on the suppression of alien priories by Henry V., it was given to the monastery of Shene or Richmond. At Loampit Hill, near the entrance to this village from London, are extensive marl and limestone quarries; and here are carried on brick and tile making and lime-burning.

LEWKNOR, co. Oxford.

Pop. 4599.

A hundred, situated on the east side of the county, bordering upon Buckinghamshire, containing nine parishes.

LEWKNOR, co. Oxford.

P. T. Tetsworth (42) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE.

Pop. with Postcombe Chapelry, 691.

A parish in the hundred of Lewknor; living, a dis. vicarage, with the curacy of Ashampstead, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 11l. 17s.; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) All Souls' College, Oxford.

LEWSTON, co. Dorset.

P. T. Sherborne (117) 4 m. S. Pop. 8.

An extra-parochial district in the hundred of Sherborne, Sherborne division.

LEXDEN, co. Essex.

Pop. 19,204.

A hundred, situated on the northern side of the county, lying round Colchester, containing thirty parishes.

LEXDEN, co. Essex.

P. T. Colchester (51) 2 m. W. Pop. 932.

A parish and village, which gives name to the hundred of Lexden, and is included within the liberties of the borough of Colchester, at a short distance from which it is situated on the high road to London. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 12l.; patron (1829) — Papillon, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a neat edifice, in the pointed style of architecture. This pleasant village probably occupies the site of the ancient town or fortress of Camalodun, the capital of the Trinobantes, before the invasion of Britain by the Romans. On Lexden Heath are stupendous, irregular earth-works, called Gryme's Dyche, in a peregrination of the liberties of Colchester, in the reign of Charles I.; and at the south-west corner is an excavation,

vulgarly called King Coel's Kitchen, which Dr. Stukeley supposed to have been an amphitheatre. Numerous traces of British and Roman settlements here have been discovered, whence it may be inferred that the Romans, on their conquest of this part of the country, established at this place the station which they called Camalodunum, and which they afterwards removed to Colchester, as a situation better adapted for a military post.

LEXHAM, EAST, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Swaffham (93) 6 m. NNE. Pop. 186.

A parish in the hundred of Launditch; living, a dis. rectory, with that of Litcham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 6*s.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Lord Wodehouse.

LEXHAM, WEST, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Swaffham (93) 6 m. N b E. Pop. 92.

A parish in the hundred of Launditch; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. at 5*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) Lord Wodehouse.

LEYBOURNE, co. Kent.

P. T. Maidstone (34) 5 m. NW b W. Pop. 300.

A parish in the hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) Sir Henry Hawley, Bart. Sir Roger de Leybourne, who accompanied Richard I. to Palestine, had a castellated mansion here, the ruins of which consist of a machiolated gateway flanked by round towers, and some remains of walls and arches; the whole was formerly surrounded by a moat. Here is an endowed freeschool, for the education of fifty children.

LEYBURN, or LEYBURN LOUNDS, N.R. co. York.

London 235 m. NNW. Pop. 810. M. D. Frid. Fairs, 2d Frid. in Feb.; 2d Frid. in May; 2d Frid. in Oct.; and 2d Frid. in Dec.; for horned cattle and sheep.

A market-town and township in the parish of Wensley and wapentake of Hang West, pleasantly situated and surrounded by picturesque and delightful scenery. The town consists chiefly of an oblong square. Here is a beautiful natural terrace, called Leyburn Shawl, which passes along the edge of a ridge of rocks for the distance of two miles. The mineral productions in the vicinity are lead, coal, and lime. Here are places of worship for Methodists, Independents, and Catholics, and a school supported by voluntary contributions.

LEYLAND, co. Lancaster.

Pop. 44,583.

A hundred, situated on the western side of the county, and bounded on the north by the river Ribble; it is the smallest of the county, containing nine parishes, including

one market-town, six chapelries, and thirty-one townships.

LEYLAND, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Chorley (208) 4 m. NW.

Pop. of Pa. 12,957. Of To. 3173.

A parish and township in the hundred of Leyland, pleasantly situated and anciently of more importance than at present. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 11*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Baldwin. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is a handsome structure, with a fine arched roof, unsupported by a single pillar, and contains many handsome monuments. Here is a school with a small endowment by Queen Elizabeth. A national school, and a savings bank. The petty sessions for the divisions are held here every five weeks.

LEYSDOWN, co. Kent.

P. T. Queenborough (45) 8 m. E b S.

Pop. 132.

A parish in the liberty of the Isle of Shepey, lathe of Scray; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Clement; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LEYTON, co. Essex.

London 4 m. NE b N. Pop. with Leytonstone hamlet 3374.

A parish, called also Low Leyton, in the hundred of Becontree, which takes its name from the river Ley, or Lea, passing through it. Camden, Dr. Gale, and other antiquaries, have conjectured that the site of the Roman station, called Durolitum, was near the site of the manor-house; and their opinion derives some confirmation from the discoveries which were made some years since of Roman bricks, or wall tiles, urns, coins, and other antiquities. The living is a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.*; patron, J. Pardoe, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a brick edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and western tower, which last was erected in 1658. John Strype, the antiquary and ecclesiastical historian, held the benefice of Leyton under peculiar circumstances, during the long period of sixty-eight years; for having been elected by the parishioners in 1669, he was licensed by the Bishop of London in 1674, to officiate as curate during the vacancy of the vicarage, and he continued to hold the office without institution or induction till his decease in 1737, at the advanced age of ninety-four. Here are a freeschool for twenty poor boys, founded and endowed by Robert Ozier in 1697; and a school of industry for girls, established in 1794; besides Sunday schools. Almshouses for eight poor persons were founded here by John Smith, merchant, in 1656, and endowed by various benefactors. The famous Sir Thos. Roe, or Rowe, ambassador to the Great Mogul in the beginning of the seventeenth

century, was a native of Leyton; and Edward Rowe Mores, F.A.S., died at Etloe Place, in this parish, where he had long resided, in 1778.

LEZANT, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Launceston (214) 4 m. S b E.

Pop. 853.

A parish in the north division of the hundred of East; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 32*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

LEZIATE, or **LESYATE**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Lynn Regis (96) 5 m. E. Pop. 123.

A parish in Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge; living, a rectory with that of Ash-Wyken, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; patron (1829) the Rev. Dr. Venables.

LIBBERSTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Scarborough (217) 5 m. SE b S.

Pop. 143.

A township in the parish of Filey and east division of the wapentake of Pickering Lythe.

LIBBERTON, shire of Lanark, S.

P. T. Carnwath (25) 2½ S b E. Pop. 785.

A parish united in 1660 to that of Quothquan, seven miles from north to south, and four in breadth; containing more than 6000 acres, of which 3500 are in tillage. Through it runs the Clyde and its tributary stream the Methven, or Medwine, on the banks of which are fine and fertile meadows. The living, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale: patron, Mr. Lockhart of Carnwath. The little village of Libberton, from the relics of antiquity discovered near it, is conjectured to have been at some former period a place of importance.

LIBBERTON, shire of Mid Lothian, S.

Edinburgh 2 m. S. Pop. 4276.

A parish containing 4140 acres of land, affording a high rent from its superior fertility and its vicinity to the metropolis. The living, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the alternate patronage of the King and of Wanchope, of Nidderie Marischal. There are in the parish four villages, Gilmerton, Kirk-Libberton, where there is situated the church, rebuilt some years since in the Gothic style; Upper Libberton, and Nether Libberton. Craigmillar Castle, situated on a freestone rock, about 360 feet above the level of the sea, is a venerable looking structure, which was a favourite residence of Mary Queen of Scots.

LICHBOROUGH, co. Northampton.

P. T. Towcester (60) 6 m. NW. Pop. 393.

A parish in the hundred of Fawsley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in

K. B. 16*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron (1829) R. Clark, Esq.

LICHET, **MATRAVERS**, or **UPPER**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Wimborne Minster (100) 6½ m. SW b W. Pop. 609.

A parish in the hundred of Cogdean, Shaston division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) W. Trenchard, Esq.

LICHET MINSTER, or **LOWER**, co. Dorset.

P. T. Wareham (112) 5 m. NE b N.

Pop. 544.

A parish in the hundred of Cogdean, Shaston division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Sturminster Marshal, and a peculiar, exempt from visitation, not in charge; patronage with Sturminster Marshal.

LICHFIELD, co. Southampton.

P. T. Whitchurch (56) 5 m. N. Pop. 85.

A parish in the hundred of Kingsclere, Kingsclere division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) Sir R. Kingsmill, Bart.

LICHFIELD, or **LITCHFIELD**, co. Stafford.

London 119 m. NW b N. Pop. 6075.

M. D. Tues. and Frid. Fairs, Jan. 10; Shrove-Tuesd. and Ash-Wed., for cattle, sheep, bacon, cheese, and iron; May 12, for sheep and cattle; and 1st Tues. in Nov., for geese and cheese. Memb. of Pt. 2.

An ancient city, forming a county of itself, with separate jurisdiction, but situated within the limits of the hundred of Offlow. It stands on the banks of a small stream that falls into the Trent, in the midst of a fine valley, surrounded by gently swelling hills. Various derivations have been proposed of the name of this place; but it has generally been deduced from the term Lichfield, signifying the field of the dead, thus denominated, according to some ecclesiastical historians, on account of a great number of Christians having suffered martyrdom here during the Dioclesian persecution in the beginning of the fourth century. It is said to have been only a small village, when Oswy, King of Northumberland, having defeated and slain Penda, the Pagan King of the Mercians, about 656, introduced Christianity among his subjects, and built a church and established a bishopric at this place. In 669, Chad, a zealous ecclesiastic, afterwards canonized, was appointed to this see, and under his prelacy Christianity was greatly extended among the people, and Lichfield became a considerable town. Offa, King of Mercia, about 790, obtained a decree from the pope for the division of the province of Canterbury, and erecting here an archiepiscopal see; but after the death of Offa the government of the English church reverted

to its former state. At the time of the Norman Conquest, the town was of so little importance, that, in consequence of an ordinance of Archbishop Lanfranc for the removal of bishoprics from insignificant places, this see was transferred to Chester; and thence in 1102, to Coventry; but Roger de Clinton being appointed bishop in 1129, made this place again the seat of prelacy, and his successors ever since have assumed the style of Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry. Bishop Clinton not only rebuilt the cathedral church, but he is also recorded to have erected a magnificent tower, and to have fortified the city, of which works some memorial is preserved in the name of Castle Ditch. Among the few historical events deserving of notice in the annals of Lichfield are the trial of Edward Wightman before the consistory court of this city in 1611, on the charge of heresy as an Arian, or Anabaptist; his conviction and delivery over to the secular power; and his subsequent execution, by being burnt alive in pursuance of the king's writ, dated March 9, 1611. Another event, which has perhaps been the subject of more discussion than it deserved, was the death of Robert, Lord Brooke, a parliamentary officer during the civil war, who having laid siege to the Close of Lichfield, garrisoned by the Royalists, was killed by a musket-ball fired from the battlements of the cathedral tower. What rendered this accident remarkable was the report that Lord Brooke, on advancing to the attack, when within half a mile of the city, halted his troops and publicly prayed for a blessing on his undertaking, desiring that God would give him some special token in approbation of his design. The fatal occurrence that followed this act of superstition, and its happening also on the festival of St. Chad, to whom the cathedral was dedicated, inspired the Royalists with the belief that an especial judgment had befallen the rebel chief. He was, however, succeeded in the command by Sir John Gell, to whom the Close was surrendered, but it was shortly after taken again by Prince Rupert, and remained in the hands of the royal party till July, 1646. The city was anciently under the government of a guild, consisting of a guild-master and four wardens, with twenty-four brethren and sisters. Of this guild, Henry VII., together with the Queen and his son, Prince Arthur, became members. Lichfield was incorporated by Edward VI. in 1549, and his charter was confirmed, with additions, by Queen Mary, who, in 1553, by the authority of Parliament, constituted this city a county of itself. Queen Elizabeth ratified these charters, as also did James I., and in 1664, Charles II. granted the charter under which the corporation now acts, for though it was surrendered to James II. in 1686, yet it was subsequently restored. The corporation is composed of two bailiffs, and a common-council, consisting of twenty-four brethren, with a recorder, a sheriff, a steward, and

other officers. The bailiffs are chosen annually from the common-council, one being appointed by that body, and one by the bishop. The bailiffs, the preceding bailiffs, the recorder, and the steward, are authorized to act as magistrates within the city, and to hold courts of gaol delivery. Here are also held quarter-sessions, a court of piepowder, a court called Maudlin's Court, the great portmote court of the bailiffs and citizens, a court of view of frankpledge and court-baron, a court of record for the recovery of debts amounting to forty shillings or more, and a court annually held by the bailiffs on Whit-Monday in the Guildhall, and adjourned to the open air; this court was anciently called the Court of Array, or View of Men at Arms; and it is attended by the city officers and others, who make processions bearing garlands of flowers and emblems of their trades, accompanied by morrice-dancers decorated with ribbons, who dance sarabands, &c., and the day concludes with a feast. This custom, the origin of which is uncertain, is said to have existed long before the grant of charters of incorporation, though now under the direction of the bailiffs. Lichfield first sent members to Parliament in the thirty-third of Edward I., and also occasionally in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III., after which elections were discontinued till 1552, when the franchise was restored by Edward VI., and has been since regularly exercised. The right of voting is vested in the bailiffs, the magistrates, freeholders of forty shillings per annum, burgage tenants, and resident freemen paying scot and lot, in all about 900. The sheriff and bailiffs are the returning officers.

The ecclesiastical establishment of the cathedral is said to have consisted of only five priests till the time of Bishop Clinton, who is stated to have first instituted a college of canons or prebendaries at Lichfield. But it is certain that for several hundred years past, as at present, the ecclesiastical officers have been a bishop, a dean, a precentor, a chancellor, a treasurer, the four archdeacons of Coventry, Stafford, Salop, and Derby, and twenty-seven prebendaries, besides five priests-vicars, seven lay-clerks, or singing-men, eight choristers, and other official attendants. The revenues of the bishopric are valued in K.B. at 559*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; and those of the dean and chapter at 275*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The diocese comprehends 557 parishes, of which 250 are impropriate. It contains the entire county of Stafford, except the parishes of Brome and Clent, which are in the diocese of Worcester, the county of Derby, the greater part of Warwickshire, and nearly one-half of the county of Salop. The cathedral church is an elegant structure, chiefly in the decorated Gothic style of architecture. It was originally erected by Bishop Clinton, about the middle of the twelfth century, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Chad; Walter de Langton, who became bishop in 1296,

built the chapel of St. Mary, now taken into the choir, raised a splendid monument to St. Chad, and erected the cloisters; and under Bishop Heyworth, whose prelacy commenced in 1419, the cathedral was brought to perfection. At the reformation this structure was despoiled of many of its ornaments, and the shrine of the patron saint was removed; but during the sieges in the time of Charles I., and especially when the Close was taken by the Parliamentary soldiers, the most scandalous injury and waste was committed. The roof was stripped of its lead covering, the monuments and ornamental sculpture were defaced or demolished; and the beautiful painted windows were broken in pieces. After the restoration of Charles II., Dr. Hacket, being appointed to this see, zealously exerted himself to restore this noble edifice from its dilapidated state, which he in a great measure effected. In 1788 the building was again thoroughly repaired under the direction of James Wyatt, at the expense of more than 5950*l.*, chiefly raised by subscription. The cathedral, which stands on the northern side of the city, on the border of a beautiful piece of water, consists of a nave, choir, lady chapel, and transept, with a tower and spire rising from the intersection, and others at the angles of the west front. The entire length of this noble structure is 411 feet, that of the choir 110 feet, the lady chapel 55 feet; the central tower to the top of the spire is 258 feet in height; and that of each of the western towers 183 feet. The more prominent parts of the building are richly and often tastefully adorned with sculpture, the west front exhibiting a multitude of figures representing subjects from sacred history, and on the roof is a statue of Charles II., erected by Bishop Hacket. The north portal is also highly ornamented. In the interior the beautiful groined roof of the nave may be mentioned as almost the only part of the building which escaped injury from the indiscriminating violence of the soldiery in the civil war. There are many handsome monuments of modern erection, one of which displaying two female figures in a recumbent posture, the work of Chantrey, has been generally and deservedly admired, both for the classic elegance of the design and the taste and beauty of the execution. Near the cathedral are the bishop's palace, a house for the residence of the dean, and others for the prebendaries, &c. The Close in which these buildings are situated is not reckoned a part of the city, forming a distinct liberty or precinct, within the separate jurisdiction of the dean and canons, who are the sole justices of the peace for this precinct. In the city are one parish and two parochial chapelries. The livings are all peculiars in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield: St. Mary's is a dis. vicarage, valued in K. B. 10*l.*; St. Chad's, a curacy, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 89*l.* 10*s.*; St. Michael's, a curacy,

not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 91*l.* 12*s.* Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists, and likewise a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar-school of Lichfield, founded by Edward VI., has at different periods numbered among its scholars Elias Ashmole, Addison, Garrick, and Johnson. There are also an English charity-school and several national schools. In Bacon Street is an hospital or almshouse, founded by Bishop Heyworth; there is also an hospital for a master and poor brethren, dedicated to John the Baptist; and, besides other almshouses, a charitable institution subsists here for aged widows or unmarried daughters of clergymen, founded and liberally endowed by Andrew Newton. A dispensary and a mendicity society are supported by voluntary contributions. The city is irregularly built, and the streets are narrow, but they are well paved and lighted; there are many handsome houses, and the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water; the general aspect of the place displays convenience and respectability, and in the vicinity are some pleasant gardens and agreeable walks, affording a diversity of prospects on every side. The public buildings not previously noticed, include the guildhall, a neat stone structure, with a pediment displaying the city arms; and beneath it the gaol appertaining to the county of the city of Lichfield; a theatre erected in Boar Street in 1790; and the market-house, a light and commodious edifice of stone, occupying the ground where formerly stood the market-cross. The only considerable manufactory here is that of carpeting, knit-yarn, &c.; and the trade is chiefly of a local description, arising from the agricultural and other produce of the neighbouring country; though some advantage is derived from the proximity of the Wyrley and Easington Canal, which opens a communication with distant parts by its junction with the Grand Trunk Navigation. Lichfield was the birth-place of Ashmole, the antiquary and founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, who died in 1692; Dr. Thomas Newton, Bishop of Bristol; and his celebrated contemporary, Dr. Samuel Johnson; besides other persons of literary eminence. Dr. Darwin, who practised here as a physician, established a society for the cultivation of natural history; and his friend and biographer, Miss Anne Seward, died in 1809, at the episcopal palace, where she had long resided.

LICKBLAGH, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.
P. T. Castle-Pollard (62) 5 m. NW.
Pop. 1983.

A parish in the barony of Demifore; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; producing, by commutation for tithes, 276*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.*, from which the impropiator deducts 123*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* It is one of eight parishes which constitute the union of Castle-Pollard. Area of parish, 5597 acres.

LICKERIGG, or LICKRIGG, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Loughrea (109) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. Pop. 1108.

A parish in the baronies of Athenry, Dunkellin, and Loughrea; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; producing, by commutation for tithes, 87*l.* 0*s.* 11*½d.*; and being one of four parishes which constitute the union of Killconicky. Area of parish, 2214 acres of land.

LICKFINN, or LICKFLINN, or GOD-DARTSTOWN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Killenaule (96) 4 m. NE.

Pop. with Killcooley.

A parish in the barony of Sliebhardagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, being one of eight parishes which constitute the union of St. Johnstown, or of Killenaule.

LICKMOLASSY, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Portumna (99) adjacent.

Pop. 3487.

A parish in the barony of Longford, upon the west bank of the river Shannon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 2*l.*; and by commutation for tithes, 276*l.* 18*s.* 5*½d.* It is united to the parishes of Ballinakill and Leitrim, and possesses a church, which is situated in the demesne of the patron, the Marquis of Clanricarde; and a glebe-house, with a glebe of five acres in this parish, and six in the parish of Leitrim.

LIDDIARD MILLICENT, co. Wilts.

P. T. Wootton-Basset (90) 1 m. NNE.

Pop. 391.

A parish in the hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 4*s.* 4*½d.*; church ded. to All Saints.

LIDDIARD TREGOOZE, co. Wilts.

P. T. Swindon (83) 4 m. W b N. Pop. 717.

A parish in the hundred of Kingsbridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; patron (1829) G. Wats Taylor, Esq. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel, with a square tower at the west end, surmounted by an open balustrade and angular pinnacles, and is remarkable for the number of curious old monuments and inscriptions which it contains. Near the church is Liddiard Park, the seat of Lord Bolingbroke.

LIDDINGTON, co. Rutland.

P. T. Uppingham (39) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S b E.

Pop. 594.

A parish in the hundred of Wrangdikes; living, a dis. vicarage and peculiar of the prebendary of Liddington, in the cathedral of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 2*s.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons, the Dean and

Chapter of Lincoln. There is a chapel of ease at Caldecot in this parish, and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a school for five poor children, and a palace, once belonging to the Bishop of Lincoln, was converted into an hospital for a warden and twelve brethren, by Lord Burghley, in 1600.

LIDDINGTON, co. Wilts.

P. T. Swindon (83) 4 m. SE. Pop. 409.

A parish in the hundred of Kingsbridge; livings, a rectory and a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; the former valued in K. B. 14*l.*, and the latter 17*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron of the former (1829) the Duke of Marlborough, and of the latter, the Rector of Liddington.

LIDFORD, or LYDFORD, co. Devon.

P. T. Tavistock (207) 8 m. N b E. Pop. 734.

A parish in the hundred of Lifton; the former including the entire district called the Forest of Dartmoor, and the modern establishment of Princetown. Lidford was a borough in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and in Domesday-book it is stated that forty houses within its walls had been laid in ruins before the Conquest; probably this destruction happened in 997, when the town was burnt by the Danes. The borough twice returned members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; val. in K. B. 15*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The parish church is dedicated to St. Petrock, or Patrick. The manor of Lidford, belonged to Richard, King of the Romans and Earl of Cornwall, the brother of Henry III., who in 1267 obtained a grant for a market to be held on Wednesdays, and a fair for three days at the Festival of St. Patrick, which have long been obsolete; but there is still a fair at Twobridges on Dartmoor, within the parish, for horses, cattle, and sheep, which takes place on the first Wednesday after the 16th of August. Lidford Castle, in which the stannary courts were held, is now in ruins. It contained a prison for offenders against the stannary laws, which, in an act of Parliament passed in 1512, is described as "one of the most heinous, contagious, and detestable places in the realm." The extensive district of Dartmoor contains about 130,000 acres. It is a barren mountainous tract, on the surface of which are a number of tors, or craggy heights, some of which are from 1500 to 1800 feet above the level of the sea. Crockern Tor is noted as the place where the stannary parliaments were anciently held, and on this spot, till a comparatively recent period, the commission was opened and the jurors were sworn, after which the court was adjourned to one of the stannary towns. In 1809 a prison was erected on Dartmoor, for the reception of prisoners of war, who had been previously confined in prisons at Plymouth. Adjoining was a build-

ing for the residence of the governor; and at the distance of a quarter of a mile barracks, in which were stationed troops, forming the military guard. In the vicinity were erected inns, bakehouses, slaughter-houses, a brewery, and many other public and private buildings, together with a chapel, forming a vill or town, called Princetown. This place declined greatly on the conclusion of the late war, and the consequent removal of the prisoners; the buildings in general being unoccupied, and in danger of falling into decay. It was proposed at one time to appropriate the prison to the purposes of a workhouse, on a large scale, under the patronage of Government; but since the construction of the Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway, which commences at this place, the granite dug here has become a considerable article of commerce, and the population of the neighbourhood has increased.

LIDGATE, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Newmarket (61) 7 m. SE b E.
Pop. 389.

A parish in the hundred of Risbridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Duke of Rutland. Lidgate, or Lydgate, the poetical monk of Bury, was born here.

LIDLINGTON, or LITLINGTON, co. Bedford.

P. T. Ampthill (45) 3½ m. W b N. Pop. 739.

A parish in the hundred of Redborn-Stoke; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.*; church ded. to All Saints.

LIDNEY, or LYDNEY, co. Gloucester.

London 127 m. W b N. Pop. 1393. M. D. Wed. Fairs, May 4 and Nov. 8, for horned cattle.

A parish and formerly a market-town, in the hundred of Blideslow, within the district called the Forest of Dean; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Hereford and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 24*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a large edifice, with a spire at the west end, and a small chancel on the north side of the principal one. This place appears to have been the Roman *Statio Traiectus*, on the western bank of the Severn, mentioned by Richard of Cirencester; for here are traces of a large intrenchment, with the foundations of ancient buildings, among which are the ruins of a supposed Roman bath or hypocaust; and many coins have been discovered of the emperors Galba, Hadrian, and Antoninus. In the middle ages Lidney was a place of some importance; but the market formerly held here has long since been discontinued, and the town had sunk into insignificance, from which there is a prospect of its recovering in consequence of the recent construction of

the Severn and Wye Railway and Canal; the former, which was originally called the Lidney and Lidbrook Railway, terminating at Lidney, and the canal, extending from that place to the Severn, with which it communicates by locks and a basin, furnishing ample facility for the conveyance of timber, coal, stone, and iron ore, the products of the Forest of Dean, and giving rise to a considerable commerce in those and other articles. Lidney Park, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst, was the site of a mansion called Whitecross, erected by Sir William Wyntour, or Winter, vice-admiral of England, in the reign of Elizabeth, and one of the officers who shared in the defeat of the Spanish armada. His descendant, Sir John Winter, in the civil war under Charles I., fortified his house as a garrison for the king's service, and after having gallantly defended it against hostile attacks, and kept the neighbouring posts of the Parliamentarians in constant alarm, by his incursions and assaults, at length, on the decline of the royal cause, he removed every thing valuable from his little fortress, and burnt it to the ground.

LIDSHAM, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 6 m. NW b N. Pop. 74.

A township in the parish of Neston and hundred of Wirrall.

LIDSTON, co. Oxford.

P. T. Neat Enstone (69) 1½ m. WNW.
Pop. 146.

A township in the parish of Church Enstone and hundred of Chadlington.

LIFF, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Dundee (40½) 5 m. WNW.
Pop. 2535.

A parish united in 1758 to that of Benvie, together about three miles in length, and nearly of an equal breadth. Freestone is abundant; and there are several quarries of grey slate. The principal manufacture is weaving linen cloth. The living, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns; patronage contested between the Crown and Lord Grey. This parish contains the villages of Lochey, Millhouse, Liff, Benvie, and Invergowie. Near the church, on the estate of Lord Gray, are remains of a palace built by Alexander I. of Scotland; and in the parish are traces of a supposed Druidical temple and of a Roman camp.

LIFFEY-RIVER. See *Anna Liffey*.

LIFFORD, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Strabane (136) 1 m. W.
Pop. of Pa. 5206. Of To. 976.

The capital of the county; it is in the parish of Lifford and barony of Raphoc, upon the banks of the Foyle, immediately below the union of the Fin and Mourne rivers. It is very inconveniently placed for public accommodation, being on the verge of this extensive county. Here is a church, and a handsome new gaol, the ground plan being of a semicircular form. A county court

and market-house; and the intended canal, from Lough Erne to the Foyle is to pass through this place. There is a lunatic asylum for the Derry district, in which the county Donegal is included, situated upon the Faughan road, near the city of Derry; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; and by commutation for tithes, 840*l.*; and possessing a glebe of 690 acres. No glebe-house attached to this valuable benefice, and no school, although there is a sum of 15*l.* per annum, left by Colonel Robinson, for the purpose of establishing one. St. Columb built a church here; and St. Lugad, one of his disciples, was honoured at this place. St. Carnach was abbot and bishop here, about the year 530, and was succeeded by Cassan, whose successor again was Massan. The place was anciently called Cruachanligeon, or Druimligeon; it is now called Clonleigh and Lifford.

LIFTON, co. Devon.

Pop. 11685.

A hundred situated towards the western side of the county, including Dartmoor, and containing twenty-one parishes and the borough of Oakhampton.

LIFTON, co. Devon.

P. T. Launceston (214) 4 m. E b N.

Pop. 1214. Fairs for cattle, Feb. 2; Holy Thurs., and Oct. 28.

A parish in the hundred of Lifton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 31*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) A. Harris, Esq. Here are mines of manganese, and a medicinal spring.

LIGANE, or LEGANE, or LEGAN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Mitchelstown (132) m. SW.

Pop. with Glanworth.

A parish in the barony of Fermoy; living, a partible in the corps of the prebend of Glanworth, in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel. There was a monastery here, of which John De Compton was prior, in the year 1301.

LIGHTCLIFFE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Halifax (197) 3½ m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Halifax and wapentake of Morley; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Halifax, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 10*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 117*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Halifax.

LIGHTGRAVE, or LEAGRAVE, co. Bedford.

P. T. Luton (31) 3 m. NW b W. Pop. 282.

A hamlet in the parish of Luton and hundred of Flitt.

LIGHTHORNE, co. Warwick.

P. T. Kineton (83) 3½ m. N b E. Pop. 316.

A parish in Kington division of the hundred of Kington; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued

in K. B. 14*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) Lord Willoughby de Broke.

LILBOURN, co. Northampton.

P. T. Daventry (72) 9½ m. N. Pop. 261.

A parish in the hundred of Guilesborough; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here is a conical artificial hill; and this place is supposed to have been a Roman station, as causeways, pavements, and other ancient vestiges have been found here.

LILBOURNE, EAST, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 5 m. SE b E. Pop. 97.

A township in the parish of Eglington and north division of Coquetdale ward.

LILBOURNE, WEST, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 3 m. SE b E. Pop. 171.

A township in the parish of Eglington and north division of Coquetdale ward. Here are the ruins of an ancient tower and mansion.

LILFORD, co. Northampton.

P. T. Oundle (81) 3 m. S b W.

Pop. with Wigsthorpe, 130.

A parish in the hundred of Huxloe; living, a vicarage with that of Wigsthorpe, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*; patron (1829) Lord Lilford, to whom the parish gives the title. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is remarkable for the number of beautiful monuments which it contains. Lilford House is a handsome mansion, delightfully situated on an elevated lawn, above a river, over which is a fine bridge of several arches, and surrounded by well-wooded grounds.

LILLESDON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Taunton (141) 5 m. E b S.

Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish and hundred of North Curry.

LILLESHALL, or LILLESHULL, co. Salop.

P. T. Newport (142) 2½ m. SSW. Pop. 3143.

A parish in Newport division of the hundred of Bradford South; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Marquis of Stafford.

LILLEY, or LINDLEY, co. Hertford.

P. T. Hitchin (34) 5 m. W S W. Pop. 427.

A parish in the hundred of Hitchin; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge.

LILLIES-LEAF, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Selkirk (35½) 5 m. SE. Pop. 779.

A parish, properly called Lillies Cliff, in the district of Melrose, containing between 7000 and 8000 acres of land. There are two marl pits, which afford a supply of excellent manure; and great agricultural improvements have been effected of late years. The living, formerly a prebend, is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. The village of Lillies-Leaf is situated on the line of the great road from east to west, through the southern part of Scotland.

LILLING, EAST and WEST, N. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. Pop. 208.

Two townships in the parish of Sherrieff Hutton and wapentake of Bulmer.

LILLINGSTON DAYRELL, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Buckingham (55) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Pop. 127.

A parish in the hundred of Buckingham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) the Rev. R. Dayrell.

LILLINGSTON, LOVELL, co. Oxford.

P. T. Buckingham (55) 5 m. N b E. Pop. 160.

A parish in the hundred of Ploughley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 9*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LILLINGTON, co. Dorset.

P. T. Sherborne (117) 4 m. S b W. Pop. 185.

A parish in the hundred of Sherborne, Sherborne division; living, a dis. rectory and peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 12*s.* $3\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patrons (1829) Mr. and Mrs. Gordon.

LILLINGTON, co. Warwick.

P. T. Warwick (90) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE b E. Pop. 226.

A parish in Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron (1829) Matthew Wise, Esq.

LILSTOCK, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bridgewater (139) $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. Pop. 71.

A parish in the hundred of Williton and Freemanners; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Stoke Gnrsey, in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; certified value 20*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with Stoke Gnrsey vicarage.

LIMBER, GREAT, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Caistor (162) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N b E. Pop. 421.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B.

9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LIMBER, LITTLE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Caistor (162) 8 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Brocklesby and east division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey.

LIMBRICK, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Arklow (49) $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, April 5; Whit-Mond.; Aug. 21; and Nov. 12.

A village in the parish of Killkevan and barony of Gorey.

LIMBURY, or LIMBENE, co. Bedford.

P. T. Luton (31) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW b N. Pop. with Biscott, 276.

A hamlet in the parish of Luton and hundred of Flitt.

LIMEBROOK, co. Hereford.

P. T. Presteigne (151) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish and hundred of Wigmore.

LIMEHOUSE, co. Middlesex.

London 2 m. E b S. Pop. 9805.

A parish, now forming a part of the eastern suburb of London, situated on the north bank of the Thames in the Tower division of the hundred of Ossulston. According to Stowe, the original name of this place was Limehurst, and that it was so called from the number of lime-trees anciently growing here. It was formerly a hamlet belonging to the parish of Stepney, from which it was separated by act of Parliament in 1730. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; and in the patronage of the Principal and Fellows of Brazenose College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Anne, is one of the fifty new churches directed to be built in London by act of Parliament in the beginning of the last century; it was commenced in 1712, and completed in 1724, but not consecrated till September 12, 1730. It is a massive structure, principally of Grecian architecture, with a square tower at the west-end, which, as well as the church itself, designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor, has been severely criticised by some writers, and greatly praised by others. A charity-school, for poor boys belonging to this parish and that of Poplar, was founded by Dr. Gloster Ridley, lecturer here in 1737; and there is another school for the gratuitous instruction of children of both sexes, instituted in 1779. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. The principal manufactures carried on here are such as are connected with maritime commerce, as sail-cloth making, mast, oar, pump and block making, the manufacture of patent chain cables and anchors, and that of ropes and cables on an improved plan, at the establishment of Sir Joseph Huddart and Co. There are also dock-yards for ship-building. The Limehouse Cut or canal from the river Lea to the Thames, has been noticed in the

article, *Inland Communication*; as likewise has the Regent's Canal, which communicates with the Thames at this place. Through Limehouse passes the Commercial Road from Whitechapel to the East and West India Docks at Poplar and Blackwall, constructed in pursuance of an act of Parliament passed in 1828. It is formed in a peculiar manner, having a light carriage-way in the centre, on the south side is a tram-way, somewhat on the principle of a rail-road, for the conveyance of heavy goods; besides which, there are carriage-ways paved with granite, and foot-ways with Yorkshire flags. Mr. James Walker was the engineer under whose direction this work was executed; and the road was opened with some ceremony March 27, 1830.

LIMEKILNS, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Dunfermline (15½) 3 m. S.
Pop. with Pa.

A large village and seaport, in the parish of Dunfermline, the harbour of which at stream tides will admit vessels of 300 tons burden. In the vicinity are extensive lime-works, belonging to the Earl of Elgin, established at a very early period, whence the name of the place. Broom Hall, the mansion of Lord Elgin, is situated to the north of the village.

LIMERICK, County of, Munster, I.

N to S 51 m. E to W 32. No. of Acres
622,975. Baronies 10. Cities 1. Boroughs
none. Market-towns 5. Parishes 125.
Pop. 218,432. Memb. of Pt. 3. Diocese of
Limerick. Archdiocese of Cashel.

One of the six counties included within the province of Munster. It is bounded by the river Shannon on the north; Cork county forms its southern boundary; Tipperary bounds it on the east; and the county of Kerry encloses it on the west. The surface generally is flat, the barony of Connello excepted, which is very hilly. On the south-east boundary the Galties Mountains raise themselves to an elevation of 2500 feet; and towards the Kerry side the surface grows gradually unequal, until it acquires the character of mountainous, to which that county is peculiarly entitled. The soil is adapted both for tillage and grazing; and no county in the kingdom supports so large a population, and at the same time disposes of so great an overplus of provisions. The noble river, the Shannon, affords incalculable commercial advantages in its passage by this county, assuming the character of a narrow sea, like Bristol Channel. The Maig river rises in the vicinity of the Galties, and crossing the county, falls into the Shannon. The Feale and the Gale rise in the western hills, and pass into Kerry. The Deel, the Comoguc, and the Maig, should be deepened and straightened, and some effort made to restore, and then preserve, their salmon-fisheries. The Blackwater also has its source in this county, whence it runs into Cork; and an inland navigation, from Mallow to Adare, has been

thought to be very practicable, by means of the rivers Blackwater and Maig. Pike, carp, tench, trout of a large size, and salmon in perfection, are caught in most of the rivers here, but in the Shannon chiefly. The agricultural produce of this county is considerable; wheat, barley, oats, rape, and hemp. The marshes, on the banks of the river Shannon, are manured by the periodic inundations of that great river; and there the heaviest and fattest beasts, slaughtered in the Cork and Limerick markets, are fed. These lands are proverbial for fertility, and never require the labour and expense of a renewal by art. The horses are of a large size, strong, active, and rather well bred; and heavy cattle only are approved of here. This is not a mineral district; limestone is the general substratum of the soil. Non-flaming coal, unfit for domestic purposes, has been raised near Loghill, but turf continues to be the chief fuel of the inhabitants. The civil division includes ten baronies, called Clanwilliam, Lower Connello, Upper Connello, Coonagh, Coshma, Costlea, Kerry, Owneybeg, Pubblebrien, and Small County; to which may be added the county of the city of Limerick, which enjoys a distinct jurisdiction. Limerick is the capital of the county; Rathkeale contains a large population; Shanagolden, Ballingarry, and New-castle, are classed amongst the towns. Killmallock, the Irish Balbec, was the second best town in the county; Adare, Askeyton, and Castle Connel, also belong to this class; and many good villages are scattered over the surface. In the year 1709 a colony of Palatines, brought from Germany by Lord Southwell, settled near Bruff, Rathkeale, and Adare. Under them agriculture assumed an improved aspect, and the linen manufacture flourished. Flax-mills were erected at Charleville and other places; annual sales, to the amount of 20,000l. worth of linen, effected, and prosperity and industry diffused around. Hemp was grown also for the manufacture of sail-cloth in Limerick and Waterford. The fisheries, both of the rivers and along the coast washed by the Shannon, are remarkably profitable, and the feeding of cattle and export of provisions constitute the principal occupations and sources of wealth enjoyed by the inhabitants here generally. The Shannon is rendered navigable above Limerick, and communicates with the metropolis of the kingdom, by means of the two lines called the Grand and Royal Canals. It is in contemplation to carry a rail-road from the city of Limerick through this county, in a south-east direction to the quay of the city of Waterford, with branches to Carrick-on-Suir, and other large towns within a reasonable distance of the line. There are many beautiful monastic remains in various parts of the county, the most admired is the Abbey of Adare. Two members are returned to Parliament for the county, and one for the city of Limerick.

LIMERICK, City of, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

Dublin 119 m. SW. Cork 63 m. N b W.
Pop. of the County of the City 59,045. No.
of Parishes 21. M. D. Wed. and Sat.
Fairs, Easter Tues.; July 4; Aug. 4; and
Dec. 12. Mail arr. 6, each week.

An ancient city, the capital of the county, in a district called the County of the City of Limerick. It is seated upon the river Shannon, at a distance of ninety-seven miles from its mouth, and stands partly upon an island, and partly upon the banks of the river. It possesses a less population than Dublin and Cork, but greater than any other city or town in Ireland. Its subdivision is into three parts, called Irish-town, Englishtown, and Newtown Pery. Englishtown occupied King's Island in the Shannon, and was formerly a strongly fortified position, the flatness of the surrounding county not affording to an enemy a commanding position over it. Much appearance of antiquity still exists, both in King's Island and Irishtown, although the walls, gates, &c. of the former are demolished, and very many excellent houses erected in both. New quays have been constructed, and more convenient avenues opened in both; and improvement and prosperity have advanced simultaneously. In 1769, Edmund Sexton Pery designed an addition to this city, called from the founder, Newtown Pery, and commenced it upon the east bank of the river. The avenues are arranged with mathematical precision, cutting each other at right angles, and possessing too much formality. However it is a handsome respectable town, adorned with mansions, built of brick, and contains a high street, half a mile in length. The parts of the city are connected by stone bridges, of these Thomond is rather ancient, but Wellesley Bridge, just erected from a design of Mr. Nimmo, is one of the most beautiful specimens of this difficult species of architecture in the kingdom. It consists of five arches, each seventy feet span, built of cut stone, besides a passage for vessels, covered by a drawbridge. The causeway is perfectly flat from end to end. Several public buildings lend their aid to adorn this improving place. The court-house is a handsome building, as well as the county gaol. In the latter convicts are employed in a tread-mill, by which water is raised, and flax scattered at the same time. The commercial buildings is a modern erection, as well as the lunatic asylum, which was designed by F. Johnston and W. Murray, Esqrs. The Tholsel, built in 1778, is ornamented with a colonnade in the Tuscan order. The custom-house is ancient, clumsy, and decayed; but a new one is about to be erected, adjacent to a spacious floating-dock, for the completion of which estimates have already been furnished. Besides these, the bishop's palace, cathedral, public library, and theatre, augment the number of buildings of a public

character. The churches contribute to adorn both the distant and the nearer view, while the humbler edifices of other religious persuasions are scattered through the city. The Methodists, Presbyterians, and Quakers, have meeting-houses here; and the Roman Catholics possess eight chapels and one nunnery. This city was founded, according to Hollingshed, in the year 155, by Yuorus, and that its name, Lonnmeagh, or Horsebare, is derived from the eating of all the grass upon King's Island, by the horses of an enemy, before their presence was known to the townsmen. However, this is certain, that in the year 1174, when it was first taken by the English, Limerick was the strongest fortress in Ireland, and the port was then much frequented by foreigners. Mahon, the brother of Brian Boromhe, plundered the city in 970. In the year 1651 it was taken by Ireton, at the head of the Parliamentarians, after a vigorous resistance on the part of the besieged: and the inhabitants obtained the well-known Articles of Limerick from General Ginkle, before they could be induced to surrender, in the year 1691. King John granted a charter to this city, which was confirmed and enlarged in subsequent reigns. It was at first governed by a provost, but obtained the privilege of choosing mayors and bailiffs, ten years before that honour was conferred on London. The city officers at the present period are a mayor, two sheriffs, recorder, aldermen, and burgesses, who return one member to the Imperial Parliament. It has also a military governor, constable, and town-major; and is a permanent military station. The liberties include twenty-one parishes and parts of parishes; of these, St. Mary's, St. Nicholas, Cahirnarry, and Mungret, are amongst the parishes which constitute the corps of the deanery of Limerick, which possesses a church, deanery-house, and glebe. St. Patrick's and Cahervally form part of the corps of the treasurership; St. John's is a vicarage, not united; patron, the Earl of Limerick. St. Michael's constitutes part of the corps of the archdeaconry. St. Munchin's, a rectory, and one of the parishes constituting a prebend; it possesses both church and parsonage. Killmurphy and Derrygalvin are united into one benefice. Donoghmore is a rectory and prebend. Knocknegaul constitutes part of the corps of precentorship; and St. Laurence is an entire rectory, in the patronage of the Corporation: all which are in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel. The trade of this place is extensive and varied; linen, woollen, cotton, and paper, are manufactured here. Five breweries, two distilleries, and eight salt-works, find constant employment. Tanneries, glove-manufactories, &c. are also permanently established. The imports consist of coal from Scotland, England, and Wales, and turf from Kerry and Clare; 200 boats of fifty tons burden are engaged in the latter trade. Timber, rum, sugar, tobacco, and the different foreign

and British necessities and luxuries of life constitute the imports. The proximity of an uncommonly rich agricultural district has rendered this port a great corn depot. From the quay of Limerick, where vessels of 400 tons burden may ride, vast shipments are annually made of rape-seed, oats, wheat, butter, bacon, pork, beef; besides linen-cloth and yarn. The port duties for the year vary from 60 to 80,000*l.* per annum. The navigation from Shannon mouth to Limerick is unobstructed and secure, and the inland navigation, by means of the upper part of that noble river and the canals, improves the commercial interest of this busy place. The diocesan school of Limerick has merged into the district school of Killaloe, Killfenora, and Limerick dioceses. The number of children receiving gratuitous instruction is considerable. In the parish of St. Michael's alone the number amounts to 1510; in St. John's to 42; in St. Munchin's to 500; and in St. Nicholas to 40. There are other schools in different parts of the city, the number of whose pupils is nowhere publicly returned. The blue-school, where the pupils are clothed and breakfasted, is in the parish of St. Mary's. Institutions for the relief of the poor and infirm are also numerous. Amongst them is an almshouse, where twelve widows of the Protestant religion are sheltered and maintained. A mendicity institution of 300 paupers, sustained wholly by subscription; several hospitals, for the reception of surgical and medical cases; and a lunatic asylum, affording accommodation to 150 patients. The see of Limerick existed in the beginning of the twelfth century, but is said to have been founded in the sixth, and the bishops were called Lunnicenses, from Lunneach, the Irish name of the city. It extends over an area of 306,950 acres, embracing parts of the counties of Limerick and Clare, and measures thirty-four miles in length by twenty-one in breadth; it includes ninety-one parishes, reduced by unions into fifty-eight benefices, and the chapter of the cathedral is complete, having five greater dignitaries and eleven prebends. The see of Limerick was united to those of Ardfert and Aghadoe in the year 1663. The see-house is a substantial modern building, agreeably situated on the banks of the Shannon, at the west end of the city; and the cathedral, a venerable pile, was founded and endowed by Donald, King of Limerick, about the period of the arrival of Strongbow in Ireland. Here was a house for black nuns, founded by Donald O'Brien about the year 1174; also a friary, under the invocation of St. Mary and St. Edward the King, built by Simon Minor, a citizen of Limerick, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustin. A Dominican friary, under the invocation of St. Saviour, was founded here by Donagh Carbreach O'Brien, King of Thomond. He was either interred here, or a cenotaph has been erected here to his memory, upon which his statue was placed.

part of the ruins still remain. A gray friary was erected by one of the O'Briens, of the royal line, sometime in Henry III.'s reign. The county court-house and infirmary occupy the site of the friary and the church. It is said there was a Franciscan friary also upon the King's Island; and an Augustinian friary, called the House of Holy Cross, was founded by one O'Brien, in the thirteenth century; it stood somewhere near Quay Lane. There is also a house here belonging to the Knights Templars, in addition to the many religious establishments of the vicinity. The family of Pery take the title of Earl from this place.

LIMPENHOE, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Acle (121) 5 m. S b W. Pop. 142.

A parish in the hundred of Blowfield; living, a dis. vicarage, with that of Southwood, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Botolph; patron (1829) the Rev. John Love.

LIMPSFIELD, co. Surrey.

P. T. Godstone (19) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 918.

A parish in the hundred of Tandridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons (1829) Mr. and Mrs. Gower.

LINACRE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Liverpool (206) 4 m. N b W. Pop. with Bootle, 803.

A township in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill and hundred of West Derby.

LINBRIGGS, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 19 m. W b S. Pop. 70.

A township in the parish of Allenton and west division of Coquetdale ward.

LINCHLADE, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Leighton Buzzard (41) 2 m. N b W. Pop. 370.

A parish in the hundred of Cottesloe; living, a donative in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 14*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) A. Corbett, Esq.

LINCHMERE, co. Sussex.

P. T. Haslemere (42) 3 m. SW b W. Pop. 282.

A parish in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 49*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) James Baker, Esq. Here is a considerable part of Shelbred priory, which, being converted into a farm-house soon after the suppression, escaped the fate of many other monastic establishments; upon a square tablet in one of the rooms is the following ludicrous representation of the nativity of our Saviour, under this inscription: *Ecce virgo concipiet et pariet filium, et vocabitur nomen Jesus.* Uppermost stands a cock in the act of crowing; from his beak is a label, with these words: *Christus natus est.* Next is a duck, from whose bill issues another

label, inscribed: *Quando? quando?* which is answered in like manner by a raven: *In hac nocte.* A cow bellows: *Ubi? ubi?* And lastly, a lamb seems to bleat out: "In Bethlehem."

LINCOLN, County of.

N to S 77 m. E to W about 48 m. No. of Statute Acres 1,893,100. Pop. 283,058. Parts 3, containing 33 Hundreds, Wapentakes, &c. Parishes 630. City 1. Boroughs 4. Market-towns 34. Memb. of Pt. 12. Midland Circuit. Diocese of Lincoln. Province of Canterbury.

A maritime county, the largest in England, except Yorkshire. It is bounded on the north by the estuary of the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire; and on the west by the counties of Rutland, Leicester, Nottingham, and York. The earliest inhabitants of this part of the country, of whom we have any account, were the Coritani, or Coitanni, a tribe of the ancient Britons, on whose subjugation by the Romans, several military stations were fixed here; and in the ultimate division of the island, under the Roman government, Lincolnshire was included in the province called Flavia Cæsariensis. Three British, or Roman roads, traversed the county, these were the Fosseway, the Ermin Street, and the Upper Saltway; and within its limits were the Roman stations, called Lindum (Lincoln), Causennis (Ancaster), Vernometum, Crocolana, Ad Abum, Margidunum, and Ad Pontem, the sites of which are somewhat uncertain. On the conquest of South Britain, by the Anglo-Saxons, this county fell to the share of Angles, and made a part of the kingdom of Mercia, till towards the middle of the ninth century, when it became the scene of the piratical incursions of the Danes, who, in 870, landed in great force at Humberstone, ravaged the country, and destroyed the monasteries of Bardney and Croyland. After the victories of Alfred the Great, Mercia submitted to his authority, and was governed by an earl, or ealdorman; yet some parts, at least, of Lincolnshire, continued to be held by the Danes, who retained possession of Lincoln and Stamford till 941, when they were expelled by Edmund the Elder. When the barons took arms against King John, and invited Prince Lewis of France to accept of the crown, in the subsequent war, Lincoln Castle was successfully defended by the king's party against the insurgents; and John dying in 1216, was succeeded by Henry III., whose forces gained a decisive victory at this place over those of the French prince, who shortly after quitted the kingdom. In 1536 the alterations in the ecclesiastical government, made by Henry VIII., occasioned an insurrection of the Roman Catholics in this county, headed by the prior of Barlings, and the commotion extended into the neighbouring counties, but was at last suppressed by the Duke of Norfolk. Lincolnshire is divided into three districts,

differing in size, as well as in their natural features and products. The part or district of Lindsey, is by far the most extensive, comprehending the whole of the county north of the Fossdike and the river Witham; and the highest ground is here situated, but the eminences are so inconsiderable, that there is scarcely one which deserves the name of a hill. Towards the north-east is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, extending from Barton-on-the-Humber to Spilsby, consisting principally of sandy loam and flint; and on the western side the substratum is a sandy rock. Throughout this tract are bred large flocks of sheep, of a kind distinguished for their long thick wool, much used in the manufacture of worsted stuffs and coarse woollens. Here also were formerly kept a great number of rabbits, their skins and fur being valuable articles of commerce; but the rabbit-warrens in many places have been destroyed of late years, and the ground broken up for tillage. The north-western part of Lindsey includes the river island of Axholme, formed by branches of the Trent, the Dun, and the Idle, a low fertile tract, in which flax is much cultivated, as also hemp, rape, and turnip-seed. The rivers here are the Trent, which crosses a corner of the county; and the Ancholme, a small stream, noted for producing fine eels, which falls into the Humber. The district of Kesteven contains the western part of the county, from near the centre to the southern extremity. Its soil exhibits considerable diversity; but though some tracts of heath occur, it is on the whole a fruitful country; the heaths, particularly those of Ancaster and Lincoln, having been enclosed and cultivated. A long ridge of high ground forms an abrupt boundary of this district to the west, beginning near Grantham, and continuing with but little interruption to the north of Lincoln. The principal river of Kesteven is the Witham, which rises near Grantham, and flowing north-east to Lincoln, makes a semicircular sweep, and taking its course south-eastward, falls into the German Ocean, below Boston. It is in the former part of its channel a shallow stream, but becomes navigable at Lincoln, where it communicates with the Fossdike. The jack, or pike, is a fish said to be very abundant in this river. The fens, for which Lincolnshire is noted, are partly in the district of Kesteven, but by far the larger portion of them belongs to the district of Holland, so called from its characteristic feature, being hollow or low land, like the province of the Dutch Netherlands bearing a similar appellation. This part of the county is smaller than either of the two preceding, occupying the south-eastern quarter, bordered on one side by the shallow inlet of the sea, called the Wash. Holland consists of two divisions, upper and lower, both composed of fens and marshes, many of which have been reclaimed, and converted to the purposes of agriculture by the construction of numerous

LINCOLN SHIRE.

ENLARGED BY SD. ELL.

English Miles.

1 2 4 6 8 10



REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS &c.

1	Kilnborough
2	Manby
3	Corringham
4	Aslaoke
5	Walscroft
6	Brayley
7	Haverstoke
8	Louth Eske
9	Calceworth
10	Hill
11	Bolingbroke
12	Canalshoe
13	Horncastle
14	Gartree
15	Wingrove
16	Lawress
17	Well
18	Lincoln Liberty
19	Boothby Graffo
20	Lange
21	Flaxwell
22	Aswardhurn
23	Lovden
24	Wimberings and Thre...
25	Grantham Soke...
26	Bettisloe
27	Ness
28	Avellan
29	Starbeck
30	Kirton
31	Elloe

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

50° Long: West from 40° Greenwich

NORTHAMPTON SHIRE

Long: East 10° from Greenwich. 20°

drains and canals, together with raised causeways. The lower, or southern division, is the most watery, and is only protected from the devastating effects of inundations by immense embankments on the sea-coasts and the borders of the rivers. Where the operations of draining have been carried into effect, the air though damp, is not unwholesome, and hence intermittent fevers, rheumatism, and other diseases of marshy countries, have become comparatively unusual. Human industry has here introduced comfort and opulence, by forming excellent pasture-land out of swamps and bogs, and even rendered them capable of producing abundant crops of corn. The fens, too, even where they are left in their native state, are not destitute of objects of utility, and they also present many subjects interesting to the naturalist. The reeds which grow abundantly in the watery marshes, are annually collected in large quantities, for thatching and other purposes. Among the undrained fens are bred vast flocks of geese, which form a considerable source of commerce, on account of their quills and feathers, and also as an article of provision. The principal decoys in England for wild ducks, teal, widgeon, and other water-fowl, are in this district; and hence the London markets are chiefly supplied. Wild geese, grebes, godwits, wimbrels, coots, and a numerous variety of other aquatic birds, breed here abundantly, and obtain a plentiful supply of food from the fishy pools and streams. Stares or starlings resort hither during the winter to roost in the reeds, and in such vast multitudes as to crush the stalks by their weight. Near Spalding is said to be the greatest heronry in England, where the herons build their nests like rooks, in clusters, on the tops of lofty trees. The avoset or yelper, distinguished by its bill, which curves upwards, is found in considerable numbers in the neighbourhood of the Fossdike; as likewise are those delicacies for the table, knots and dottrels. Among the agricultural products of Lincolnshire in general, are grain of all sorts in the higher grounds; and in the lower, oats, hemp, flax, woad, &c. But its distinguishing character is that of a grazing county, and its pastures are noted for rearing different kinds of stock of the greatest size and weight. Lincolnshire oxen are proverbially remarkable for their immense bulk; the sheep have been already noticed; and the horses bred here have long been held in high repute, both for the saddle and for harness, while those from the southern part of the county are especially valuable as draught horses. The mineral productions of Lincolnshire are of but little importance in commerce, the only articles deserving of notice being a kind of variegated marble, the ore called the sulphuret of iron, and the sub-phosphate of the same metal. This is not considered as a manufacturing county, but in some towns canvass and sail-cloth are made in considerable quantities.

Lincolnshire is celebrated for the number of its handsome churches erected during the middle ages, several of which are highly ornamented; and it is remarkable that the most splendid of them are found in low, fenny situations, still difficult of access, and doubtless much more so at the periods when they were founded. Some of these churches, however, as those of Boston, Louth, and Spalding, are crowned with lofty towers or spires, and one object of their erection probably was that of furnishing landmarks for travellers. In the parts of Lindsey are the hundreds or wapentakes and soke of Manley, Yarborough, Corringham, Aslaoke, Walshcroft, Bradley, Ludborough, Well, Lawress, Wraggoc, Gartree, Loutheske, Calceworth, Horncastle, Hill, Bolingbroke, and Candleshoe; in Kesteven are those of Boothby, Lango, Loveden, Flaxwell, Winibriggs, Grantham, Aswardhurn, Aveland, Beltsloc, and Nesse; and in Holland are those of Skirbeck, Kirton, Holland, and Elloe: the city or liberty of Lincoln constitutes a county not included in either of the preceding divisions. The boroughs are Boston, Grantham, Grimsby, and Stamford; and the market-towns, Alford, Barton-upon-Humber, Bourne, Burgh, Caisitor, Corby, Crowland, Crowle, Donnington, Epworth, Falkingham, Gainsborough, Glandford Bridge, Holbeach, Horncastle, Kirton, Louth, Market Deeping, Market Rasen, Saltfleet, Sleaford, Spalding, Spilsby, New Bolingbroke, Long Sutton, Swinehead, Tattershall, Wainfleet, and Wragby; besides Binbrook, the market of which is discontinued. Two members are returned to Parliament for the county, two for the city of Lincoln, and two for each of the four boroughs.

LINCOLN, co. Lincoln.

London 132 m. N b W. Pop. 10,367, M. D. Fri. Fairs, April 24 and three following days, for sheep and pedlery; July 5; last Wed. in July; and every other Wed., for cattle and sheep; Oct. 6 and Nov. 28, for horses, cattle, &c. Memb. of Pt. 2.

An ancient city, the capital of the county to which it gives name, but under a separate jurisdiction, as forming with the surrounding district a distinct county, between the parts of Lindsey and Kesteven. It occupies the summit and sides of a hill, at the base of which flows the river Witham, in three channels, crossed by several bridges; and from the level nature of the surrounding country, its buildings, and especially the cathedral church, are advantageously seen in several directions at a considerable distance. Here no doubt was situated one of the towns or hill-forts of the ancient Britons; and under the Romans it was an important colony, called Lindum, standing on the line of the Ermin Street, between the military stations of Causennis (Ancaster) and Ad Abum (probably Winterton), on the Humber. The vestiges of Roman residences, stated to have been discovered here at different periods, some of which are yet

remaining, are evidences of the ancient extent and importance of the colonial settlement. On the north side of the city is an arched passage, called The Newport Gate, from the adjoining suburb of Newport, to which it leads; and the wall in which this archway is formed is described by Mr. William Wilkins, in a paper in the "*Archæologia*," as one of the most interesting specimens of Roman masonry remaining in this country. According to some historians, Vortimer, the champion of the Britons against the Anglo-Saxons, in the fifth century, died and was interred at Lincoln; and in the wars between the Saxons and the Danes, this place was twice taken by storm by the latter, and was often recaptured. In the time of Edward the Confessor, the town contained 970 mansions; and it is stated, though on uncertain authority, that it comprised fifty-two parishes. In 1068 William the Conqueror erected or rebuilt the castle; and in the reign of that prince, Lincoln became the seat of a bishop, the see being removed hither from Dorchester, in Oxfordshire. In 1110 the city was nearly consumed by an accidental fire; and in 1185 its buildings were greatly damaged by an earthquake. During the contest for the crown between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, this place became the scene of renewed hostilities; for the castle, having been garrisoned by the partisans of Matilda, the king advanced and laid siege to it, on which the Earl of Gloucester hastened hither with an army to the relief of his friends, and an obstinately contested engagement took place, in which Stephen was defeated and made a prisoner. Henry II., in the fourth year of his reign, subsequently to his coronation at Westminster, was a second time solemnly crowned, together with his queen, according to Hoveden, at Wikeford, without the walls of the city of Lincoln, the ceremony having taken place at the church of St. Mary de Wigford, probably in consequence of the cathedral being at that time under repair. The men of Lincoln distinguished themselves by their fidelity to King John, and after the city was taken by the barons, who rose in insurrection against him, the castle was defended during a whole year by the garrison, under the command of a lady, whose family name historians have not recorded. The recapture of the city in the reign of Henry III. has been mentioned in the preceding article. Several parliaments were held at Lincoln in the reigns of Edward I. and his two immediate successors. This city was governed by a portreeve till 1314, when a charter of incorporation was granted by Edward II., under which the chief officer had the title of mayor; and Edward IV., in the fifth year of his reign, constituted the city, with the adjacent villages of Branston, Waddington, Bracebridge, and Canwick, a distinct county, or separate liberty. Charles I., in 1629, granted a new charter, vesting the municipal government in a mayor, twelve aldermen, two

sheriffs, twenty-eight common-councilmen, and four chamberlains, with a recorder, a deputy-recorder, a steward of the courts of the borough, a town-clerk, four coroners, and other officers. The mayor and aldermen are justices of the peace, invested with jurisdiction for the trial of all causes, civil and criminal; they have a prison for debtors and malefactors, the gaoler of which is appointed by the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs; and sessions are held before the mayor and recorder, while at the assizes they have the assistance of one of his majesty's judges. The expenses of the judicial establishment and proceedings are paid by a rate levied on the inhabitants of the city and the county of the city of Lincoln, who are exempted from the payment of county-rates for Lincolnshire. The assizes for the county at large are likewise held here, in the county hall, Castle Yard. Lincoln was one of the places to which writs were directed for the return of members to the Parliament summoned by the authority of the Earl of Leicester, the forty-ninth of Henry III.; and representatives have been regularly sent from this city ever since the reign of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the freemen, about 1100 in number; and the mayor and sheriffs are the returning-officers. The diocese of Lincoln, soon after the removal of the see from Dorchester, acquired a vast accession of territorial jurisdiction and wealth; and though Henry II. dismembered it by the foundation of the bishopric of Ely, and Henry VIII. by founding those of Peterborough and Oxford, it is still considered as the largest in England. The revenues also were much reduced in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, and at present they arise chiefly from tithes and impropriations. Their clear amount in the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII. was 196*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; but in the time of Edward VI. only 830*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* The revenues of the dean and chapter at the last-mentioned period were 546*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Remigius, who had been bishop of Dorchester, and who transferred the see hither, commenced the erection of the cathedral church, the episcopal palace, and houses for the dignitaries and officers of the diocese; and on his death in 1092, they were completed by the succeeding prelate, Robert Bloet, who increased the number of prebends from twenty-one to forty-two. The ecclesiastical officers at present, besides the bishop, are a dean, a præcentor, a chancellor, a sub-dean, six archdeacons, fifty-two prebendaries, four priest-vicars, eight lay-vicars or singing-men, an organist, seven poor clerks, eight choristers, &c. Fifty-eight bishops have occupied this see since its establishment at Lincoln; and among the numbers were Robert Grosseteste, Cardinal Beaufort, Cardinal Wolsey, Dr. Robert Sanderson, Dr. Thomas Tenison, and Dr. Edmund Gibson. The cathedral first erected having been partly destroyed by fire in 1124, it was repaired by Alexander, the third bishop, who vaulted

the aisles with stone, but the great tower falling some time after, Bishop Hugh, of Burgundy, who succeeded to the see in 1186, found it necessary to undertake the re-erection of a great part of the edifice. He, however, built only the eastern part, from the great transept to the end of the choir, together with the chapter-house, and the nave and transept were erected by Bishops Hugh de Wells and Grosseteste. Henry de Lexington, the next prelate, enlarged the church towards the east, extending the choir; and this is considered as the most beautiful part of the whole structure. Many additions were afterwards made till about the year 1400, when the building seems to have attained its completion; and the subsequent introduction of chapels, oratories, and other ornamental structures, may be regarded as so many superfluous additions. The splendour and value of the decorations of this church may be estimated from the fact, that Henry VIII., in 1540, took away 2621 ounces of gold, and 4285 ounces of silver, besides diamonds and other precious stones of great value. In the reign of Edward VI. it was stripped of its remaining treasures, and its tombs, statues, shrines, and altars, were destroyed. It suffered again in 1645, when, it is said, the parliamentary soldiers made it a stable for their horses. This edifice consists of a nave, with its aisles; a transept at the west end, formerly crowned with angular towers and wooden spires, the latter of which were taken down in 1808, and two other transepts, one near the centre, and the other towards the eastern end; also a choir and chancel, with their aisles, and a large central tower. The entire length of this edifice is 524 feet; the breadth of the western front 174 feet; the length of the great transept 250 feet; the length of the lesser or eastern transept 170 feet; the breadth of the body of the cathedral 80 feet; the height of the central tower to the top of one of its angular pinnacles 300 feet; and that of the two western towers 180 feet. The most striking part of this edifice is the grand western front, which Lord Burlington has characterized as an unrivalled specimen of the magnificence of Gothic architecture. It was formerly ornamented with statues of the kings of England, from William I. to Edward III., which, with other decorations, suffered from the destructive violence of the fanatics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Some variety of style is exhibited by different parts of this cathedral, as might be expected from the distant periods at which they were erected, and from the alterations it has undergone since its original foundation, notwithstanding which it may be justly regarded as one of the most regular, as well as the most extensive structures of its kind in England. On the north side of the upper transept, and connected with it are the cloisters, of which three sides only remain in their original state. Attached to the cathedral, on the north

side, is the chapter-house, in form a decagon, with an elegantly-vaulted roof, supported by a central pillar. Over the north cloister is the library, containing some ancient manuscripts, and a curious collection of Roman and other antiquities found in the vicinity of Lincoln. In one of the towers was one of the largest bells in England, called "Great Tom of Lincoln;" it was cast in the reign of James I., and weighed 9894 pounds; its greatest circumference was twenty-two feet and three quarters; it broke while under repair in 1831. Lincoln contains the following parishes: All Saints, the living, a vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of All Saints; St. Andrew, in Wigford, a vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Spaldwick; St. Bartholomew, a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; St. Benedict, a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Prebendary of North Kelsey; St. Botolph, a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Prebendary of St. Botolph; St. John, in Newport, a vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Dunholme; St. Margaret-in-the-Close, Bail, and City, a perpetual curacy, united in 1778 to St. Peter in East Gate; St. Mark, a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Præcentor of Lincoln; St. Martin, a discharged vicarage, valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of St. Martin; St. Mary Crachpool, a vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Crachpool; St. Mary, in Wigford, a discharged vicarage, valued in K. B. 5*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Gretton; St. Mary Magdalen, in the Close and Bail, a discharged rectory, valued in K. B. 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; St. Michael-on-the-Mount, a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Præcentor of Lincoln; St. Nicholas, in Newport, a curacy, not in charge, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; St. Paul, in the Bail, a discharged rectory, valued in K. B. 2*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; patron, the Archdeacon of Lincoln; St. Peter at Ardes, a discharged rectory, valued in K. B. 5*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; patron, the King; St. Peter, in East Gate, united in 1778 to the curacy of St. Margaret, and in the joint patronage of the Præcentor of Lincoln and the Prebendary of Haydor; St. Peter, at Goats, a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Præcentor of Lincoln; St. Swithin, a perpetual curacy; patron, the Præcentor of Lincoln; the Holy Cross, a vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Spaldwick. These benefices are all within the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln. The church of St. Paul is supposed to occupy the site of a church, founded by Paulinus, who in the seventh century, converted the Mercians to Christianity; and Dr. Stukeley imagined that the north doorway, and some other parts still remaining, belonged to the original building. St. Martin's, St. Benedict's, St. Mary's, in Wigford, and St. Peter's, at Goat's, are ancient Gothic structures. St.

Peter's, at Arches, which is the corporation church, was rebuilt in the Grecian style of architecture, about 1723; and it contains some fine marble monuments. Several of the other churches have been long since demolished. Here are places of worship for the Unitarians, the Baptists, the Methodists, and the followers of Lady Huntingdon, and a Roman Catholic chapel. In the south suburb of Lincoln a priory for Gilbertine Canons, dedicated to St. Catharine, was founded in 1148, by Bishop Bloet, the annual revenue of which, at the dissolution, was 276*l*. There were likewise several ancient hospitals; a small Benedictine priory, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Mary, at York; and convents of Austin, Black, Grey, White, and Sackcloth Friars. About half a mile east of the city, on the banks of the river Witham, are some architectural remains, supposed to have been part of the Benedictine priory; and in the sheep-market is a portion of the convent of Franciscans, or Grey Friars, now occupied as the free grammar-school. After the dissolution of religious houses it came into the possession of the Monson family, and it was fitted up for its present purpose, and given to the city by Robert Monson, Esq., in 1567. Near St. Michael's church stands Christ's Hospital, for educating and supporting poor boys, founded by Richard Smith, M.D., in 1602, and endowed by several benefactors. There are also other charity-schools, including an extensive national school for children of both sexes. This city is divided into two parts, designated Lincoln above-hill, and Lincoln below-hill, the former constituting the chief residence of the clergy and gentry, and the latter of the merchants and tradespeople. It comprehends two principal streets, extending longitudinally, and several smaller ones in transverse or parallel directions with the former. Modern improvements have made considerable alterations in the general aspect of the place, which contains several handsome buildings of recent erection, though the remains of antiquity are still numerous and interesting. Of the castle, erected by William the Conqueror, the principal portions now standing are fragments of the old wall and the gateway; and the area of the ancient fortress is occupied by the county-hall, a modern brick building, and the county gaol. The castle, which was improved and enlarged by John of Gaunt, probably stood on the site of the Roman citadel. The keep was not, as usual, encompassed by the castle wall, but stood half within and half without the wall, having a communication with the other buildings of the fortress by a covered way. In the north-eastern angle of the area is a small structure, strongly built, called Cobb's Hall, and supposed to have been used as a dungeon; and on the western side is a square tower, in which is an arch, resembling in its masonry that of the Newport Gate. Among the ancient edifices here may also be men-

tioned one called the Jew's House, said to have been the residence of a wealthy Jewess, who was hanged for coining in the reign of Edward I.; and there is a curious bridge of one arch over the Witham, supposed by Gough to have been standing for more than four centuries. The principal buildings yet unnoticed are the guildhall, in the High Street; the sessions house, and the common gaol and house of correction for the city, erected in 1809, on the plan recommended by Howard; the county hospital, built in 1769; the dispensary, the lunatic asylum; the house belonging to the lying-in charity; the house of industry, &c. Here are likewise assembly-rooms, news-rooms, and a theatre; and races are held annually, in the week after Doncaster races, on a piece of ground about half a mile westward of the city. Lincoln was a commercial mart of great importance in ancient times. It is probable that previously to the Norman Conquest, the Witham was navigable for ships, as a tideway to this place; and that it was so at a very early period, may be inferred from the circumstance that the Fossdike Canal was cleared by order of Henry I., in 1121, for the purpose of forming a navigable communication between the rivers Trent and Witham, at Lincoln, which William of Malmesbury, writing in the reign of Stephen, states to have been one of the richest and most populous cities in England, and a principal mart for all goods brought by land or water. Though this place is now the seat of no peculiar manufacture, it affords advantages for the prosecution of commerce, and has consequently an extensive trade in corn and wool, of which articles large quantities are sent into Yorkshire, by vessels which return laden with coal and other merchandise for the use of the city and the surrounding country. There are five principal market-places, the butter-market, in the High Street; the meat-market, in a lane called the Butchery; the cattle and sheep-market, near St. Swithin's church; the corn-market, in an open area, called Cornhill; and the fish-market, at the High Bridge. It gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Newcastle.

LINDALE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Lancaster (240) 3 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Cartmel and hundred of Lonsdale, north of the sands; living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; patron (1829) Lord George Cavendish.

LINDEAN. See *Gallashiels*.

LINDERBY, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 8 m. NNW. Pop. 439.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Broxtow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4*l*. 9*s*. 9½*d*.; ann. val. P. R. 45*l*.; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Fount. Wilson, Esq.

LINDETH, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 8 m. W b N. :
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Windermere, Kendal ward.

LINDFIELD, co. Sussex.

P. T. Cuckfield (37) 3 m. E. Pop. 1410.
Fairs, May 12, for horned cattle and horses;
Aug. 5, for cattle and sheep; and Oct. 28,
for pedlery.

A parish in the hundred of Burley Arches, rape of Pevensay; living, a curacy and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Here are two places of worship for Dissenters. The charitable institutions at this place are a school of industry, established by William Allen, Esq., of London, for the education of children of both sexes, not only by affording them common instruction, but also by teaching them the processes of agriculture, and various manual operations, as spinning and making nets, shoemaking, printing, &c.; and the Lindfield Benevolent Society, the very useful object of which is to give relief to such industrious individuals and families among the poor as do not submit to the degradation of receiving parochial aid. The fair held here in August for the sale of lambs is said to be the largest in the county.

LINDLEY, co. Leicester.

P. T. Hinckley (99) 4 m. W b N.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Higham-on-the-Hill and hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. John the Baptist; patronage with Higham-on-the-Hill rectory. Lindley Hall is memorable from having been the residence of John Hardwick, who led the Earl of Richmond to the field of battle.

LINDLEY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 3 m. NW b W.
Pop. 2940.

A township in the parish of Huddersfield and upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg. A considerable woollen manufactory is carried on here, and a new district church has recently been erected. Here is a school for sixty scholars.

LINDLEY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Otley (205) 4 m. NE b N. Pop. 173.

A township in the parish of Otley and upper division of the wapentake of Claro.

LONDON, co. Worcester.

P. T. Bewdley (129) 5 m. SW b W.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Rock and lower division of the hundred of Doddingtree.

LINDRETH, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Lancaster (240) 9 m. N.
Pop. with Warton township, 553.

A township in the parish of Warton and hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands.

LINDRICK, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Rippon (212) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 62,
579

An extra-parochial district in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro.

LINDRIDGE, co. Worcester.

P. T. Tenbury (130) 5½ m. E. Pop. 1735.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a vicarage with the curacies of Knighton-upon-Teame and Pensax, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, contains a great number of ancient monuments; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

LINDESELL, co. Essex.

P. T. Thaxted (41) 3½ m. SE b S. Pop. 353.

A parish in the hundred of Dunmow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 99*l.* 8*s.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Guildford.

LINDSEY, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Hadleigh (61) 4 m. WNW. Pop. 232.

A parish in the hundred of Cosford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; certified value 40*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patronage with Kersey curacy. This place was formerly celebrated for the manufactory of a fabric named linsey woolsey.

LINE, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Ecclesfechan (72) 1½ m. NW.
Pop. with Hoddum.

An ancient parish, now included in that of Hoddum.

LINESIDE, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Longtown (314) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 210.

A township in the parish of Arthuret, Eskdale ward, situated at the confluence of the rivers Esk and Line.

LINFORD, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Brandon Ferry (78) 5 m. NNE.
Pop. 52.

A parish in the hundred of Grimeshoe; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge.

LINFORD, GREAT, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Newport Pagnel (50) 2 m. WSW.
Pop. 408.

A parish in the hundred of Newport; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons (1829) Lord Bagot, &c. Here are almshouses for six poor persons and a small school.

LINFORD, LITTLE, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Newport Pagnel (50) 2 m. W b N.
Pop. 73.

A parish in the hundred of Newport; living, a donative in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patron (1829) the Rev. P. Knapp.

LING, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Dereham (100) 6 m. NE b E.
Pop. 581.

A parish in the hundred of Eynesford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 11*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Edward Lombe, Esq.

LING, co. Somerset.

P. T. Lidgewater (139) 6 m. SSE.
Pop. 335.

A parish in the hundred of Andersfield; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron (1829) Hill Dawes, Esq. Between this place and Boroughbridge is the Isle of Athelney, a spot rendered famous as the asylum of the illustrious Alfred, who founded an abbey here for monks of the Benedictine order.

LINGARTHS, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 5 m. SW.
Pop. 809.

A township in the parish of Almondbury and upper division of the hundred of Agbrigg.

LINGEN, co. Hereford.

P. T. Presteign (151) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 284.

A parish in the hundred of Wigmore; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; certified value 10*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Rev. Thomas Wynn.

LINGFIELD, co. Surrey.

P. T. Godstone (19) 6 m. SSE. Pop. 1684.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Tandridge; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 85*l.*; patron (1829) Robert Ladbroke, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, contains several curious and ancient monuments.

LINGWOOD, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Acle (121) 3 m. SW b W. Pop. 292.

A parish in the hundred of Blowfield; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; certified value 11*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 34*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Rev. Eras. Goddard.

LINKENHOLT, co. Southampton.

P. T. Great Bedwin (72) 6½ m. SE. Pop. 73.

A parish in the hundred of Pastrow, Kingsclere division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Mrs. Worgan.

LINKINHORNE, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Callington (216) 4½ m. NW. Pop. 1080.

A parish in the north division of the hundred of East; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 13*l.*; church ded. to St. Mellor; patron (1829) Miss Hewish.

LINKTOWN-OF-KIRKCALDY, shire of Fife, S.

Pop. with Abbotshall. Fairs, April 21; and Oct. 21.

A village or suburb of the burgh of Kirkcaldy, but belonging to the parish of Abbotshall. It extends along the coast of the Firth of Forth, and consists of a long street, narrow and inconvenient, but forming the thoroughfare to Kinghorn Ferry. An extensive manufacture of bed-ticking and checks is carried on here, and also brick and tile making.

LINLEY, co. Salop.

P. T. Bridgenorth (139) 4 m. NW b N.
Pop. 96.

A parish in the hundred of Wenlock; living, a rectory with that of Broseley, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patronage with Broseley rectory.

LINLITHGOW, shire of, S.

NE to SW 19 m. N to S greatest breadth 13 m. Number of Scottish acres 57,000.
Pop. 22,685. Parishes 14. Royal Burghs 2.
Memb. of Pt. 1.

A maritime county, bounded on the north by the Firth of Forth, on the east and south-east by Mid Lothian, from which it is divided by the rivers Almond and Brieck; on the south by Lanarkshire; and on the west by Stirlingshire and the river Avon. The soil is various, but in general a rich and fertile loam; and the surface of the country is agreeably diversified with valleys and rising grounds. Nearly a fifth part of the land, consisting of rocky heights inaccessible to the plough, or unproductive marshes, remains uncultivated; the other four-fifths are either arable, pasture, or wood land. This country is indifferently supplied with water, the Avon and the Almond being the only rivers of any consequence. Mineral treasures are abundant; especially coal, limestone, and lead ore. A vein of the latter was discovered in the reign of James VI., so richly impregnated with silver, that it was sufficiently profitable to be worked for the sake of the silver which it furnished. Ironstone is frequently met with, and in the parish of Bathgate it is procured in considerable quantities. Volcanic appearances occur in several places, or at least such an arrangement of rocky strata, as some geologists usually attribute to the action of volcanic heat; thus particularly at Dundas Hill, in the parish of Dalmeny there is a bold mass of basaltic rocks, displaying occasionally in their structure regular basaltic columns. There are many handsome noblemens' and gentlemens' seats in various parts of Linlithgowshire, among which the more distinguished are Hopetown House, the Earl of Hopetown's magnificent residence; Barnbogle Castle, belonging to the Earl of Roseberry; Calder House, the seat of Lord Torpichen; Craigie Hall, and Dundas Castle. The two royal burghs are Linlithgow and Queens-

ferry, the former belonging to the same district with the burghs of Selkirk, Lanark, and Peebles; and the latter to that including Stirling, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, and Culross. The principal towns, besides the burghs are Borrowstowness, Whitburn, Bathgate and Kirklistown.

LINLITHGOW, shire of Linlithgow, S.

Edinburgh 17 m. W. Pop. 4692. M. D. F id. Fairs, 1st Frid. after 2d Tues. in Jan.; Feb. 25; 3d Frid. in April; 2d Thurs. in June; Aug. 2; and 1st Frid. in Nov.

A royal burgh and parish, under a jurisdiction distinct from that of the county, of which it is the capital. In the reign of David I. here was a royal castle and grange, whence the town originated; and this place was the frequent residence of the court in the sixteenth century, when it became the scene of some remarkable events. In St. Mary's aisle of the principal church occurred the supposed apparition of St. John to James IV., to warn him of his approaching fate at the battle of Flodden Field, as related by the historian Lindsay, of Pittcottie, and introduced by Sir Walter Scott into his poem of "Marmion." Mary Queen of Scots was born in the royal palace here, December 8, 1542. In one of the streets is still shown the gallery, whence the Regent Murray was shot at and killed as he was passing through the town on horseback, by Hamilton of Bothwell-Clough, in 1570; and at Linlithgow the "Solemn League and Covenant" was publicly burnt in 1662. Several royal charters were granted to this town, which were in 1540 confirmed by a writ of *novo-damus* from James V., vesting the government of the burgh in a provost, four bailties, a dean of guild, a treasurer, twelve merchant-councillors, and the deacons of eight incorporated trades, or as they are locally styled, crafts. The revenue belonging to the corporation amounts to about 650*l.* a-year. The magistrates and town-council elect a commissioner, who, in conjunction with those from the royal burghs of Peebles, Selkirk, and Lanark, return one member to Parliament. The Earls of Linlithgow were anciently hereditary keepers of the palace, bailiffs of the royal demesne, and constables of Blackness Castle, which honours were forfeited in consequence of their engaging in the rebellion in 1715. On the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, the sheriffdom of Linlithgow was claimed by the Earl of Hopetoun; and under the arrangement which then took place, a sheriff-depute of Linlithgow and Bathgate was appointed by government, with a salary of 150*l.* a-year. The criminal courts for this burgh are held at Edinburgh. The living, formerly a rectory and vicarage, is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a noble Gothic structure, with a fine spire at the west end, surmounted by an imperial crown. The town is situated

on the northern declivity of a hill, and consists of a single street, half a mile in length, and broad and convenient, except that part immediately to the west of the cross. Many old houses have, of late years, been replaced by handsome new buildings. At the north side of the town is the site of the royal palace, a large quadrangular building, with towers at the corners, and a court in the interior, on the eastern side of which was a large hall, for the sessions of the Scottish Parliament. This monument of regal magnificence is now in ruins, having been burnt by the royal army in 1746, on their advance to the battle of Falkirk. Among the public structures are the town-house and prison, with a clock-tower, built in 1668; and a conduit or fountain, handsomely rebuilt in 1807. The chief manufactures here are those of tanned leather and shoes, both on an extensive scale; in the vicinity are large distilleries; and about a mile from the town are a print-field for cotton goods, and a bleaching-field. The wealth and commerce of Linlithgow were anciently very considerable, and it had first the harbour of Blackness, and afterwards that of Queensferry assigned to it as its port; but after the union its trade and importance declined. A convent of Carmelite friars was founded here in 1290, by the citizens, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The parish contains 7600 Scots acres, the whole of which is in general well cultivated. It is watered on the western border by the river Avon; and northward of the town is the loch, a piece of water, about eighty acres in extent, well stocked with pike, perch, and eels. Copper-ore has been found here; and in the southern part is said to have been a silver-mine, formerly worked with great profit.

LINMOUTH, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 7 m. ENE. Pop. 22.

A township in the parish of Woodhorn and east division of Morpeth ward, deriving its name from the river Line.

LINOP, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 8 m. SSW.
Pop. with Ingram and Greensidehill townships 74.

A township in the parish of Ingram and north division of Coquetdale ward. Here is a cataract, which falls over a rugged perpendicular precipice forty-eight feet, into a basin seven feet in diameter, and fifteen feet in depth.

LINSDALE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ulverston (273) 9 m. E b N.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Cartmel and hundred of Lonsdale, north of the sands; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 5*l.* 8*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 111*l.*; patron (1829) Lord G. H. Cavendish.

LINSHEELES, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 21 m. W b S. Pop. 97.

A township in the parish of Hallystone and west division of Coquetdale ward.

LINSIDE, or **LEVEN SIDE**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Longtown (309) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 210.

A township in the parish of Arthuret, Eskdale ward.

LINSTEAD, GREAT, co. Suffolk.P. T. Halesworth (100) 4 m. W b S.
Pop. 103.A parish in the hundred of Blything; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 82*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Lord Huntingfield.**LINSTEAD, LITTLE**, or **LOWER**, co. Suffolk.P. T. Halesworth (100) 3 m. W b N.
Pop. 164.A parish in the hundred of Blything; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 65*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) Lord Huntingfield.**LINSTED**, co. Kent.

P. T. Sittingbourn (40) 3 m. SE. Pop. 890.

A parish in the hundred of Teynham, lathe of Scray; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 112*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury.**LINSTOCK**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 2½ m. NE. Pop. 231.

A township in the parish of Stanevix, Eskdale ward. Here was anciently a castle, the square tower of which is still remaining.

LINTHORPE, N. R. co. York.P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 3 m. E b S.
Pop. 196.

A township in the parish of Middlesborough and west division of the liberty of Langbaugh.

LINTHWAITE, W. R. co. York.P. T. Huddersfield (188) 3½ m. SW.
Pop. 2127.

A township in the parish of Almondhury and upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg.

LINTON, co. Cambridge.

London 13 m. N b E. Pop. 1519. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Holy Thurs. and July 30, for horses and lambs.

A small market-town and parish, in the hundred of Chilford. It is situated on the line of a road ascribed to the Romans, from which circumstance, and the discovery of Roman coins here, it is supposed by some to have been a Roman station. In the middle ages there existed at this place a Benedictine priory, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Jacutus, in the province of Bretagne, in France; and after the suppression

of alien priories, its revenues were given to the master and fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 107*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; patron the Bishop of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a noble structure, in the Gothic or pointed style, comprising a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty embattled tower. Within the building are several handsome monuments, one of which commemorating Elizabeth, the sister of Peter Standley, Esq., is finely adorned with sculpture. The principal manufacture here is that of tanned leather; and in the vicinity of the town are extensive grounds and gardens, occupied by florists, nurserymen, and seedsmen.**LINTON**, co. Derby.P. T. Burton-upon-Trent (125) 5 m. SSE.
Pop. 241.

A township in the parish of Church Gresley and hundred of Repton and Gresley, within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury.

LINTON, co. Devon.P. T. Ilfracombe (202) 14 m. E b N.
Pop. 632.A parish in the hundred of Sherwell, situated on the most northernly point of the Devonshire coast, is an eminence westward of an opening towards the Bristol Channel. The living is a vicarage with that of Countesbury, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the archdeacon of Barnstaple. Here is a small pier for the benefit of vessels in the coasting-trade; and there are many fish caught in the vicinity. Here are several lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors, by whom Linton is much frequented, in consequence of the wild beauty of the coast and scenery. The lord of the manor holds an annual court-leet, when a portreeve, tithing-man, and ale-taster, are appointed.**LINTON**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Bromyard (125) 3 m. SE. Pop. 565.

A township in the parish of Bromyard and hundred of Broxash.

LINTON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ross (125) 5 m. E b N. Pop. 630.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Greytree; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Lea, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, St. John's College, Oxford.**LINTON**, co. Kent.P. T. Maidstone (34) 4 m. S.
Pop. with Crockhurst, 686.

A parish in the hundred of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, situated near the great range of hills which bound the Weald on the north; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued

in K. B. 7l. 13s. 4d.; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) Earl Cornwallis. Here is a school for children.

LINTON, shire of Peebles, S.

Edinburgh 16½ m. SSW: Pop. 1194. Fairs, third Wed. in June, O. S., and on that day week.

A parish and post-village, containing about twenty-five square miles. The surface is chiefly mountainous, except about 900 acres on the banks of the rivers, which are fertile and highly cultivated. Freestone, limestone, and coal are found in several places, and there are extensive beds of marl. The living is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Marquis of Queensberry. At the annual marts or fairs about 20,000 sheep are frequently sold.

LINTON, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Kelso (42) 6½ m. SSE. Pop. 458.

A parish, called also Linton Roderick, about nine miles in length and three in breadth. The country is agreeably diversified, and the climate is milder than in many neighbouring districts. The higher ground is partly appropriated to tillage and partly for the pasture of sheep. The living, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, John Pringle, Esq., of Clinton. Over one of the doors of the parish church is a sculpture representing a man on horseback, killing with a spear some nondescript animal; said to relate to a traditionary exploit of an ancestor of Lord Somerville.

LINTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Wetherby (194) 1½ m. SW. Pop. 167.

A township in the parish of Spofforth and upper division of the wapentake of Claro.

LINTON-UPON-OUSE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Easingwold (213) 7 m. SSW. Pop. 268.

A township in the parish of Newton-upon-Ouse and wapentake of Bulmer.

LINTON-IN-WHARFDALE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 9 m. N. *
Pop. of Pa. 1910. Of To. 313.

A parish and township in the east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross; living, a rectory, in two mediocies, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; first mediety valued in K. B. 16l.; ann. val. P. R. 100l.; second mediety valued in K. B. 16l.; ann. val. P. R. 120l.; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the King. Richard Fountain, Esq. founded a substantial hospital here in 1721, for six poor persons.

LINTZ-GREEN, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Gateshead (272) 8 m. SW b W.
Pop. 714.

A township in the parish of Chester-le-Street and middle division of Chester ward.

LINWOOD, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market Raisin (148) 3 m. SE.
Pop. 138.

A parish in the east division of the wapen-

take of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 16l. 4s. 2d.; church ded. to St. Cornelius; patron (1829) A. Wallis, Esq.

LINWOOD, shire of Renfrew, S.

P. T. Paisley (50) 2½ m. WNW.
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Kilbarchan, built on a regular plan, for the residence of the people employed in the extensive cotton-factory established here. †

LIPHOOK, co. Southampton. †

P. T. Haslemere (42) 4½ m. W. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, March 6 and June 11, for horned cattle and horses.

A hamlet in the parish of Bramshot and hundred of Alton, Alton North division.

LIPWOOD, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 8 m. W. Pop. 526.

A township in the parish of Warden, north-western division of Tindale ward.

LISADIEL, or **LISSADIL**, or **LESADELL**, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Sligo (132) 10 m. NW.
Pop. with Drumcliff.

A village in the parish of Drumcliff and barony of Carbury, lower half, situated upon the sea-coast. Here is a bed of oysters considered to possess a more agreeable flavour even than those of Carlingford.

LIS-ANE, or **LISSAN**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Cookstown (109) 3¾ m. NE. Pop. 5100.
Fairs, Jan. 1; May and Aug. 12; and Nov. 26.

A village and parish, the latter in the barony of Loughinsholin, but partly in the barony of Dungannon and county of Tyrone; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 5l.; and returning, by commutation for tithes, 500l. per annum. Here are a church and glebe-house, with a glebe of ninety-seven acres; patron, the Primate. There are two schools in this parish consisting of seventy children, on the foundation of Erasmus Smith.

LISBELLA, or **LISBELLAW**, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Lisnaskea (89) 5½ m. NW. Pop. 242. †
Fairs, May 11; June 20; Nov. 10; and Dec. 23.

A town in the parish of Cleenish and barony of Tyreskennedy, where there is a chapel of ease to the parish.

LISBUNNY, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Nenagh (95) 1 m. SE. Pop. 1497.

A parish in the barony of Upper Ormond, living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, being one of the parishes forming the union of Killmore, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 323l. 1s. 6½d.

LISBURN, or **LISNAGARRY**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

Dublin 93 m. N b E. Belfast 9 m.
Pop. of Pa. 7691. Of To. 4684. Fairs,
July 21 and Oct. 5. Cattle Market on Tues.

A handsome and prosperous town in the

parish of Lisburn, or Blaris, and barony of Massareene, upper half, situated upon the Lagan river, which has been rendered navigable from Belfast to Lough Neagh. It consists of one good high street, which after some length, divides into two large avenues, from which several minor streets issue. The houses are chiefly of brick, and present a highly creditable appearance. The church, which was erected into a cathedral for the united sees of Down and Connor, by patent, dated October 22, 1662, is a spacious edifice, adorned with a steeple and spire. The market-house is also ornamented, being enlivened by the erection of a steeple and cupola, and the rooms in the interior have been fitted up at the expense of the Marquis of Hertford. Here are also meeting-houses of Presbyterians, Quakers, Methodists, &c., besides a handsome Roman Catholic chapel. In the reign of James I. Sir Fulk Conway obtained a grant of this place, and colonised it with a number of Welsh families. The town then erected was upon a regular plan. In 1641, Sir George Rawden defeated the rebel army here; and in 1662, the inhabitants received a patent, empowering them to return two members to Parliament in consideration of their loyalty and attachment to the royal cause. The sheriff of the county sends his precept to the seneschal of the ancient manor of Killtullagh, who is the returning officer. It now returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; patron, the Marquis of Hertford. The trade of this town consists in the manufacture and sale of linens and cambrics. The establishment of a number of French refugees in this town after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, was attended with the happiest consequences to the character of their fabrics, a reputation preserved in the commercial world to this day. The weekly market for cattle is well attended, and the oats brought here for sale are much sought after. Here is a public subscription school where all denominations are admissible; one Sunday school of 103 pupils, and a second of 235. In the provincial school-house, forty-three children are boarded, lodged, and educated by the Society of Friends. There are also private schools of respectable name. The county infirmary is situated in a salubrious part of the town, and the Humane Society for the restoration of suspended animation, have an apparatus and institution here. In the year 1707 the town was destroyed by fire, and the castle shared the same calamitous fate, some of the garden-walls still remain, besides a terrace which forms a pleasing walk. Here are gardens laid out as a promenade for the inhabitants. The mail-coach road from Dublin to Belfast passes through the town. The family of Vaughan derives the title of Earl from this place.

LISCANOR, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Ennistymon (163) m. Pop. 315.

A village in the parish of Killmacrihy, situated upon the sea-coast. Here is a pier, erected at the expense of the Fishery-board, in a well-selected situation. On the cliff of Mohir, near to this village, there is a signal-tower.

LISCARD, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Great Neston (194) 11 m. N b E.
Pop. 348.

A township in the parish of Wallasey and hundred of Wirrall.

LISCARROL, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Buttevant (160) m. W.
Pop. of Pa. 1334. Of To. 486. Fairs, May 1 and 31; Aug. 31; and Nov. 29.

A village in the parish of Liscarrol and barony of Orrery and Killmore; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the vicarage of Killbrin; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 10*s.* Here are the ruins of a castle. A battle was fought near this place in the year 1648, in which Lord Kinalmeaky was slain.

LISCARTAN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Navan (30) 3 m. NW. Pop. 256.

A small parish in the barony of Lower Navan; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.*, and, by commutation for tithes, 69*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* It is one of the parishes which constitute the union of Ardbraccan; patron, the King. Area of parish 1142 acres of land. The castle was the birth-place of the first Lord Cadogan; part of it is inhabited at present.

LISCLEARY, co. Cork, [Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) 7½ m. SSE. Pop. 1240.

A parish in the barony of Kericurrihy, situated upon the Avinboy river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 3*l.*, and being the corps of a prebend.

LISCOLEMAN, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Tullow (58) 4 m. NE. Pop. 854.

A parish in the barony of Shillelagh; living, an inappropriate curacy in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of the benefices which constitute the corps of the prebend of Aghold.

LISCOMBE, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Leighton Buzzard (41) 3 m. W b N.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Soulbury and hundred of Cottesloe. Here is Liscombe House, a fine mansion, situated on the brow of a gentle eminence, and commanding a beautiful view over the north part of the county; the building is composed of brick, covered with a composition, and occupies three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth being taken up with a small private chapel.

LISCORMUCK, or **AGLISHCORMUCK**, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Pallas Green (140) m.
Pop. with Kiltcealy.

A parish in the barony of Coonagh, containing 2063 acres of land; living, a rec-

tory entire in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel, being one of five parishes which constitute the corps of the precentorship of Emly; amount of commutation for tithes, 138*l.* 9*s.* 2*½d.* See *Iserlaurence*.

LISELTIN, or **LISLAGHTIN**, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Listowel (169) m.

Pop. of Pa. 1939. Of Vill. 172.

A village in the parish of Liselstin and barony of Iraghtic Connor; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardferit and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 120*l.* per annum; half of which is retained by the impropriator. It is one of ten parishes which constitute the union of Aghavallin; patron, Thomas Stoughton, Esq. A monastery was founded here in the year 1464, by O'Connor, Prince of Kerry, for Franciscan friars of the strict observance. The ruins of the buildings may still be seen.

LISGOOL, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Enniskillen (100) m.

A townland in the barony of Magheraboy, upon the west bank of Lough Erne. An abbey was founded here in the early ages of Christianity; this was succeeded by a religious house, erected in the year 1106, by Mac Noellus Mackenlef, King of Ulster, and a re-edification was again commenced by the Lord Maguire, but interrupted by the Reformation. Part of the ancient building is incorporated with a handsome mansion, the property and seat of Captain Jones. In the unfortunate period of 1641, it is asserted that 120 persons were massacred within the walls of the dinner-parlour.

LISGOOLD, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Middleton (182) m. Pop. 1802.

Fairs, May 1; June 25; Nov. 1; and Dec. 21.

A market-town in the parish of Lisgoold and barony of Barrymore, united with Ballycarana in the population return; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, 83*l.* 1*s.* 6*½d.* It is united to the parishes of Ballycarana, Ballintemple, Killcreden (two-thirds of), and Imphrick, constituting thereby the corps of the precentorship of Cloyne. It possesses a church and glebe.

LISKEARD, co. Cornwall.

London 224 m. WSW. Pop. of Bo. 2423. Of Pa. 1093. M. D. Sat. Fairs, Shrove-Mon.; Mon. bef. Palm-Sun.; Holy Thurs.; Aug. 15; Oct. 2; and Mon. aft. Dec. 6; for horses, oxen, sheep, and cloth. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A market and borough town, in the hundred of West, but under a separate jurisdiction, anciently called Lis Kerret, an appellation signifying, in the dialect of the Cornish Britons, a fortified post, as here stood a strong castle belonging to the earls and dukes of Cornwall. The town is singularly placed, partly on the rocky eminences, and partly in the valley at their base; in conse-

quence of which the streets are extremely irregular, and the houses so arranged on a kind of terraces, that the basement stories of some houses are on a level with the chimneys of others near them. At the period of the Domesday Survey, the lordship belonged to the Earl of Mortaigne; and in the reign of Henry III., it was held by his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who in 1240 granted a charter, constituting the town a free borough. Queen Elizabeth in 1580 bestowed on some of the inhabitants a new charter, establishing a corporation, consisting of nine capital burgesses, or as they are sometimes called, aldermen, one of whom is annually chosen mayor, and fifteen assistants, with a recorder and town-clerk. The mayor and recorder are empowered to act as magistrates within the borough, and have authority to hold a court of record every three weeks, for the trial of civil causes, and the recovery of sums to any amount; but this tribunal is now seldom resorted to. The borough has returned members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I.; the right of election is vested in the burgesses and freemen, 105 in number; and the mayor is the returning-officer. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*; patron (1829) Dr. Gwynne. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a handsome Gothic structure, comprising a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower at the west-end, of more recent construction than the body of the building, it having been erected in 1627, as appears from the date placed over the portal. Here are places of worship for the Methodists and the Society of Friends. A free grammar-school has been founded, which is under the patronage of the Earl of St. German's; and here are other schools for the gratuitous instruction of children. Liskeard is situated in a district abounding with tin-mines, and was anciently the principal place for the coinage or stamping of tin; but it seems to have declined in importance after the establishment of the corporation, for Norden, who wrote in the reign of James I., describes it as a poor town, whose ruins argued its pristine glory to have been great. Its trade has since revived, and it has become a thriving and populous town. The principal commerce carried on arises from the produce of the neighbouring tin, lead, and copper mines; but here are also tanneries, ropewalks, and manufactories of serge and blankets. On a hill to the north of the town may be traced the foundations of the ancient baronial castle, which in the time of Leland, was in ruins, and has now fallen into complete decay. The surrounding country displays many cromlechs, stone circles, and other monuments, supposed to be of Druidical origin.

LISKEENY, or **LISKEEVY**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Tuam (126) 8 m. NW. Pop. 2061.

A parish in the barony of Downamore; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam; part of the rectory is a constituent of the corps of the deanery, and the vicarage is one of the parishes in the vicarial union of Tuam. The rectorial tithes are commuted for 125*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.* per annum, and the vicarial for 22*l.* 4*s.* 8½*d.*

LISLE, or **LISLEE**, or **L'ISLE**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cloghnakilty (198) 7½ m. SE. Pop. 4705.

A parish in the barony of Barryroe, situated upon Courtmaskerry Bay; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the rectory of Kilsillagh, and possessing a church, parsonage, and glebe of fifteen acres; reputed patron, the Bishop.

LISMAKEERY, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Rathkeale (137) 6¼ m. NW. Pop. 1274.

A parish in the barony of Connello; living, an entire rectory, united to the vicarage of Askeaton, in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 18*s.* 5½*d.*

LISMALIN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Killinaule (96) m. Pop. 1314.

A parish in the barony of Sliebhardsagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church, and being one of the four parishes which constitute the corps of the archdeaconry; amount of commutation for tithes, 394*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per annum. Here are the ruins of a castle.

LISMORE, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Appin (133) 3 m. W. Pop. 1638.

One of the western islands, or Hebrides, forming a parish, united with that of Appin. It is about ten miles in length, and from one to two in breadth, containing about 8000 acres of ground, the substratum of which is a limestone rock. There is a great variety of game; and the neighbouring sea abounds with fish. The island is traditionally reported to have been in ancient times a great deer forest; and this is rendered probable by the frequent occurrence of immense stags' horns, in the bogs and mosses. The living, with that annexed, is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll. The church consists of the chancel of the cathedral church of the see of Argyll, the bishop of which was sometimes styled bishop of Lismore. There are remains of the episcopal palace or castle, and vestiges of antique intrenchments, and an old fortress said to have been built by the Danes. The people here generally speak Gaelic.

LISMORE, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

Dublin 136 m. W b S. Pop. of Pa. 5068. Of To. 2330. Fairs, May 25; Sept. 25; and Nov. 12.

A town and parish in the barony of Coshmore, but extending also into the barony of

Condons and Clongibbons, in the county of Cork. The town was anciently a remarkable and important place, but fell into much ruin and wretchedness in the middle ages of Irish history. It has within the last twenty years been considerably improved by the proprietor, the Duke of Devonshire. Besides the cathedral, the castle, and ecclesiastical remains, there is a court-house here, wherein quarter sessions are held, and two good inns. The Blackwater river, upon which the town stands, is crossed by an arch of 100 feet span, built at an expense of 9000*l.*, defrayed by the Duke of Devonshire; and a navigation has been opened from this to Cappoquin, at the expense of the same munificent patron. The castle of Lismore, the great attraction of this picturesque vicinity, stands upon a perpendicular rock, rising from the edge of the river. It presents an air both venerable and grand, and, although resembling Chepstow Castle in position and other circumstances, is altogether superior in elevation, extent, and grandeur of effect. King John was the original founder of this majestic pile in the year 1195. The Irish attacked and defended it in the year 1198; but it was shortly after restored, and continued to be the episcopal residence, until the occupancy of Myler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel and Bishop of Lismore, granted both castle and manor to the famous Sir Walter Raleigh, at a rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The next proprietor was the celebrated Sir Richard Boyle, who became the purchaser of Sir Walter's estates in the south of Ireland. He beautified and enlarged the castle, which was again spoiled by the Irish in the great rebellion, although defended with great bravery by young Lord Broghill. Some of the later embellishments of the castle are from designs by Inigo Jones. The castle is now in complete repair, and inhabited by the agent of its noble proprietor, the Duke of Devonshire, who occasionally visits this interesting and valuable portion of his property. In the year 1785 the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, held a privy council in the castle, and issued proclamations from it. The town was a borough previous to the union with Great Britain. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, the former being united to the rectory of Macollop; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 1569*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*; incumbents, the Dean and Chapter: the vicarage, united to the vicarage of Macollop, is valued in K. B. at 20*l.*, and possesses a church; patrons and incumbents, the Vicars Choral. Here is a classical school, endowed with 30*l.* a-year, rent charge upon the estate of the Duke of Devonshire, who appoints the master, and who has generously erected, at his own expense, a spacious school-house. There is one poor-school in the town, consisting of forty boys and twenty-one girls; and another of sixty-two boys, supported by the Hibernian Society. Not later than the year 633, a re-

ligious establishment was founded here by Carthagh, of Kerry, upon a piece of land granted to him by Moelochtride, prince of Nan-Desi. He founded a bishopric here, and established a college, wherein 2000 students were instructed at one period, assembled from all parts of Europe. It remained separate until 1363, when it was united to the see of Waterford. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the prebendaries. The dean claims a peculiar jurisdiction, exercising every species of ecclesiastical authority within the three large parishes of Lismore, Tallow, and Macollop, for eleven months in each year, being inhibited by the bishop for the remaining month. He also grants marriage-licences and appoints a registrar. The extent of the see is thirty-eight miles in length by thirty-seven in breadth, and its area occupies 323,500 acres in the counties of Waterford and Tipperary. The very ancient see of Ardmore has long since merged into this of Lismore. There are seventy-three parishes in this diocese, contracted into fifty-one benefices by unions, &c. The cathedral is in complete repair. The palaces of the united dioceses is in the city of Waterford. The ancient name of this place was Magh-Sgiath, the Chosen Field; or Maghsciath, the Field of the Shield. Upon its conversion into a university, the former name was exchanged for that of Dunsginne, probably meaning the Hill of a fort of the Saxons, which name was soon laid aside for Liosmor, or Lismore, the Great Village. An hospital for lepers was founded here, under the invocation of St. Bridgid; and some time after the year 1467, the master of the hospital, styled Prior of Lismore, is stated to have attained the age of 120 years. An anchorite cell belonged to the church of Lismore, and was endowed with the lands of Ballyhaufy and Anachoretstown, a barge in Lismore, six stangs of land, and some other possessions; valued at 10*l.* per annum. Two remarkable persons were born in the castle of Lismore, the philosopher, Robert Boyle, and William Congreve, the dramatic writer.

LISMULLEN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunshaughlin 18 m. Pop. 209.

A parish in the barony of Skreen or Skryne; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Meath, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Skryne; patron, the King. Alicia, sister to Richard de la Corner, Bishop of Meath, founded a religious house here in the year 1240, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity, for nuns following the rule of St. Augustin. Maria Cusack, the last prioress, surrendered the house and possessions on the 10th of June, thirty-first of Henry VIII. Here is a fine seat belonging to the family of Dillon.

LISNADILL, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Armagh (82) 3 m. S. Pop. with Armagh.

A parish in the barony of Armagh, or ac-

cording to some, in Fews barony; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a handsome church and parsonage-house, erected by Lord Rokeby, during his primacy. There are sixty-three acres of land attached to this benefice.

LISNAKILL, or **LISLINE**, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) 4 m. W b S. Pop. 667.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel, constituting, with part of the rectory of Killmeadon, the corps of the treasurer'ship of Waterford; valued in K. B. 10*l.* The glebe-house is situated in Trinity parish, in the city of Waterford; but the glebe, which amounts to eight acres, is in Lisnakill. Area of parish 1457 acres.

LISNARICK, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Kish (114) 4 m. S. Pop. 219. Fairs, Jan. 12; April 5; May 9; June 22; and Oct. 15.

A village in the parish of Derryvullen and barony of Lurg.

LISNASKEA, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

Dublin 89 m. NE. Pop. 315. Fairs, Mon. bef. Easter-Sunday; Mon. aft. Ascension-day; and Oct. 10.

A village in the parish of Aghalurcher and barony of Magherastephana, upon the mail-coach road from Dublin to Enniskillen. Here is a comfortable inn.

LISONUFFY, or **LISSONUFFY**, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Tulsk (102) m. Pop. 3568.

A parish in the barony of Roscommon; living, a rectory and vicarage, the former, being part of the corps of the prebend of Killgoghlin; and the vicarage constituting part of the union of Bunlin, in the diocese of Elphin and archdiocese of Tuam; the vicarage is valued in K. B. at 5*s.*; and produces, by commutation for tithes, 258*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.*

LISPOLE, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Dingle (214) m. Pop. not returned.

A parish in the barony of Corkaguiney.

LISRONAN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Fethard Tip. (109) m. Pop. 808.

A parish in the baronies of Iffa and Offa; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel; producing, by commutation for tithes, 230*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.*; patron, the Marquis of Ormond. A glebe of twenty-five acres belongs to this parish.

LISSET, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Bridlington (206) 8 m. SSW. Pop. 95.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Beeford and north division of the wapentake of Holderness; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Beeford, in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; chapel ded. to St. James; patron, the Rector of Beeford.

LISSINGTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market Rasen (148) 3 m. SSE.
Pop. 183.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York.

LISTERLING, co. Killikenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ross (88) m. Pop. 676.

A parish in the barony of Ida; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; and by commutation for tithes at 258*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* It possesses a church, with a parsonage, upon a glebe of fourteen acres. Area of parish 4859 acres of land. There is an ancient barrow in this parish, containing a sepulchral chamber, which is entered by a subterraneous passage.

LISTON, co. Essex.

P. T. Sudbury (54) 3 m. NNW. Pop. 73.

A parish in the hundred of Hinckford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 144*l.* 16*s.*; patron (1829) W. H. Campbell, Esq.

LISTOONVARA, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Corofin (151) m.

A spa well in the parish of Killmoon and barony of Burren. It contains a proportion of the Lapis Hibernicus.

LISTOWEL, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

Dublin 169 m. SW b W. Pop. of Pa. 4320.
Of To. 1577. Fairs, May 13; July 25; and Oct. 28.

A town in the parish of Listowel and barony of Iraghticonnor, situated upon the river Feale; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; and is one of ten parishes which constitute the union of Aghavallin. It possesses a church; and produces, by commutation for tithes, 197*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, which sum is divided in equal shares between the impropriator and the vicar; patron, Thomas Stoughton, Esq. Here are the ruins of a fine castle, situated upon the banks of the Feale; it was held against Queen Elizabeth, for the Lord Kerry, but was taken by Sir Charles Wilmot, in November, 1600. The name, Listowel, is probably derived from Lios Tualthal, *i. e.*, the habitation of Tuathal or Tual.

LITCHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Swaffham (93) 7 m. NE b N. Pop. 586.

A parish in the hundred of Launditch; living, a dis. rectory with that of East Lexham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with East Lexham rectory. Here is a session held every six weeks, and a court-leet annually in October. A national school has been established here; as also almshouses for two poor persons.

LITCHURCH, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 1½ m. E b S. Pop. 93.

A township in the parish of St. Peter and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

LITHERLAND, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Liverpool (206) 5 m. N b W. Pop. 501.

A township in the parish of Sefton and hundred of West Derby.

LITLINGTON, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Royston (37) 5 m. W. Pop. 505.

A parish in the hundred of Armingford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; val. in K. B. 5*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 119*l.*; church ded. to St. Catherine; patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge.

LITLINGTON, co. Sussex.

P. T. Seaford (60) 3½ m. NE b E. Pop. 133.

A parish in the hundred of Longbridge, rape of Pevensey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; patron (1829) F. F. Bean, Esq.

LITTER, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Fermoy (142) 3 m. W b N. Pop. 2168.

A parish, partly in the barony of Condons and Clongibbons, and partly in that of Fermoy, situated upon the banks of the Blackwater; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and possessing a church. The Bishop is patron of the vicarage, and John Hyde, Esq. of the rectory.

LITTERLUNA, or LETTER, King's County, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kinnitty (81) m. S. Pop. 874.

A parish in the barony of Ballybrit; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, being one of the parishes which constitute the union of Kinnitty; valued in K. B. 1*l.*; and amount of commutation for tithes 73*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, of which the lay impropriator receives 18*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

LITTERMORE, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Oughterard (150) m. Pop. 263.

An island in the parish of Killanin, off the barony of Moycullen, upon which there are forty-eight dwelling-houses. The inhabitants are occupied in making kelp and fishing.

LITTERMULLEN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Oughterard (150) m. Pop. 438.

An island of the parish of Killcommin and off the barony of Moycullen. It contains seventy-eight houses, and is adjacent to the large and inhabited island of Garomna.

LITTLEBOROUGH, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Rochdale (198) 4 m. NE b E. Fairs, March 1 and Oct. 13. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Rochdale and hundred of Salford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 86*l.*; chapel ded. to St. James; patron, the Vicar of Rochdale. The chapel

was rebuilt in 1815, in the ancient style of architecture, and has received an addition of 400 sittings, of which 300 are free. Here is a chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists. A small Roman station was placed here.

LITTLEBOROUGH, co. Nottingham.

P. T. East Retford (115) $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E b N.
Pop. 64.

A parish in North Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York, of the certified value of 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 36*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; patron (1829) J. Hewett, Esq. This place is supposed to have been the Roman Agelocum, as several urns, coins, and other antiquities have repeatedly been found here.

LITTLEBOURNE, co. Kent.

P. T. Canterbury (55) $4\frac{1}{2}$ E b S. Pop. 698.

A parish in the hundred of Downhamford, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Vincent; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. A branch of the river Stour passes here.

LITTLEBURY, co. Essex.

P. T. Saffron Walden (42) 2 m. WNW.
Pop. 766.

A parish in the hundred of Uttlesford; livings, a rectory and a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London, the former valued in K. B. 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the latter 10*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; patron of the former, the Bishop of Ely, and of the latter the Rector of Littlebury. The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is situated within the area of a small Roman encampment, and near it is an almshouse and a freeschool.

LITTLE CORK, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Bray (12) m. adjacent. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Old Connaught and half-barony of Rathdown. Here are several handsome seats.

LITTLECOTE, or LITCOTE, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Winslow (49) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S E b E.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Stewkley and hundred of Cottesloe.

LITTLEDAL, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Lancaster (240) 6 m. E b N.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Lancaster and hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 68*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Anne-under-Caton; patron, the Vicar of Lancaster.

LITTLEFIELD, co. Kent.

Pop. 1209.

A central hundred in the lathe of Aylesford, situated towards the west end of the county, containing two parishes.

LITTLEHAM, co. Devon.

P. T. Exmouth (168) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.
Pop. with Exmouth Hamlet, 2841.

A parish in the hundred of East Budleigh; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Here is a small endowed school for poor children.

LITTLEHAM, co. Devon.

P. T. Bideford (201) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW. Pop. 367.

A parish in the hundred of Shebbear; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Swithin; patrons (1829) G. Anthony and P. Tapp, Esqrs.

LITTLE ISLAND, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) 8 m. E. Pop. 979.

A parish in the barony of Barrymore, situated in the harbour of Cork; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 5*l.*, being one of the parishes in the union of Caherbag.

LITTLE ISLAND, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Waterford (94) m. Pop. 63.

An island of the parish of Ballynakill and barony of Gaultier, about one mile in length. It is situated on the river Suir.

LITTLEMOOR, co. Oxford.

P. T. Oxford (54) 3 m. SE b S. Pop. 354.

A township in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, city of Oxford and hundred of Bullington. Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine nuns, some remains of which may still be seen.

LITTLEPORT, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Ely (67) 4 m. N. Pop. 2364.

A parish in the hundred of Ely, Isle of Ely; living, a vicarage exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. George; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

LITTLETHORPE, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 6 m. SW b S.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Cosby and hundred of Guthlaxton.

LITTLETON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Pop. 43.

A township in the parish of Christleton and hundred of Broxton.

LITTLETON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Chipping Sodbury (108) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE b E.;
Pop. 109.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Grumbald's Ash; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Tormarton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Tormarton rectory.

LITTLETON, co. Middlesex.

P. T. Staines (16) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. Pop. 149.

A parish in the hundred of Spelthorne, si-

tuated near the Thames; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 14*l*.; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron (1829) Thomas Wood, Esq. Here is a small endowed school for girls.

LITTLETON, co. Southampton.

P. T. Winchester (62) 3 m. NW b N.
Pop. 108.

A parish in the hundred of Buddlesgate, Fawley division; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 65*l*. 10*s*.; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. It is within the jurisdiction of a court, held at Winchester, for the recovery of small debts.

LITTLETON, co. Wilts.

P. T. Trowbridge (99) 3½ m. ENE. Pop. 68.
A tithing in the parish of Steeple Ashton and hundred of Whorwelsdown.

LITTLETON DREW, co. Wilts.

P. T. Chippenham (93) 7 m. NW. Pop. 155.
A parish in the hundred of Chippenham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 6*l*. 9*s*. 9*d*.; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. Here are a barrow and the remains of a fallen cromlech.

LITTLETON, HIGH, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bath (106) 9½ m. SW. b W.
Pop. with Hallatrow, 864.
A parish in the hundred of Chewton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bath and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 7*l*. 7*s*. 8½*d*.; ann. val. P. R. 37*l*.; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patrons (1829) W. B. Barter, Esq., and Wife. It has been lately enlarged for 144 additional sittings, of which ninety are free. Here is much coal, which is worked to great advantage.

LITTLETON, MIDDLE, co. Worcester.

P. T. Evesham (99) 4½ m. NE b E.
Pop. with Pa.
A township in the parish of North Littleton and upper division of the hundred of Blackenhurst.

LITTLETON, NORTH, co. Worcester.

P. T. Evesham (99) 5 m. NE.
Pop. with Middle Littleton, 342.
A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Blackenhurst; living, a dis. curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 6*l*. 13*s*. 9*d*.; patron, Christ Church, Oxford.

LITTLETON-UPON-SEVERN, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Thornbury (120) 2 m. W. Pop. 133.
A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Langley and Swinshead; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Gloucester and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 11*l*. 4*s*. 9½*d*.; ann. val. P. R. 62*l*.; patron (1829) Sir H. C. Lippincott, Bart.

LITTLETON, SOUTH, co. Worcester.

P. T. Evesham (99) 3½ m. NE b E. Pop. 204.
A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Blackenhurst; living, a dis. curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 4*l*. 1*s*. 10½*d*.; church ded. to St. Mary and St. Nicholas; patron, Christ Church, Oxford.

LITTLEWORTH, co. Berks.

P. T. Great Faringdon (68) 2 m. NE b E.
Pop. with Thrupp, 242.
A tithing in the parish of Great Faringdon and hundred of Shrivenham.

LITTLEWORTH, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (104) adjacent. Pop. 237.
An extra-parochial hamlet in the middle division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton.

LITTLEWORTH, co. Oxford.

P. T. Woodstock (62) 3 m. WNW.
Pop. with Pa.
A hamlet in the hundred and parish of Wootton.

LITTON, co. Derby.

P. T. Tideswell (160) 1 m. ESE. Pop. 710.
A township in the parish of Tideswell and hundred of High Peak.

LITTON, cos. Hereford and Radnor.

P. T. Presteign (151) 4 m. WNW. Pop. 74.
A township in the parish of Caseob, partly in the hundred of Wigmore, county of Hereford, and partly in that of Radnor, county of Radnor.

LITTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wells (120) 7 m. NNE. Pop. 373.
A parish in the hundred of Wells Forum; living, a dis. rectory and a peculiar, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 8*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*.; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Prebendary of Litton, in Wells cathedral.

LITTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 11 m. NE b N. Pop. 102.
A township in the parish of Arncliffe and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross.

LITTON, CHENEY, co. Dorset.

P. T. Bridport (135) 7 m. ESE. Pop. 424.
A parish in the hundred of Uggescombe, Dorchester division; it formerly had a market, which is now discontinued; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 33*l*. 7*s*. 8½*d*.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. James Cox, D. D. Here is a small endowed school, with a benefaction for the apprenticing of poor children.

LIVERMERE, GREAT, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 5½ m. NNE.
Pop. 251.
A parish in the hundred of Thedwestry; living, a rectory with that of Little Livermere, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 15*l*. 8*s*. 11½*d*.; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) N. L. Acton, Esq.

LIVERMERE, LITTLE, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bury St. Edmund's (71) 6 m. NNE.
Pop. 187.

A parish in the hundred of Blackbourn; living, a dis. rectory with that of Great Livermere, in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) N. L. Acton, Esq.

LIVERPOOL, co. Lancaster.

London 206 m. NW bN. Pop. 118,972. M.D.
Sat. Fairs, July 25 and Nov. 11, for horses
and horned cattle. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A great commercial seaport and borough-town, in the hundred of West Derby, but under a separate jurisdiction. It is situated on the eastern bank of the estuary of the Mersey, which terminates in the Irish Sea not far north of Liverpool. At different periods this place has been variously called Lirrepol, Lyrpole, Litherpool, Lyverpoole, and Leverpool, as well as by its present designation, in favour of which custom has ultimately decided. The derivation of the name is uncertain, though it is obvious that it must have been originally applied to the pool, or broad water on which the town is situated, and which is supposed to have been frequented by some kind of water-fowl, styled the lever, or liver; but this conjectural derivation, which is given as the most plausible hitherto advanced, appears to be founded on the circumstance of the corporation seal bearing the figure of a bird called the lever, whose existence, however, is scarcely less problematical than that of the Phoenix. This town has risen to its present height of prosperity and importance entirely through the influence of commerce; and in wealth, population, and foreign trade, it is inferior to no place in the kingdom, except London. Its ancient history affords but few particulars worthy of notice. No mention of Liverpool occurs in the Domesday record; and though Camden states that a castle was erected here in 1076, by Roger de Poictiers, one of the followers of William the Conqueror, who made him lord of the honour of Lancaster; yet others with more probability, attribute the foundation of the fortress to King John, who visited this place, and noticed its local advantages, when he embarked hence on one of his expeditions to Ireland. The castle which belonged to the crown was governed by a constable, and that office was vested in the family of Molyneux, from the reign of Henry V. to that of Elizabeth. In 1659 the fortifications were dismantled, and the building remained in a state of dilapidation and decay till 1721, when the ruins were removed to make way for the erection of St. George's church, which occupies a part of its site. Besides the castle there was another fortress called the Tower of Liverpool, which in the reign of Edward III. belonged to Sir Thomas Lathom, who gave it as part of the marriage portion of his daughter and heiress to her husband Sir John Stanley. In

the time of Edward IV. a violent quarrel took place between the rival families of Stanley and Molyneux, which was carried to such a height as not only to interrupt the peace of the town, but even to require the interference of government, to prevent the parties from proceeding to open violence. In 1644 the town was fortified and garrisoned for the Parliament, and being secured on the land side by a wall and ditch, and defended by batteries at various points, and artillery at the ends of the streets, it held out against the attacks of the Royalists, under Prince Rupert, for the space of a month, when the town and castle were surrendered by the governor Colonel Moore. Dr. Enfield, in his History of Liverpool, states that a charter of privileges was granted to the inhabitants by Henry I.; but the first charter on record to the free burgesses of Liverpool appears to be that of John, dated 1203. Henry III. gave another charter in 1227, renewals or confirmations of which, with increase of privileges, were bestowed by Edward II. in 1312, Richard II. in 1378, Henry IV. in 1413, Philip and Mary in 1556, Charles I. in 1626, and Charles II. in 1676. The charter was surrendered in 1684, and a new one was granted in the following year by James II.; but this was annulled after the Revolution, and another was obtained from William III. in 1695. George II. in 1752 granted a fresh charter, confirming all former privileges and immunities, authorizing the mayor to act as a justice of the peace during four years after the expiration of his mayoralty, and allowing the recorder to appoint a deputy; and George III. in 1808 confirmed the former charters, and increased the number of the magistrates, by constituting each mayor a justice for life, provided he should continue a member of the common council, and also appointing the last four mayors to act as coroners. The corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, an indefinite number of aldermen comprising all such persons as have filled the office of mayor, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, forty-one common councilmen, including the preceding, with various subordinate officers. The mayor is elected annually in the month of October, by the free burgesses, or freemen at large; and the office being accompanied with great influence and patronage, as well as civic dignity, it has occasionally been the object of warm competition, and its acquisition contested with as much spirit and perseverance as the mayoralty of London. In 1827 a contest occurred between Mr. T. C. Porter and Mr. Nicholas Robinson, which was terminated on the sixth day, by the resignation of the latter, and Mr. Porter was elected by a majority of fifteen voters; the entire number he polled being 1780. Sessions are held quarterly for the borough of Liverpool, on Monday in the second complete week after Epiphany; Monday in the second week after Easter Sunday; Monday in the second week after the day of St. Thomas-à-Becket; and on

Monday in the second week after the eleventh of October. A court of passage is held, by charter, before the mayor, bailiffs, and recorder, in the town-hall, for the trial of civil causes only, originating within the jurisdiction of the borough magistrates, involving sums to the amount of 40*s.* and upwards. There is a court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40*s.*, held under the authority of an act of Parliament passed in 1751. Liverpool was one of the boroughs which sent members to Parliament in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Edward I., but the elective franchise was subsequently discontinued till the first year of Edward VI., when it was restored, and has been ever since regularly exercised. The right of election is vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and freemen of the borough, not receiving alms, the number of whom is about 4000; and the mayor and bailiffs are returning officers. This borough is remarkable on account of the severe contests for the representation which have taken place since the middle of the last century, especially in 1761, when the successful candidates were Sir William Meredith and Sir Elias Cunliffe; in 1806, when William Roscoe, Esq., and General Gascoyne were chosen; in 1812, when the Right Hon. George Canning and General Gascoyne were chosen in opposition to Henry Brougham, Esq., and Thomas Creevey, Esq.; and in 1818, when the same members were opposed by the Earl of Sefton, on which occasion 2876 freemen polled, being a greater number than had ever voted at any previous contest. All the freemen of Liverpool are likewise free of Waterford and Wexford in Ireland. In 1551 the property belonging to the corporation produced an annual rent of no more than 2*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; and in 1557 this revenue was mortgaged in order to raise the trifling sum of 20*l.* In 1576 William Dorter was admitted a freeman of this "poor decayed place" (as it was then styled), on condition that he should take a house in the town and become a resident; the fees being sixpence to the town-clerk, and fourpence to the sergeant-at-mace. The manor and township of Liverpool formerly belonged to the family of Molyneux, ancestors of the Earl of Sefton; but about 1785 the corporation made them freehold of inheritance, by purchase. The commercial distress, which occurred in 1793, induced the corporation to submit to government a proposal for the issue of negotiable notes on the security of the property belonging to the municipal body, when the permanent property, items of which were exhibited, amounted to 821,959*l.* 8*s.*, and the gross annual income amounted 25,000*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* An act of Parliament was consequently passed the thirty-third of George III., empowering the corporation to issue notes to an extent not exceeding 200,000*l.*, for a limited time, which measure was attended with very beneficial effects in the restoration of credit and the revival of trade; and

all the notes thus issued have been since called in. The assessment of the borough to the county rate, in 1700, was only 2*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, and in 1813 it was augmented to 2436*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* From the statement of the corporation accounts, from October 18, 1822, to October 18, 1823, the gross receipts of income were 86,678*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, and the sale of sundry lands and materials produced 11,331*l.* 18*s.*, making a total amount of 98,020*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; out of which more than 30,000*l.* was expended in 1823 in improvements of the town and certain repairs, besides 4525*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* towards building St. Luke's church, 569*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* for a survey of the river Mersey, and 14,214*l.* for paying off old bonds; but the greatest disbursements occurred from 1786 to 1800, when Castle Street was widened, and other expensive improvements were made. The borough of Liverpool properly comprises only a single parish, though the churches and chapels under the establishment are numerous; and it was merely a chapelry belonging to the parish of Walton previously to 1699, when an act of Parliament was obtained, investing it with distinct parochial privileges. By a by-law of the corporation, established in 1667, the town was divided into five parochial districts, the population returns of which were made separately in 1801, though they were subsequently united. All the benefices are in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; those of St. Nicholas and St. Peter are rectories, not in charge, in the patronage of Liverpool; and the others are district chapelries, namely, St. Andrew, patron (1829) John Gladstone, Esq.; St. Anne, ann. val. P. R. 105*l.*; patrons, the Proprietors of seats; Christ Church, patron (1829) John Houghton, Esq.; St. David's and St. George, in the patronage of the corporation of Liverpool; St. James, patron, the Rector of Walton; St. John, in the patronage of the corporation of Liverpool; St. Mark, patrons (1829) Robert Diggles, and others; St. Matthew, ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; patron (1829) J. T. Holloway, Esq.; St. Michael-St. Paul, ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron, the Corporation of Liverpool; St. Philip; patron (1829) John Cragg, Esq.; St. Stephen, ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron (1829) William Roscoe, Esq.; St. Thomas, ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; in the patronage of the Corporation of Liverpool; Holy Trinity, patron (1829) the Rev. R. Formby. The church of St. Nicholas, or the old church, near the Prince's Dock, was originally founded as a chapel of ease to Walton, and was rebuilt about 1360, on the site of a more ancient structure; but the body of the present church was erected in 1750; the interior underwent considerable alterations and repairs in 1774, and the spire having fallen down in 1810, a new Gothic tower and spire were completed in 1815, from the designs of Mr. Thomas Harrison, architect. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was built by an assessment on the inhabitants of Liver-

pool, and consecrated in 1704. The interior is ornamented with carved wood-work, and some of the windows with stained glass; that over the altar exhibiting a figure of St. Peter. On the south side of the chancel is a handsome mural monument, with sculptural decorations, commemorating Foster Cunliffe, Esq., a merchant of Liverpool, who died in 1758, having highly distinguished himself by his commercial enterprise and charitable beneficence. St. George's church, in Castle Street, consecrated in 1732, is the usual place of worship for the mayor and corporation; St. Thomas's church, Park Lane, was consecrated in 1750; St. Paul's church, St. Paul's Square, was erected at the expense of the townspeople, and consecrated in 1769; St. Anne's church, Great Richmond Street, was built in 1772, by private individuals; as also was St. James's church, in Parliament Street, in 1774; St. John's church, near the Haymarket, was built in 1784; Trinity church, in St. Anne Street, 1792; St. Stephen's church, in Byrom Street, originally a dissenting chapel, is the only church in Liverpool, the patronage of which will not ultimately belong to the corporation; All Saints Church was opened in 1798, but not consecrated on account of some misunderstanding with the then Bishop of Chester; Christ church, in Hunter Street, was consecrated in 1800; St. Matthew's church, Key Street, was originally a dissenting chapel; St. Mark's church, Duke Street, was built in 1803; St. Andrew's church, Renshaw Street, in 1815, at the expense of John Gladstone, Esq., M.P.; St. Philip's church, Hardman Street, was erected in 1816; the church of the school for the blind, begun in October, 1818, was built from the designs of Mr. John Foster, jun., and has at the west end a noble Doric portico, copied from the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the Island of Egina; St. Luke's church, Bold Street, a Gothic structure; and St. Michael's, Upper Pitt Street, a Grecian edifice, have been recently erected at the expense of the corporation. The church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, containing 1910 sittings, of which 828 are free, was erected in 1828 by a grant from the parliamentary commissioners. St. Catherine and St. Bride's churches, erected by subscription, have been just completed. Enfield, the local historian of Liverpool, says that in 1773, the town contained two meeting-houses for Baptists, one for Quakers, one for Methodists, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue. At the close of 1823 there were four places of worship connected with the kirk of Scotland, five for Baptists, five for Independents, five for Wesleyan Methodists, two for Whitefieldites, two for Unitarians, one for Quakers, four Catholic chapels, and one synagogue; there are also Sandemanians, new connexion, and Primitive Methodists. As appertaining to the religious institutions of Liverpool, some account may here be introduced of the

public cemeteries, which are arranged and constructed more on the plan of those of Paris than of any others in this country. The Necropolis, or Low Hill General Cemetery, was the first established, by persons of various religious persuasions, under the management of a joint stock company, at the expense of about 8000*l.*; and the affairs of the proprietors are stated to be in a prosperous condition. It consists of an oblong, quadrangular area, surrounded by a strong wall of brick, thirteen feet high, and containing a superficial space of 24,000 square yards. The house for the registrar and the chapel were erected from the design of Mr. John Foster, junior; and the entrance-front, which is of stone, is ornamented with Doric columns and pilasters, supporting an entablature, surmounted by a pediment on each side of the gateway. A border, extending ten feet from the wall, all round the interior, is appropriated for an arcade or colonnade, roofed with slate, and railed in with ornamental iron-work; and this border will be used for tombs with monumental inscriptions, tablets, or sculptural decorations. The centre of the ground is laid out in regular order for the construction of vaults and graves; such part as is not immediately required for those purposes being planted with ornamental trees and shrubs, under the direction of Mr. John Shepherd, curator of the botanic garden. Another of these repositories of the remains of mortality, called St. James's Cemetery, has been more recently constructed, on ground situated at the ends of Rodney Street and Duke Street. The site was formerly a stone quarry, and that circumstance has afforded a facility for the erection of a number of spacious vaults, excavated in the solid rock. The schools for the gratuitous instruction of children are numerous, including the Corporation North Freeschool, Bevington Bush; the Corporation South Freeschool, Park Lane; St. Andrew's Freeschool, Fleet Street; St. James's, St. James's Road, St. Mark's, Back Knight Street; St. Matthew's, Hacking's Hey; St. Patrick's, Pleasant Street; and Circus Street Freeschool; the Blue-coat School, in School Lane; Bethesda School, Bridport Street; the Caledonian School, Oldham Street; Duncan Street Charity-school; Leeds Street Charity-school; Jordan Street Charity-school; Manesty Lane Charity-school; Moorfields School; the Catholic School, Copperas Hill; the Friends' School, Duncan Street East; the Unitarian School, Mount Pleasant; the Seamen's School, Wapping Place; the Female School of Industry, Heathfield Street; the Orphan School, Mount Pleasant; the Welsh School, Russel Street; the National School, Wavertree Road, Edge Hill; the School for the Deaf and Dumb, Wood Street; and three Infants' Schools. Besides these, there is a school for the indigent blind, the church or chapel attached to which has been previously noticed. In this interesting institution the

pupils are instructed in spinning, making of baskets, twine, cord, fishing-lines, hearth-rugs, mats, stairs-carpeting, floor-cloth, list and worsted shoes, and other articles, the manufacture of which is adapted to the state of their faculties; they are also taught music, when they display a taste for the art, in which several of them have made such proficiency as to become qualified for the situation of organist. The value of the articles manufactured in this establishment has sometimes amounted to nearly 2000*l.*a-year. There are a considerable number of almshouses for the necessitous and aged poor; and besides clubs or benefit societies for the labouring classes, there is one for commercial travellers; and likewise an institution for the relief of decayed actors. Among the charities for the sick and indigent, the first entitled to notice is the infirmary, founded in 1749, but the building has been taken down, and a new one erected on a different site, by Mr. J. Foster, junior, in 1821. There are also dispensaries, a house of recovery for the parish poor, two hospitals for diseases of the eyes, a lunatic asylum, an American seamen's and military hospitals, a marine humane society, a lying-in charity, a female penitentiary, Dorcas, Strangers' Friend, and other societies. The town extends along the eastern bank of the Mersey about three miles, and at an average about a mile inland; but its limits are gradually altering, from the increase of buildings. The most remarkable feature in the town consists of the docks, wharfs, and warehouses, stretching in an immense range along the border of the river. In the opposite direction the town is prolonged into numerous suburbs, consisting chiefly of villas and country-houses, the fixed or occasional residences of the wealthy citizens. The houses in general are built of brick, and roofed with tiles obtained from North Wales. The streets are not arranged on any regular plan, and therefore scarcely admit of description; but among the handsomest and most extensive may be mentioned Castle Street, Dale Street, Paradise Street, Hanover Street, Duke Street, St. Anne's Street, and Rodney Street; and there are also several squares, which require no particular notice. Within a few years past several new streets have been completed, spacious, airy, and commodious in their arrangement, with buildings by no means devoid of elegance and regularity of style and construction; and the older and more confined parts of the town, by their progressive improvement, indicate the growing prosperity of this great mart of foreign and domestic commerce. The streets in general are well paved, and the town is brilliantly lighted with gas, under the direction of two joint-stock companies, one for the production of gas from coal, incorporated by act of Parliament in 1818; and the other for producing gas from oil in 1823. The public buildings are numerous and important, especially those which are connected

with trade and commerce, some of them being formed on a scale of greater magnificence than even those of the metropolis. The town-hall was originally erected in 1749, by Mr. John Wood, of Bath; but the interior having been destroyed by fire in 1795, it was restored and improved from the designs of Mr. John Foster, senior, at the expense of more than 100,000*l.* It is a noble stone structure, with two handsome fronts, adorned with works of sculpture, among which is a representation in bas-relief of Commerce presenting her treasures to the God of the Sea. The principal floor is appropriated to the use of the mayor and the purposes of municipal parade, including a dining-room, drawing-room, assembly-rooms, &c., forming a splendid suite of apartments, decorated with pilasters of Carniola marble, glass candelabra, crimson velvet hangings, and gilded mouldings, illuminated with gas, and adorned with portraits of various members of the royal family. Westward of Exchange Square is a large quadrangular edifice of stone, erected a few years since, in which all the judicial affairs of the borough are transacted; and there also are held the courts of quarter session for the hundred of West Derby. The Exchange Buildings were commenced in 1803 and finished at the close of 1808, from the designs of J. Foster, senior, at the cost of 100,000*l.*, which sum was partly raised by subscriptions on shares. They comprise three ranges of offices and warehouses, which form, with the Old Exchange, an elegant square, double the area of the Royal Exchange of London, and ornamented in the centre by a fine monument in commemoration of Lord Nelson, executed by Westmacott, and which cost 9000*l.* The corn exchange, in Brunswick Street, is a handsome building, with architectural ornaments of the Doric order, erected by J. Foster, senior, in 1807. The custom-house, at the east end of the Old Dock, a mean and inconvenient building, has been superseded by a new one on the site of the Old Dock, erected on land given by the corporation, a sum of money being advanced by government, to whom the property will ultimately belong. The tobacco-warehouses are large and well-arranged edifices, standing on the opposite sides of the King's Dock, and appropriated for the reception of tobacco previously to the payment of the duty to which it is liable. Extending along the bank of the Mersey, from south to north, are the Docks, corresponding in magnitude with the commercial importance of the town. The Old Dock was constructed in 1699, when the commerce of this port was comparatively unimportant; and in 1738 an act of Parliament was obtained for enlarging the entrance, building piers, and other works. Salthouse and St. George's Docks were the next constructions, the latter being commenced in April, 1767; about twenty years later King's Dock was completed; and the increase of trade demanding

further accommodation, Queen's Dock was next opened in April, 1795; since which, northward of the preceding, has been formed that called the Prince's Dock, begun in May, 1816, and finished in July, 1821. There are, likewise, five graving docks and three dry docks. Some of the principal docks have communications for the passage of ships from one to another, and also into the graving docks; and all the wet docks are connected by means of tunnels, for the purpose of occasionally clearing them from accumulations of mud, by the passage of a current of water, and the assistance of a dredging-machine. In the progress of these great public undertakings, the corporation became involved in an important lawsuit, relative to the compensation to be given for the destruction of buildings, the site of which was required for their purposes. In July, 1827, a trial took place before the sheriff and a jury between the owners of property called Jackson's mill-dam, and the Earl of Sefton and the corporation of Liverpool, who, for the construction, under an act of Parliament, of a new dock and basin, found it necessary to appropriate the mill-dam and contiguous ground. The compensation proposed being considered insufficient, Mr. Jackson had recourse to the law, and in support of his claims availed himself of the forensic talent of Mr. (now Lord) Brougham, who received as a retainer 300*l.*, and obtained for his client a verdict for more in the entire amount than 100,000*l.* The docks are in various places bordered with immense ranges of warehouses, some of which are ten, eleven, or twelve stories high; and here vessels of even 900 tons burden may lie with their broadsides to the quays, for the convenience of hoisting goods from their decks into the warehouses. On the 15th of February, 1802, a range of warehouses on the eastern side of St. George's Dock was destroyed by fire, when the damage occasioned was estimated at 323,000*l.*; but the buildings have been re-erected. Among the public works connected with commerce, one of the most considerable is the Liverpool and Manchester railway, already noticed under the article *Inland Communication*, but some additional details relative to that portion of it extending through this town and its vicinity may not improperly be introduced here. This railway is carried under the town by two tunnels, extending from Edgehill to near the Queen's Dock, about 2200 yards. On the surface of the ground above the mouths of the tunnels are two lofty chimneys, shaped like columns with handsome capitals; they are more than 100 feet high, and are constructed of brick. In the area below are two stationary steam-engines, to draw up the loaded waggons from the bottom of the inclined plane at Wapping; and at a short distance from the tunnel is a handsome Moorish archway, built from a design of Mr. Foster, and connecting the two engine-houses on the opposite sides of the area. The principal shaft

of this tunnel was commenced in October, 1826, and it was completed and opened for the inspection of the public June 30, 1829. On the 15th of September, 1830, the works on the whole line having been entirely executed, the railway was opened; on which occasion the Duke of Wellington and many other persons of rank and eminence accompanied the directors of the undertaking in steam carriages prepared for the passage from Liverpool to Manchester, when, owing to an unfortunate accident at Parkfield, seventeen miles from Liverpool, Mr. Huskisson, then M. P. for that borough, having alighted from one of the carriages, was alarmed by the approach of another, and falling down, suffered so much injury from the wheels passing over him that he died on the following night. The borough gaol, in Great Howard Street, was formerly a depot for prisoners of war, but is now appropriated to the confinement of criminals and debtors: it is an extensive, strong, and commodious edifice, the internal arrangements of which are on the plan recommended by Howard. There is a Bridewell in South Chapel Street; and at Kirkdale is the house of correction. The parish workhouse is a spacious building on Brownlow Hill, erected in 1771, at the expense of 8000*l.*; and it is under the management of the churchwardens and overseers, assisted by a select vestry. At the extremity of the Rock Pier, and close to the bar or entrance of the river Mersey, a new beacon, or lighthouse, has been erected, the first stone having been laid in July, 1827. On the north shore is a battery for the protection of the town and harbour; and another has more recently been erected on the opposite shore at Black Rock, from the situation of which, and the nature of the navigation of the river, security against hostile attacks may be anticipated. At the entrance into the town from the London road has been erected an equestrian statue of King George III. Among the buildings claiming notice are those devoted to the purposes of science and literature, as the Lyceum, with ornaments of the Ionic order of architecture, erected by Mr. Harrison, of Chester, at the expense of 11,000*l.*; and containing apartments for the reception of the Liverpool library, founded in 1770; and also news-rooms, opened in 1804. The Royal Institution, in Colquitt Street, the entrance portico of which has been much admired, was opened in 1814. Besides these there are the Athenæum, in Church Street, established in 1779; the Botanic Garden, in 1800; the Union News-rooms, in Duke Street, in 1811; the Exchange Rooms and the Underwriters' Rooms, established the same year; the Medical Library; the Philosophical and Literary Society, founded in 1812; the Royal Chartered Institution, opened in 1817, with a museum designed for the promotion of literature, arts, and sciences, and co-operating with other associations for similar purposes; the Mechanics' Institute and

Lecture Room, in Slater Street; and the Public Libraries for the use of male and female apprentices, the former founded in 1822, and the latter in 1824. Musical festivals are held every four years, the profits of which are devoted to beneficent purposes; and that which took place in October, 1827, produced a sum of more than 9000*l.*, leaving a surplus, after the deduction of expenses, of nearly 6000*l.* The principal places of public amusement are the theatre, in Williamson Square; the Olympic Circus, in Christian Street; the Royal Amphitheatre, in Great Charlotte Street, built by subscription, and opened in 1826; the Wellington Rooms, at Mount Pleasant, erected from the design of E. Aikin, architect, the front being an imitation of that of the Sybil's Temple at Rome; St. Anne's Saloon, in Great Richmond Street, for concerts and assemblies; and there are also public baths, on the west side of St. George's Dock, on an extensive scale, the front being 239 feet in length, with a projecting roof, which forms two piazzas, with a colonnade consisting of eighteen columns and two pilasters. Horse-races were established at Liverpool in 1576, and held annually on Ascension Day, on the sea-shore. From 1774 to 1786, they took place at Crosby Marsh, near the town, but were afterwards discontinued till August, 1826, when the corporation gave a silver cup, which prize was contested at a place about six miles from the town. In 1829 the races, for the first time, were held at Aintree, about five miles from Liverpool, on the Ormskirk road, and continued during four days. A grand stand has since been erected, enclosed by iron railings, which will contain about 1500 persons, and the whole building will accommodate about 3000. On the principal floor of this structure is a saloon, or long room, being ninety feet in length, and twenty-two in breadth, lighted by nineteen windows; besides which there are spacious and convenient lobbies, entrance and refreshment rooms. The principal manufactures of Liverpool are refined sugar, soap, starch, glass, watches, &c.; there are likewise salt-works, copperas-works, iron-foundries, brass-foundries, tar and turpentine distilleries, oil-mills, saw-mills, tobacco-manufactories, vinegar-works, and many considerable breweries. Vast numbers of persons are employed in ship and boat building, making ropes, sails, blocks, pumps, &c., and equipping or repairing vessels for service. Here are also nail-makers, wire-workers, millwrights, engineers, and steam-engine makers, mill-stone manufacturers, and French burr importers. Near the town are several windmills for grinding corn and other purposes. The merchants of Liverpool have extended their commerce to almost every part of the known world, but the principal trade is with America and the West Indies. Before the abolition of the slave-trade it formed the grand source of commercial enterprise here, and it has been

stated that nearly two-thirds of the population were interested in the traffic of human beings; but their wealth and industry are now devoted to purposes more adapted to the promotion of national prosperity. Many vessels are employed in the trade with Norway, Hamburg, the Baltic, the Netherlands, France, and the Mediterranean, whence are imported a variety of foreign goods. Interconurse is also carried on with the principal ports of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; and by means of inland navigation, Liverpool communicates with every important town in the kingdom. See *Inland Communication*. Steam packet-boats sail regularly to Whitehaven, Carlisle, Lancaster, Ellesmere, Manchester, Beaumaris, Bangor, Bagillt, Rhuddlan, Glasgow, Greenock, the Isle of Man, Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Dundalk, Londonderry, Newry, and Waterford; and foreign packets to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Vera Cruz, Genoa, Leghorn, Lisbon, and Oporto. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the shipping which entered this port in one year consisted of only eighty-four vessels, the aggregate burden of which amounted to 5789 tons; at the close of the reign of George II., the number of vessels had increased to 226, and the amount of the dock duties for the year was 6597*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*; in 1800, the whole number of ships was 4746, and the dock duties had risen to 23,379*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; in 1823, the number amounted to 8916, the united burden of which was 1,010,819 tons, the duties paid being 115,783*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* In 1829, there were belonging to the port of Liverpool 805 ships, altogether of 161,780 tons burden; being a greater number of vessels and higher amount of tonnage than were possessed by any other port of the united empire, except those of London and Newcastle. The custom-house here is under the direction of a collector, a comptroller, an inspector-general, a principal surveyor, a comptrolling surveyor, a warehouse keeper, a collector's clerk, landing surveyors, an inspector of the river, tide surveyors, and a quarantine superintendent. The gross receipt of customs at Liverpool in 1823, was 1,808,402*l.*, of which sum the tobacco duty alone amounted to 1,012,857*l.*; and the king's warehouse then contained 12,000 hogsheads of that article; while in the same year were imported 578,300 bags of cotton; and the value of goods deposited in the bonding warehouses has been estimated to be seldom less than 1,500,000*l.* sterling. There are in different parts of the town nine markets; these are St. James's Market, near St. George's Place; St. Thomas's Market, Cleveland Square; St. John's Market, Great Charlotte Street; the market in Derby Square; Islington Market; the markets in Scotland Place and in Pownall Square; the pig market near Gibraltar Street; and the cattle market in Lime Street. The market for corn is held

Tuesdays and Saturdays; and markets for provisions, &c., may be said to take place daily. There are two annual fairs, and ten days before the commencement of each, a figure of a hand is hung up in front of the town-hall, where it is suffered to remain till ten days after the conclusion of each fair, denoting protection during the whole period, in which all persons going from or coming to the town on business connected with the fair are exempt from arrest for debt by a borough process. Liverpool is rather deficient in promenades or public walks, the most agreeable of which is that called the Parade, on the bank of the river, westward of St. George's Dock, whence there is a noble prospect of the Mersey with the forest of masts on its surface, and the opposite shore of Cheshire in the distance. In the vicinity of the town are many delightful situations, among which are the villages of Everton, Kirkdale, and Bootle, towards the north and north-east; and on the east, Wavertree, Toxteth Park, and Alerton. During the season Liverpool is a place of frequent resort for sea-bathing. In October, 1827, a line of telegraph was completed from Liverpool to Holyhead, by means of which communications may be made from one extremity to the other, a distance of 128 miles in five minutes, and a plan has been proposed for a similar communication with Manchester. Liverpool gives the title of Earl to the family of Jenkinson; and among its natives are Jeremiah Horn, a celebrated astronomer; George Stubbs, a distinguished painter of animals; William Roscoe, author of the "Life of Lorenzo di Medici;" Dr. William Enfield; Dr. John Bostock; and the poetess, Mrs. Hemans.

LIVERSEDEGE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (138) 6½ m. NNE. Pop. 4259.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Birstall and wapentake of Morley; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, not in charge; patron (1829) the Rev. H. Roberson. The chapel, dedicated to Christ, has recently been enlarged, at the expense of the Incorporated Society for the Building of Churches. Here was a small freeschool, recently rendered national.

LIVERTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Guisborough (245) 6 m. E b N. Pop. 251.

A township in the parish of Easington and east division of the liberty of Langbaugh.

LIVSEY, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Blackburn (212) 2½ m. SSW. Pop. 1664.

A township in the parish and hundred of Blackburn.

LIVINGSTON, shire of Linlithgow, S.

P. T. Mid-Caldor (12) 3 m. SW. Pop. 991. Fair, 1st Frid. in Nov.

A parish and village, through which passes the northern road from Edinburgh to Glas-

gow; living, in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, Sir W. A. Cunynghame. The parish contains nearly 4000 acres of land, all arable and well cultivated; and freestone, limestone, ironstone, and coal, are found here. Livingston Castle was the seat of the ancient family of Livingston, Earls of Linlithgow and Calender.

LIXNA, or LIXNAW, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Listowell (169) m. Pop. 216.

A village, partly in Killearra, and partly in Killtorney parish and barony of Clannaurice, situated upon the river Brick, a little to the southward of its union with the Feale, and in a marshy country. The castle is the seat of the ancient family of Fitzmorris, Earls of Kerry, and barons of Lixnaw, now represented by the Marquis of Lansdown.

LLAFERNOC, or LLAVERNOCK, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) 10 m. SSW. Pop. 84.

A parish in the hundred of Dinas Powys, situated upon the Bristol Channel; living, a rectory, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Penarth; patron, Lord Plymouth, by lease, with tithes, from the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

LLAMPHEY, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Pembroke (264) 2 m. E. Pop. 312.

A poor village in the parish of Llamphay and hundred of Castle-Martin, crossed by the high road between Tenby and Pembroke. The church is adorned with a fine tower, and close by stands an ancient cross; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Pembroke and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.*, but in P. R. 69*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; area of parish, 1200 acres. Here are the ruins of the stately mansion of Llamphay Court, one of the seven palaces of the bishops of St. David's, and where the unfortunate Earl of Essex passed his early years.

LLAMPHY, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) m. Pop. 167.

A hamlet in the parish of St. Brides Major and hundred of Ogmore, situated near to the coast of the Bristol Channel, and in a very sequestered district.

LLAN, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Welshpool (171) 3 m. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Guilsfield and hundred of Pool. Flannel is manufactured extensively in this district.

LLAN ABER, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Barmouth (222) 1½ m. NW. Pop. 1420.

A parish in the hundred of Ardudwy, situated upon St. George's Channel; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; patron, the King. Extent of parish, nine miles in length, by an average breadth of four.

LLAN-AFAN, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwith (208) 10 m. SE b S.
Pop. 330.

A village in the parish of the same name, picturesquely placed upon the banks of the Ystwith, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. The church is an interesting object, consisting of a nave and transept, and approached through a vista of aged yews. Here is a curious piece of communion-plate, presented by an Earl of Lisburne: the family of Crosswood are interred beneath the transept. The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge; certified value 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., but yielding about 80*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*., according to the P. R., in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's. The Chichester family, the patrons of the benefice, receive the tithes, and pay a salary to the curate. †

LLAN-AFAN-FAWR, co. Brecon. S. W.

P. T. Bualt (173) 6 m. WNW. Pop. 903.

An extensive but remote parish in the hundred of Bualt, watered by the Chwerf river, and covering a surface of about 30,000 acres. It is a mountainous region, extending to the borders of Cardigan. The parish is divided into three sections, besides the hamlet of Llys-Dinam, and possesses a church and parsonage. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 9*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*., but in P. R. at 103*l*. 12*s*. 1*d*.; patron, the Bishop. Dinam is supposed to have been at one period inhabited by a population engaged in weaving of woollens, but at present is merely an agricultural district. The rearing of cattle constitutes a principal mode of improving their circumstances.

LLAN-AFAN FECHAN, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Bualt (170½) 6 m. W. Pop. 161.

A parish in the hundred of Bualt, situated between the rivers Irfon and Chwerf, and including the hamlet of Gwarafog; living, a curacy, not in charge, with the vicarage of Llan-afan-fawr, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; certified value 13*l*., but estimated in P. R. 20*l*. 5*s*. 5*d*.; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. A narrow stang of the parish crosses the river Irfon to the south; and at the extremity of this projection is the tremendous precipice called Cwm-eraig-ddu, or the Vale of the Black Rock.

LLANALLGOF, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Llanerch-y-medd (253) 5 m. ENE.
Pop. 392.

A parish in the hundred of Twr-celyn, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llan-Eigrad, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; area of parish 450 acres of land. The chapel is supposed to have been built, A. D. 605. Cappel Llygwy, in the adjoining parish, belonged to this parish; it is now in ruins.

LLAN-AML-LLECH, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 3 m. SE. Pop. 139.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Pen-celli, situated on the northern bank of the river Usk, and at its intersection with the Brecknock Canal; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 6*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*., and possessing a glebe of twenty acres; patrons, the Powel family, of Peterstone, who are also lords of the manor. A portion of the tithes of this parish, anciently appropriated to the free chapel of St. Leonard, in the castle of Pen-Celli, now belongs to — Gwynne, Esq., as lord of that manor. The petty sessions for the hundred were usually held here. Upon an eminence, between the village of Llan-aml-llech and Llangasty-tal-y-llyn, is the monument called St. Iltut's Hermitage. It was a Cistfaen, or stone chest, resembling that which stood at Cerrig-y-Druidion, in Denbighshire, and the saint is said to have used it as his penitential couch. Here are some antique characters, believed to be the workmanship of the recluse. A pillar-stone formerly stood close to the Cistfaen. The name Llan aml-llech, may be translated "the church on many flat stones."

LLAN ANDRAS. See *Presteign*.

LLAN-ANNO, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Rhayader (178) 11 m. NE. Pop. 290.

A parish in the hundred of Knighton, upon the Ithon river, and adjoining the wild district called Knucklass Forest; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llan-Bister, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; certified value 10*l*., but estimated in P. R. 33*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*.; patron, the Chancellor of Brecknock. Area of parish, about 5000 acres, much of which is high and unenclosed. Here is a mineral spring. The picturesque ruin, called Ty-yn-y-Bwlch, or the House in the Defile, occupies the summit of a precipitous rock in a narrow pass, on the banks of the Ithon, in this parish.

LLAN-ARMON, co. Caernarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwllheli (236) 4 m. NE b E. Pop. 628.

A parish in the hundred of Yfionydd; living, a rectory, with the rectory of Llan-Gybi, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop; church ded. to St. Garmon, whose festival is observed on the 31st of July.

LLAN-ARMON, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Rhuthyn (195) 5 m. E. Pop. 1610.

A village and parish in the hundred of Yale, situated in an elevated country, and on the banks of the river Alun. The living is a rectory and vicarage, the former a sinecure, valued in K. B. 31*l*. 15*s*.; and the vicarage, which is discharged, at 12*l*. 15*s*., in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The church is dedicated to St. Garmon, who was instrumental in obtaining the Victoria Alle-

lulatica over the Piets and Saxons, near Mold. The parsonage-house is modern and commodious. There is a charity-school here. Many tumuli exist in this parish, wherein urns containing the ashes of burnt bones have been found. Near the village is a vast mount, called Tomyn or Tommen-y-Vardra.

LLAN-ARMON, DYFFRYN CEIRIOG, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Oswestry (171) 10 m. WNW.
Pop. 281.

A parish in the hundred of Chirk, situated upon the river Ceiriog, in a mountainous and retired district; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. at 8*l.* 1*l*s. 10½*d.*; and in P. R. at 128*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*; patron, the Bishop.

LLANARMON - Mynydd Mawr, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Llanfyllin (179) 8 m. N. Pop. 147.

A parish in the hundred of Chirk, situated amongst the mountains, at an elevation of 1725 feet above the level of the sea; living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in P. R. at 45*l.* per annum; the church is ded. to St. Garnion.

LLAN-ARTH, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 13 m. NW. Pop. 2119.
Fairs, March 12; June 17; Sept. 22; Oct. 27; and the 1st Wed. aft. Dec. 12.

A village and parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, the latter being divided into upper and lower, including six hamlets, and watered by the river Llethy; living, a vicarage, with the chapel of Llan Ina, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*, but estimated to produce to the incumbent 700*l.* per annum, the lay impropiator having resigned the rectorial titles to the vicar. The church is dedicated to St. Vyllytg, and stands on the summit of a hill overhanging the Llethy river; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Henry VII. encamped at Wern Newydd, in this parish, the second night of his march through this county. Noyadd-Llan-Arth is the handsome seat of the Brooke family.

LLANARTH, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Ragland (137) 3 m. NW. Pop. 310.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a dis. vicarage, with the curacies of Bettws Newydd and Clytha, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; church ded. to St. Teilaw; patrons, the Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaff.

LLAN-ARTHNE, or LLAN-ARTHNEY, co. Carmarthen.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 8 m. E. Pop. 1731.
Fairs, 1st Mon. aft. July 12.

A village and parish, the latter containing four hamlets, in the hundred of Is-Cenne, situated upon the river Tywi, in a picturesque and most agreeable valley; living, a dis. vicarage in the diocese of St. David; valued

in K. B. at 8*l.*, but in P. R. at 122*l.* 14*s.* The prebend of Llan-Arthne, in the college of Brecknock, is valued at 15*l.* in K. B.; patron of both, the Bishop of the diocese. The collieries and lime-works in this district employ the inhabitants; and increase of population may also be attributed to the enclosure of an extensive common here. Area of parish about 7000 acres. Here is Myddleton Hall, the elegant seat of Sir W. Paxton; and within the demesne there is a chalybeate spring, held in much esteem; adjacent to it are hot and cold baths, and other accommodations for the convenience and gratification of visitors, completed at a considerable expense and in excellent taste. The spa is one mile from the village, and the latter adjoins the Milford mail-coach road. The pretty castellated building in the park was erected to the memory of Lord Nelson. The ancient church of Cappel Ddewi, on the banks of the Tywi, is now in ruins.

LLAN-ASAPH, or LLAN-ASA, co. Flint, N. W.

P. T. Holywell (203) 6½ m. NW. Pop. 1877.

A village in the parish of the same name and hundred of Prestatyn. The parish includes seven townships, presents a very uneven surface, and lies upon the sea-coast. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; patron, the Bishop, who is also proprietor of the rectory. Area of parish 8000 acres. This is a coal and mineral district, and the enclosure of lands here is supposed to have occasioned an increase of population. In this parish is the Point of Air, at the entrance of the river Dee, on which a lighthouse is erected; and, on Llan-Asaph Hill, at an elevation of 732 feet, stands a signal-tower.

LLAN-BABO, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Llanerchymedd (253) 5 m. NW.
Pop. 161.

A parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion. The surface of the parish is flat and the land marshy, yet it is remarkable for its productiveness; living, a chapelry, not in charge, united to the rectory of Llanddewsaint, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop. The church is said to have been built by Prince Pabo, commonly called Pabo Pôst Prydain, for his support of the Britons against the Piets and Scots in the year 460. His tomb still survives, and bears his effigy encircled by an inscription.

LLANBADARN FAWR, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwith (208) 1 m. SE Pop. 8455.

A village and parish, the latter partly in the hundred of Iar, upper division, and partly in that of Genaur Glyn. The village is situated on a gentle eminence near to the banks of the Ystwith. It retains some traces of its ancient consequence, but is an extremely remote spot, and has lost its market, which has been transferred to Aberyst-

with. The living is a dis. vicarage, with the chapelry of Aberystwith, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 136*l.* 12*s.*; patron the Bishop of the diocese. There are no vicarial tithes paid here, but the impropiator compensates the vicar. The parish extends eighteen miles in length, and averages four miles in breadth, and the waste lands occupy 800 acres. It includes ten townships, three parcels, besides the manor called Y faenor, which belongs to the Duke of Leeds. There is a part of a small manor, Rhyd Onnen, the property of—Jones, Esq., a crown manor, called Prefedd, and a part of a crown manor called Creiddyn. The tenures of the crown are free socage, and courts leet and baron are held in them. The Sunday schools in this parish educate upwards of 500 children. There are several British camps and forts within the parish, of these Pen-y-Dinas, near Aberystwith, is the most remarkable. A Roman road, usually called Sarn Helen, passes through the farm of Llyn Rhingyll in this place. Sometime in the sixteenth century a church and bishopric were erected here by St. Paternus, a foreigner, who was drawn hither from foreign countries by the fame and sanctity of St. Dubricius and St. David. The see continued for years, but was united to that of St. David's, upon the barbarous murder of the Bishop of Llanbadarn by the inhabitants. The suffragan bishop of this very ancient see was one of the seven who had conference with Augustin the monk, when he attempted to establish his own supremacy over the British Church. The church appears to have been given to St. Peter's, of Gloucester, A. D. 1111, and afterwards appropriated to the Abbey of Vale Royal in Cheshire. The Danes destroyed the original sanctuary in the year 987; and it was spoiled a second time by Llewellyn ap Sytsyllt in 1038. The present church is a spacious building, in the early pointed style, consisting of a nave and chancel, and adorned with a massive tower resting on lofty arches. Lewis Morris, the Welsh antiquary is interred here. There are two ancient stone crosses near to the church. See *Aberystwith*.

LLANBADARN FAWR, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Pen-y-Bont (171) 2 m. WNW. Pop. 416.

A parish in the hundred Cefn-Llys, situated upon the banks of the river Ithon, and occupying a superficies of about 6000 acres; living, a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

LLANBADARN FYNYDD, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Newtown (175) 10 m. S. Pop. 461.

A parish in the hundred of Knighton, situated near the head of the river Teme, and adjoining the banks of the Ithon, and on the borders of Knucklass Forest. Living,

a perpetual curacy, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llanbister in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 10*l.* and in P. R. 50*l.* 3*s.*; patron, the Chancellor of Brecknock. Chapel ded. to St. Padarn. Area of parish, 6000 acres.

LLANBADARN ODWYNNE, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Tregaron (204) 4 m. NW. Pop. 467.

A parish in the hundred of Penarth, situated in a mountainous district, and on the east bank of the Aeron river. Living, a chapelry not in charge, of the certified value of 5*l.* The prebend is an impropriation, formerly in the College of Llan-Dewi-Brefi; valued in K. B. 6*l.* The church stands in a remarkably bleak position, upon a lofty brow, overlooking the Vale of Aeron, and from its conspicuous appearance, even at the distance of several miles, its appellation of "Odwynne," or very white, is probably derived.

LLANBADARN - TREF - EGLWYS, or **LLANBADARN-FACH**, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 12 m. NW. Pop. 920.

A parish in the hundred of Ilar, lower division, situated upon the river Arth; living, a dis. vicarage, with the chapel of Cil-Cennin, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 6*l.*, but in P. R. 40*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The prebend, an impropriation, formerly in the College of Llan-Ddewi-Brefi, is valued in K. B. 12*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The church consists of a nave and a chancel, contains a monument to the memory of Hugh Lloyd, and is dedicated to St. Padarn. One-third of the tithes is payable to the vicar, one-third to the Crosswood family, and one-third to — Price, Esq.

LLANBADARN-Y-CARREG, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Buallt (170½) 5 m. SE. Pop. 86.

A small parish in the hundred of Colwyn, situated upon the Eddw river; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Cregrina, in the diocese of St. David's; of the certified value of 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.* 14*s.*; patron, the Bishop. Area of parish 600 acres; chapel ded. to St. Padarn.

LLANBADARN-Y-CREIDDYN-ISAF, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwith (208) m. Pop. 822.

A hamlet in the parish of Llanbadarn-fawr and in the hundred of Ilar, upper division.

LLANBADARN - Y - CREIDDYN-UCHAF, co. Cardigan, S. W.

— P. T. Aberystwith (208) m. Pop. 657.

A hamlet in the parish of Llanbadarn-Fawr and hundred of Ilar.

LLANBADOCK, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 1 m. WSW. Pop. 369.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk; living, a dis. curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; va-

lued in K. B. 5*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 52*l.* 18*s.*; church ded. to St. Madocus; patron (1829) the Marquis of Bute.

LLANBADRIG, or THE CHURCH OF ST. PATRICK, co. Anglesca, N. W.

P. T. Amlwch (260) 5 m. W b N. Pop. 1113.

A parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, situated upon the sea-coast directly opposite to the rock called the Middle Mouse, or Ynys Padrig, including the townships of Cemmaes and Clegyrog; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church stands upon a cliff hanging over the Irish Sea, and is supposed to have been erected by St. Patrick in the year 410, on his way to Ireland whither he had been sent by Pope Celestine. The freeschool for the poor of this parish was endowed with a tenement called Nant-y-Glynn, in the parish of Amlwch in the year 1723, by Richard Gwynne, Esq., of Llanbadrig parish. Yellow ochre,umber, and copper ore, have been found here, but not in quantities sufficient to compensate the miner.

LLANBADRIG, or LLANBEDROG, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwllheli (236) 3 m. SW. Pop. 440.

A parish in the hundred of Gyfflogion, situated upon the fine inlet of St. Tudwal's Road; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop. The church is dedicated to the tutelar saint of the Irish; and a rocky causeway, a little southward, is called Sarn Padrig, from the same remarkable person. The parish extends about two miles and a half in length by two in breadth, and is rocky and uncultivated, but situated in the improving vicinity of Pwllheli.

LLAN-BEBLIG, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Carnarvon (259) m.
Pop. with Carnarvon.

A parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfa, situated upon the Menai Straits, and including the borough of Carnarvon. The living is a dis. vicarage with the chapel of Carnarvon, within the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, but the patronage is annexed to the deanery of Chester; val. in K. B. at 12*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* The Dean of Chester enjoys two-thirds of the great tithes, and the Vicar retains the residue. The church is a spacious cruciformed building, standing in the centre of an extensive cemetery, wholly occupied with tombs and monuments. Within the church, which is dedicated to St. Publicius, is a handsome altar-tomb, in white marble, to the memory of William Griffith, Esq. and Margaret his wife, dated 1593. The chapel of St. Mary's is situated in the town. See *Carnarvon*. Area of parish 2000 acres.

LLANBEDDERY, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) m. SE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Llan-Carfan and hundred of Dinas Powis, adjacent to the shore of the Bristol Channel.

LLANBEDR, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Crickhowel (154) m. NE. Pop. 331.

A parish in the hundred of Crickhowel, situated in a picturesque glen, watered by the greater and Less Grwyney rivers, which unite before they pass out of the parish, and ultimately fall into the river Usk. The living is a rectory with the chapelry of Partrishow, in the archdeaconry of Brecon, and diocese of St. David's. It is valued in K. B. at 16*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and possessing thirty-five acres of glebe; patron, the Duke of Beaufort. A church was consecrated here in the eleventh century, by Herewald, Bishop of Llandaff, the tower of which is still standing. In the year 1728, a benefaction, now valued at 13*l.* per annum, was left by Mrs. Mary Herbert for the education of poor girls, and relief of aged house-keepers, in this and in the parish of Partrishow.

LLAN-BEDR, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Barmouth (222) 7 m. N. Pop. 351.

A parish in the hundred of Ardudwy, situated upon the river Artro, and crossed by the coast-road from Harleigh to Barmouth. The lofty hills of Merioneth hanging over it on the east, and the ocean enclosing it on the west. Living, a curacy not in charge, with the vicarage of Llandanwg, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. Extent of parish seven miles in length by four in breadth.

LLANBEDR, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Caerleon (144) 4 m. E. Pop. 46.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Llanmartin; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; patrons, the Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaff.

LLANBEDR, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Hay (156) 6 m. NW. Pop. 307.

A parish in the hundred of Pain's Castle, lying between the river Machawy and Llyn-Ilanbychillynn; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, under the prebend of Boughrood, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's, of the certified value of 8*l.*, but in P. R. estimated at 50*l.* per annum. Area of parish 3000 acres.

LLANBEDR - DYFFRYN - CLWYD, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Rhuthyn (157) 1 m. NE. Pop. 431.

A parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, lying on the high road between Rhuthyn and Mold; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; val. in K. B. 13*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here is a noble seat called Llanbedr Hall.

LLANBEDR-FELFREY, or LLAMPE-TER-FELFREY, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) 3 m. SE. Pop. 545.

A parish in the hundred of Narbeth, upon the banks of the Marles river; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; val. in K. B. 10*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Area of parish, 8000 acres, all of which is in a high state of cultivation.

LLANBEDR-GOCH, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Beaumares (257) 7½ m. NW. Pop. 332.

A parish in the hundred of Tyndaethury, situated upon the sea-shore; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llan-Ddyfnan, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish about 1300 acres. The inhabitants find occupation in the raising and sale of limestone, with which the parish abounds, and in exporting it from the secure little port of Red-Wharf Bay, which is on the coast of this parish also.

LLANBEDR, or LAMPETER-PONT-STEPHEN, co. Cardigan, S. W.

London 209 m. W b N. Llandovery (18) m. NW. Pop. 937. Fairs, Jan. 11; March 6; May 11; Wed. in Whitsun-Week; July 10; 1st Sat. in Aug.; 1st Sat. in Sept., O. S.; Sept. 26; Oct. 19; and 1st Sat. in Nov., O. S. M. D. Sat.

A market, borough, and post town, in the parish of Llanbedr and hundreds of Moeddyn and Troedyrnau partly, situated in the beautiful vale of Teifi, on a level tract encompassed by hills, and watered by the river Teifi. The College of Lanbedr stands upon the summit of the only eminence in the level country, and presents a remarkably picturesque appearance. The town has improved considerably in external appearance since the erection of the college. Many respectable houses have been raised, chiefly of brick made in the vicinity. Here is a market-house and shambles, a parish church, two meeting-houses, and a house of correction, besides an excellent inn and other places affording comfortable accommodation. The bridge is placed about half a mile from the town, and is said to have been originally erected by King Stephen; and an adjoining field bears the name of the King's Meadow, and a little subterranean passage, now filled up, was called the King's Cellar. The town is corporate, governed by a portreeve, elected annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, and is a borough contributory with Cardigan in returning one member to Parliament. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; val in K. B. 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Two-thirds of the tithes belong to the precentor of St. David's, the vicar receives only one-third, augmented by a stipend of 15*l*. There is a lead-mine at a short distance, at a place called Llanfair Clydog, containing a large percentage of silver; it is the property of Lord Carrington. There is little trade here except what may be termed domestic. Quarter sessions are held here regularly. The college of St. David's, now the most important feature in this place, stands on an elevated spot about a quarter of a mile from the town; it was founded by Bishop Burgess, incorporated by royal charter, and opened for the reception of students on the 1st of March, 1827, the first stone having been laid with due ceremony, on the 12th of August, 1822.

The government and instruction of the pupils are intrusted to a principal and four professors, namely, of Hebrew, natural philosophy, mathematics, and Welsh. There are accommodations for about 100 scholars, admission being granted to natives of the principality in preference to persons from any other part of the kingdom. The students of this college enjoy the same advantage, that is, the direct admission into holy orders, as those of Cowbridge and St. Bees. There is an unendowed grammar-school in the town, and a national school consisting of 100 poor children. This was anciently a place of greater extent and more densely peopled. The people of St. Peter are frequently mentioned in the Welsh Chronicles, and to the west of the town leaden coffins have been dug up, in a place supposed to be the cemetery of St. Thomas's church, no part of which building now remains. A priory is also thought to have stood where the priory-house and garden are now situated; and two large mounts, enclosed by fosses, remain near to the town. A Roman road may be traced across the common, and there was a Roman camp near Olwen, where some part of a Roman military mill has been found. To the eastward of these are another Roman camp, a British fort, and some Druidical remains. In the church may be discovered the traces of a rood-loft, and here are some monuments of the Millfield family. It is said that there is a curse entailed upon the seat of Millfield and its possessors, and in proof of the efficacy of the malediction, the ruins of the modern house are confidently referred to. The occasion of the curse originated in the death of a young man, the son of the parson of Llandovery, who perished in an intrigue at Millfield, when the father uttered this well-known imprecation,

The curse of God on Maes-y-felin Hall
And every stone in its detested wall.

To the westward of the church stood the mansion of the Lords of Llanbedr, whose estate fell into the possession of the Lords Marchmont. Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus de Barri, are represented as having successfully promoted the service of the cross here, by their pious and learned exhortations.

LLANBEDR-Y-CENNIN, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Llanrwst (218) 6 m. N b W. Pop. 476.
Fair, Oct. 3.

A village and parish in the hundred of Isaf, situated upon the north side of the vale of Conway, and on the banks of the Conway river. The village stands on the brow of a hill commanding an extensive view over the whole vale, and the fairs at this place are remarkable for the great number of Welsh ponies exposed there for sale. The living is a rectory with the vicarage of Cacr-Hun, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 6*l*. 19*s*. 4*d*.; pa-

tron, the Bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and a festival is held here on the 29th of June. Here is one of the seats of George Davies, Esq.

LLANBERIS, or **LLANPERIS**, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Carnarvon (235) 10 m. E. Pop. 472.
Fair, Sept. 18.

A village and parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfa, situated at the entrance of the grand defile called the Pass of Llanberis, and at the base of the Snowdonian mountains. The village consists of a few cottages, a poor-school, and a tolerable church. A new village, however, is springing up near to the lakes, and here are two inns affording comfortable lodgings, and much frequented by tourists, anglers, and artists, the scenery in this gloomy valley being considered the most sublime in the principality. The living is a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, but in P. R. 105*l.* The copper-mines here are beginning to be worked with spirit, and new slate-quarries, conducted upon very improved principles, afford occupation to the inhabitants of this and of the adjoining parishes. The slate and ore are raised close to the margin of the lake, flats are provided to transport them to the extremity, whence they are conveyed by a railroad to Moch-y-Don, on the banks of the Menai Strait, where they are shipped for exportation. An admirable line of road is carried along the margin of the lower lake from the New Inn to the town of Carnarvon, for which great benefit the public are, in a great measure, indebted to the indefatigable zeal of George Bettis, Esq., of Carnarvon. In the year 1831, this line of road was continued through the Pass of Llanberis, and opened into the post-road from Beddgelert to Capel-Curig. The Glider Fawr Mountain forming the eastern side of the Pass rises to a height of 3300 feet, and Snowdon, which hangs over the west, is elevated 3571 feet above sea level. The surface of the lakes lies 310 feet above the sea. Llyn Cwm Dwythwel, in the west of the parish, discharges its surplus waters into the Upper Lake of Llanberis, by means of the river called Afon Hwch, which in its course falls over a ledge of rocks about sixty feet in height, forming the noble cataract called Rhaiadar-y-Ceynant Mawr. Near the village is a well, dedicated to St. Peris, and formerly supposed to be serviceable to rickety infants and scrofulous persons. The ancient round castle of Dolbadern, one of the Welsh fortresses built to guard the mountain passes, stands on the summit of a rocky eminence, protruding from the side of the mountain, and separating the Upper from the Lower Lake. Its position is remarkable, and it constitutes a strong feature in the sublime scenery of this vicinity. Owen Goch, brother of Llewellyn, last Prince of Wales, was confined in this castle for upwards of twenty years. In the exca-

vations made for the foundation of the new line of road through the Pass, and at a place called Gorphwysffa, a long stone chest was discovered, thought by many to have been an ancient cist-faen, but it is quite certain that it was never intended for such purpose, nor was it of ancient workmanship. **LLANBEUDY**, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) 6 m. NE. Pop. 1661.

A parish in the hundred of Derrlys, at the base of Llanvernach Mountain; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; patron, — Bludworth, Esq. The prebend of Llanbendy is an impropriation; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese; value of the vicarage in P. R. 59*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* Area of parish, twenty-one square miles.

LLANBEULAN, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Llanerchymedd (253) m. Pop. 428.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Llyfon, and partly in that of Malledraeth; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; it includes five chapelries, and was valued at 22*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.* The church is very ancient, supposed to have been erected A. D. 630. There is a large Druidical Cromlech, called Arthur's Quoit, in this parish.

LLANBISTER, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Presteign (151) m. NW. Pop. 1469.

An extensive parish in the hundred of Knighton, included between the Tame and Ithon rivers, in a mountainous country, and on the borders of the district called Bleddfa Forest. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and includes seven townships. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.* The prebend constitutes the corps of the chancellorship of the collegiate church of Brecon; valued in K. B. 34*l.*; patron of both, the Bishop of St. David's. Area of parish, about 30,000 acres of land. The free school here possesses an endowment of 2*l.* per annum. Here is a celebrated spring called Pistyll Gynllo, also several sulphureous springs, some of which are thought to be efficacious in cutaneous diseases. There was an ancient abbey at Cwm Hir in this parish, the stones of which were removed to build the chapel of Cwm Hir, and the church of Llanbister.

LLANBLEIDDIAN, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) ½ m. SW. Pop. 703.

A picturesque village in the parish of Llanbleiddian and hundred of Cowbridge, or according to others, in that of Ogmore. It lies in a warm and well sheltered glen on the banks of the Cowbridge river, and possesses a handsome old church, and several picturesque and elegant cottage residences; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. Area of parish, about

3000 acres. The Castle of Llanbleiddian is said to have been erected previous to the arrival of Fitzhammon in South Wales, but, in the partition of Glamorganshire, to have fallen to Sir Robert de St. Quintin. In the reign of Henry III. it passed from St. Quintin's representatives into the family of Lord Windsor. The ruins are remarkably picturesque. The principal entrance-gate, with its lofty protecting towers all clad with ivy, presents an interesting architectural specimen, and establishes the great scale upon which the ancient castle was at first erected.

LLANBRIDE, or **LIANBRYD**, shire of Elgin, S.

P. T. Elgin (167) 2½ m. ESE. Pop. with Pa. A parish united with that of St. Andrews Llanbride, formerly a vicarage in the patronage of the Earl of Moray. The church is dedicated to St. Bride, or Bridget, whence the appellation of the place.

LLAN-BRYNN-MAIR, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Machynllaeth (208) 10 m. E. Pop. 1893. Fairs, Friday before the first fair in Welsh Pool; May 31; Sep. 16; and Nov. 25.

A village and parish in the hundred of Machynllaeth, situated upon a rivulet tributary to the Dyfi. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and is chiefly occupied by unenclosed hills. Living, a sinecure rectory and a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, twenty square miles. The feeding of sheep and black-cattle upon the grassy hills here constitutes the principal source of agricultural revenue in this parish. Here is the pool called Llyn Gwyddion, which is subject to remarkable disturbances from the action of the wind, and the cataract of Frwydafwr consists of a great volume of water, falling over a ledge of rock down a precipice of 150 feet in depth.

LLAN-CADOG. See *Amlwch*.

LLAN-CADWALADYR, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Oswestry (171) 8 m. W. Pop. 208.

A small parish in the hundred of Chirk, remotely situated, in an elevated district, amongst the Llanarmon mountains; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llan-Rhaiadar, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; value in P. R. 72*l.* 6*s.*

LLAN-CARFAN, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 4 m. SE. Pop. 746.

A village and parish in the hundred of Dinas Powis, situated in what is usually called the Vale of Glamorgan, and at a short distance from the Bristol Channel. It is divided into East and West, and includes eight hamlets. Living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester cathedral. Area of parish,

about 4000 acres of arable land. Here is a spacious and architectural parish church. Llan Oethin, within the parish bounds is considered to be extra-parochial. A monastery was founded here by St. Cadocus, A. D. 500. The abbey stood on a piece of ground now called the Culvery. In this parish was born the historian Caradoc, who recorded with so much faithfulness and perspicuity, the history of his country, from the abdication of Cadwaladyr, in 686, to his own time. He was the contemporary of the fable-dealing Geoffry of Monmouth, and copies of his work were preserved in the abbeys of Conway and Ystrad-flur, or Strata-florida. His history was first translated into English by the learned Humphry Llwyd, and published with additions, by David Powel, in 1684. It was next edited by Wynne, and published in 1697 and 1704, with his emendations; and lastly, it appeared with the editorial name of Preece, in 1774. It is still the most valuable of the Cambrian histories.

LLANCILLOE, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 14½ m. SW. Pop. 89.

A parish in the hundred of Ewyas Lacy; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's, of the certified value of 3*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Earl of Ashburnham.

LLAN-CIWG, or **LLAN-GUKE**, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Neath (198) 6 m. NW. Pop. 1428.

A parish in the hundred of Llan-geelaeth, situated at the base of the Black Mountains, and on the banks of the Swansea Canal; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; patron, J. H. Lloyd, Esq.; valued in P. R. 51*l.* 10*s.* Area of parish, about 15,000 acres of land. This parish abounds in ironstone, coal, and culm, all which are conveyed by the canal to Swansea for use and exportation.

LLAN-CRALLO. See *Coychurch*.

LLAN-CYNWYL. See *Pen-Rhos*.

LLANDAFF, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

London 163 m. W. Cardiff, 2 m. WNW. Pop. 1138. Fair, Feb. 9, and on Whit-Mon.

A village and parish in the hundred of Kibbor, seated upon the river Tâff, whence its name (which signifies "the church on the banks of the Taff") is derived. The river is here crossed by a bridge, from which the agreeable position of this ancient place is seen to considerable advantage. The village is insignificant, though including some respectable houses: its regular market has been discontinued, but the fertility of the surrounding country is remarkable, and vegetables are sold here for the supply of Cardiff, Merthyr Tydvil, and other populous towns in the vicinity. The fairs also are supplied with black-cattle of an approved breed, and generally well fed. The petty sessions for the hundred are held

here. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; patron, the Chapter of Llandaff. The senior vicar enjoys the small tithes, surplus fees, and a pension of 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, the whole estimated at the annual value of 61*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The junior vicar is allowed a stipend of 39*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, besides the fees of Whitchurch. Area of parish 2399 acres of land. A church was founded here immediately following the introduction of Christianity into Britain; and about the close of the fifth century, Saints Germanus and Lupus, the virtuous opponents of Palagianism, consecrated Dubricius to be the first bishop of this see: upon his translation to Caerlleon, Teliaus succeeded to Llandaff. The names of the bishops of this diocese from its foundation to the close of the ninth century, are all preserved, but the dates of their consecrations and deaths are uncertain. The see comprehends about three-fourths of the county of Glamorgan, and the whole of Monmouthshire, seven parishes excepted. The chapter consists of the bishop, who is dean, an archdeacon, treasurer (the bishop), chancellor, precentor, and nine prebendaries. This cathedral anciently enjoyed vast possessions, but was deprived of the principal part immediately after the Conquest, when the ancient church also was destroyed. The fines are divided at Peter's tide into fourteen shares, of which the bishop receives two and the other members of the chapter one share each, valued at 50*l.* or thereabouts. Each prebendary has besides a valuable corps let from year to year. The great tithes of Llandaff and Whitchurch are divided into four portions, called the Cour-sal tithes of Canton, Fairwater, Llandaff, and Whitchurch. They belong to the treasurer, precentor, and prebendaries of Fairwater and Fairwell; value of each portion about 120*l.* An ecclesiastical court for the diocese is held here, and a manorial one, occasionally, by the trustees of the late Sir Sannel Romilly. The cathedral was erected during the prelacy of Bishop Urban, A. D. 1120, and some beautiful specimens of Norman architecture still survive amongst the extensive ruins. Some parts of this venerable edifice were repaired, chiefly at the expense of the amiable and learned Bishop Watson, but the renovation was in an unhappy style, quite neglectful of the elegant proportions of the great original itself. The altar is placed beneath the portico of a Roman temple, not in harmony with any other passage in the whole fabric. The ancient chapter-house and muniment room, are well preserved. Here are also a new chapter-room, with a kitchen, and an office for the proctor-general, in the churchyard. Several ancient monuments adorn and give interest to this fine structure. Here are commemorative effigies of Dubricius and Bishop Brumfield, and a slab to the memory of Bishop John of Monmouth, nominated to this see A. D. 1294, besides the fragments of several others, mutilated by

the troops of Owen Glendwr, who destroyed also the palace, clerical house, and the ancient castle. The choral service is discontinued, and the cathedral, to a certain extent, become parochial. The great bell called Peter, now at Exeter, was suspended in one of the towers here, the ruins of which alone can now be seen.

LLANDANWG, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Harleigh (232) 3 m. S. Pop. 597.

A parish in the hundred of Ardudwy, situated upon the estuary of the Bychan, at the mouth of the river Artro. The surface of the country generally is covered with rock, and encumbered by hills, and the situation very sequestered. The coast-road from Harleigh to Barmouth passes through the parish. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Llanbedr, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*; and in P. R. 137*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop. Both rectories are also discharged. The free-school here possesses an endowment of 10*l.* per annum.

LLAN-DAUDDWR, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llacharn (245) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 391.

A parish in the hundred of Derllys, situated at the confluence of the Cojer and Tâfe rivers; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; patron, Lord Milford. Area of parish, 1200 acres of land. The name is sometimes written Llanddowror.

LLAN-DAUG, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llaugharn (245) W b N. Pop. 26.

A small parish in the hundred of Derllys, situated upon the high road between Llaugharn and Narbeth; living, a rectory with the rectory of Penddyn, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 10*s.*; and in P. R. 32*l.*; patron, — Powel, Esq. Area of parish 800 acres of land.

LLANDAVENNY, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Caerleon (144) 6½ m. ESE. Pop. 53.

A hamlet in the parish of St. Bride's and lower division of the hundred of Caldicot.

LLANDDAROG, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 6½ m. E b S. Pop. 939.

A parish in the hundred of Is-Cenen, situated upon the river Gwendraeth-Fach; living, a vicarage, not in charge; certified value 8*l.*, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The Prebend of Llanddarog, in the collegiate church of Brecon, is valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron, the Bishop of St. David's. Value of vicarage in P. R. 40*l.* 16*s.*; area of parish, 3500 acres of land. Here is a ruin, called St. Bernard's Chapel.

LLANDDAUSAINT, or **LLANDOY-SAINT**, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llangadock (195) 6 m. SE. Pop. 854. Fair, Oct. 10.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Per-

fedd, the latter including the hamlets of Blaen-Sawddy and Maes-y-Ffynnon. It lies in an elevated district, on the side of the Black Mountains, the highest point of which, called the Fan, is esteemed the most elevated land in the shire; living, a donative, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Llangaddog, or Llangadock, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; patron, the Bishop. Area of parish, about 8000 acres, half of which is unenclosed. The river Usk takes its rise within this parish.

LLANDDEINIOL, or CARROG, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwith (203) $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. Pop. 219.

A parish in the hundred of Ilar, lower division, situated upon Cardigan Bay, and watered by the river Gwyre; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; certified value 6*l.*, but of the estimated worth of 48*l.* 7*s.*; patron, — Price, Esq. The prebend, an impropriation, originally in the church of Llanddewi-Brefi, is valued in K. B. 4*l.*

LLANDDEINIOL-FAB, or LLANDDANIEL, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Llangefni (247) m. SE. Pop. 289.

A parish in the hundred of Menai, situated upon the little river Braint; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Bangor, not in charge to the vicarage of Llanidan; patron, Lord Boston. Area of parish, 1800 acres. The vicar receives one-third of the great tithes.

LLANDDETTY, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 10 m. SE. Pop. 514.

A parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, situated upon the south bank of the river Usk, intersected by the Brecon Canal, and possessing an undulating and agreeable surface; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; patron, the Gwynnes, of Buckland. The families of De Breos, Mortimer, and Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, were patrons of this benefice, as lords of Pen-Celli. Upon the attainder of the duke, it was granted by Henry VIII. to the Vaughans of Bredwardine, and thence passed through several families into the hands of the present patron. The augmented curacy of Taf-fechan is in the patronage of the rector. There is a small endowment for the support of a poor-school in this parish, bequeathed by the Rev. J. Davies, in the year 1727. The Roman road from Caerphilly to Brecon passes through this parish; and in excavating the Brecon Canal, a sacrificial instrument was discovered, which fell into the possession of the Rev. H. T. Payne, of Llanbedr.

LLANDDEW, or LLANDDEWI, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 1 m. NE. Pop. 309.

A hamlet in the parish of Llanddew, the latter being partly in the hundred of Merthyr, and partly in that of Pen-celli. The village stands in a retired position, on the eastern bank of the river Honddu, and possesses a spacious church, supposed to have been founded in the earliest ages of Christianity in Britain. Here also was one of the palaces of the Bishop of St. David's; and here the dean and other dignitaries of the diocese occasionally resided. The bishop holds a court-leet here annually, and formerly held also a court-baron. In the time of the Commonwealth, the manor was sold to David Morgan, but was recovered by the see at the restoration. The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge; certified value 6*l.*, and of the estimated worth of 42*l.* 5*s.* The tithes belong to the archdeacon of Brecon, and the lessee of the tithes is patron of the benefice. It is in the diocese of St. David's. The author of the county history conceives that this parish was originally part of the parish of St. David's. Giraldus Cambrensis resided here; and the state and condition of the clerical residences at this place, in the time of Leland, are mentioned in the itinerary. Llanddewi signifies the Church of St. David.

LLANDDEWI, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Penrice (220 $\frac{1}{2}$) 5 m. N. Pop. 158.

A parish, in the hundred of Swansea, lying on the high road between Swansea and Penrice; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and in P. R. 55*l.* 5*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese, who is the impropriator. Area of parish, 1200 acres of land.

LLANDDEWI-ABERARTH, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 13 m. NW. Pop. 833.
Fairs, July 5 and Dec. 11.

A village and parish in the hundred of Ilar, lower division, situated upon Cardigan Bay, at the mouth of the river Arth, and intersected by the coast-road from Aberystwith to Cardigan. The village of Aberaeron is included in the return of the population of this parish. Here is a small harbour, the entrance of which is obstructed by a bar, dry at low water. The living is a curacy, not in charge; certified value 6*l.*; but of the annual estimated worth of 60*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Barker family. The rectory constitutes the corps of a prebend, in the cathedral of St. David's; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; all the tithes belonging to the Barker family. In a direct line with the parish church is the Sarn Ddewi, or St. David's Causeway, running out into the sea for a distance of about a quarter of a mile.

LLANDDEWI-ABER-GWESIN, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Buallt (173) 14 m. W b N. Pop. 113.

A parish in the hundred of Buallt, situated at the junction of the rivers Irvon and Gwessin, in the Vale of Irvon, the most wild and uncultivated district in Breconshire; living, a chapelry, not in charge with the vicarage of Llan-Gammarch, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 24*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The churches of this parish and Llanfihangel-Abergwessin stand close by each other.

LLANDDEWI-BREFI, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 6½ m. N b E. Pop. 2309. Fairs, May 7; July 24; Oct. 9; and Nov. 13.

A small hamlet and a parish in the hundred of Pen-Arth, situated upon the east bank of the river Teifi, or Tyvi, near to Pont Llano, and in a very retired part of the county; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; certified value 6*l.*; and valued in P. R. 110*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; patrons, the family of Crosswood and Price, alternately, between whom also the tithes, purchased from Lord Cunningham, are divided. The church is adorned with a lofty and massive tower, resting upon four Gothic arches, and presents a truly venerable appearance. There are some curious and very ancient monuments in the churchyard. In the year 519 a synod was convened here, at which St. David preached against, and overthrew the Pelagian heresy. St. Dubricius assisted at this synod, and immediately after resigned his see of Caer-Illcon to St. David, and retired to Bardsey Island, where he dedicated the remainder of his life to devotion. In the year 1073 a battle was fought at this place, between Gronw and Llewellyn, the sons of Cadwgan-ap-Bleddyn, and Rhys-ap-Owen and Rhyddarch-ap-Caradog, in which the princes of Powys were victorious, and Rhuddarch was slain. In 1187 a college was founded, on the spot where the synod was held, by Bishop Beck, in honour of St. David, and recommended to the patronage of King Edward the Confessor; it consisted of a precentor and twelve prebendaries. In the time of Henry VIII. it was valued at 40*l.* in the whole, and 38*l.* 11*s.* clear of deductions. Roman coins have been found in the vicinity, and Roman inscriptions appear upon stones, near the church. This is also supposed to be the Loventium of Ptolemy.

LLANDDEWI-FACH, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Hay (156) 5½ m. W b N. Pop. 129.

A parish in the hundred of Pain's Castle, situated upon the Machawy river; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llowes in the diocese of St. David's. Area of parish about 2000 acres of land.

LLANDDEWI-FELFREY, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) 3 m. NE. Pop. 716.

A parish in the hundred of Narbeth partly, and partly also in that of Dungleddy; living, a rectory and vicarage, in two portions, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; the rectory, which is the first portion, is a sinecure, valued in K. B. at 8*l.*; the vicarage, which is discharged, is valued at 7*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Area of parish 4000 acres of land.

LLANDDEWI-IS-Y-CRAIG, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Barmouth (222) 4 m. N b W. Pop. 392.

A parish in the hundred of Ardudwy, situated upon the sea-side, and intersected by the coast-road from Barmouth to Harleigh; living, a chapelry, annexed to the rectory of Llannenddwyn, in the diocese of Bangor.

LLANDDEWIRCWM, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Buallt (173) 2 m. SW. Pop. 202.

A parish in the hundred of Buallt, situated upon the river Dihonw or Duhawn-wy, and near to its union with the river Wye. The Vale of St. David's, which the name implies, is moderately fertile, but the surrounding district wild and unsubdued. The living is a curacy, not in charge, with the curacy of Buallt, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's, of the certified value of 5*l.* and the estimated worth of 58*l.*; patron, — Price, Esq., of Knighton.

LLANDDEWI-YSTRAD-ENNAU, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Rhayader (181) 12½ m. E b S. Pop. 551.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Cefn Llys and Knighton, upon the skirts of Bleddfa forest, watered by the river Ithon, and comprehending the townships of the Church and of Maes-tre-Rhos-Llowddy; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llanbister in the diocese of St. David's; of the certified value of 14*l.*, but estimated in P. R. at 35*l.* 15*s.*; patron, the Prebendary of Llanbister. The Gaer, in this parish, is conjectured to have been a military station of Mortimer and Cadwallo, alternately, in the eleventh century. Ygre's Grave is a small mound, erected to the memory of a British chief; and the moat of Castell Cymaron, the scene of much obstinate contention between the Normans and the Cambrians, may still be seen. The last edifice which occupied the site was erected in 1142, by Hugh, Earl of Chester; in 1360 it came into the possession of the Mortimers, and continued in their hands for many years.

LLANDDOGFAEL, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Amlwch (260) m. W b S. Pop. not specified.

A denomination in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion; living, a parcel in the diocese of

Bangor, the tithes of which are paid every alternate year to the rectors of Llan-Fechell and Llan-Rhyddlad.

LLAN-DDONA, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Beaumares (251) 3½ m. NW. Pop. 382.

A parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, situated upon the shores of Red-Wharf Bay, possessing a profitable herring-fishery, and occupying an area of 1600 acres of arable land, besides a portion of rocky pasture. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; of the certified value of 4*l.* 10*s.*, but estimated in P. R. at 58*l.* 10*s.*; patron, Lord Boston, who is incumprator of the tithes. Here is a precipitous hill, called Arthur's Round Table, on the summit of which stands the Dinas Sylwy, or Exploratory Fort, besides two raths, conjectured to be of Danish origin, and meant to protect the shipping in Red Wharf Bay.

LLANDDWYN, or LLANDDWYNWEN, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Carnarvon (235) 9 m. WNW. Pop. 259.

A parish in the hundred of Menai, situated upon a promontory, stretching into the sea on the west side of Carnarvon harbour; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 14*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Fish of various sorts are taken here; amongst them, lobsters and crabs in great plenty. The *Arundo Arenaria* guards the coast from the advances of the ocean; and mats and ropes for the Carnarvon market are made from the sea-reed-grass, which abounds here and in the parish of Newborough. The ruins of the ancient church stand upon the extremity of the promontory, which constitutes the parish. Richard Kyffen, rector of this parish, and afterwards Deau of Bangor, being a warm partisan of the house of Lancaster, concerted measures here, in conjunction with Sir Rhys ap Thomas, for the introduction of the Earl of Richmond, then in Brittany, with whom they communicated by means of a number of fishing-whelries. In the time of Owen Glendwr, this was considered a wealthy shrine; and in Henry VIII.'s reign its revenues constituted the richest prebend in Bangor cathedral. Near the sea-side was the oratory of St. Dwynwen, the daughter of Brychan Urth, a pious personage who flourished in the fifth century. Here also was the Ffynon Fair, or St. Mary's Well, visited by contrite persons, upon whom the monks of the well levied large contributions for expounding to them their future destinies.

LLANDDYFNAN, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Beaumares (251) 5 m. W. Pop. 810.

A parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, adjacent to the shores of Red-Wharf Bay; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in P. R. 63*l.*;

patron, the Bishop of the diocese, by whom also the benefice is held in commendam. Area of parish 2000 acres, the enclosure of a part of which has tended to augment the population of the parish. The church is thought to have been built as early as the year 590.

LLANDECWYN, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Maentwrog (214) 3 m. SW. Pop. 446.

A parish in the hundred of Ardudwy, on the eastern bank of the Traeth-Bach; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, occupying a surface of 5000 acres of land.

LLANDEFÆLOG-FACH, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 3 m. N. Pop. 400.

A parish in the hundred of Merthyr, situated upon the river Honddn, and intersected by the post-road between Buallt and Brecon; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued, with the chapel of Llanfihangel-fechan, in K. B. at 13*l.*; patronage in the Crown.

LLANDEFÆLOG-FAWR, or LLANDEFALLE, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 7 m. NNE. Pop. 682.

A parish in the hundred of Talgarth, divided into north and south; living, a dis. vicarage, with the vicarage of Crûg Cadarn, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; patrons, the family of Watkin, of Pennoyre. The vicarage is augmented with the rectorial tithes, and possesses about fifty acres of glebe, forming altogether a valuable benefice.

LLANDEFÆLOG-TRE'R-CRAIG, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 5 m. E b N. Pop. not separately returned.

A parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli; living, a chapelry, annexed to the rectory of Llanfilo, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; patron, the Incumbent of Llanfilo. The chapel was erected A. D. 1710, at the sole cost of the Rev. G. Parry.

LLANDEGAI, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Bangor (236) 1 m. E. Pop. 2341.

A village and parish in the hundred of Uchaf, on the banks of the river Ogwen. The parish extends about fifteen miles in length, averages about two miles in breadth, and includes the most mountainous and irreclaimable parts of North Wales, being overhung also by Carnedd Davydd and Carnedd Llewellyn. It comprehends several hamlets, and is divided into two nearly equal parts by the great Holyhead road. The living is a curacy, not in charge, in the diocese of Bangor; valued in P. R. 36*l.* 10*s.* The Bishop, as Archdeacon of Bangor, is both rector and patron. The chapelry of Capel-Curig belongs to Llandegai. Although the surface is mountainous and barren, an inex-

haustible source of wealth lies beneath, in the excellent metal for roofing, generally called Bangor slates. The Llandegai quarries, the property of G. H. D. Pennant, Esq., occupy about 1500 men, and consequently sustain a population amounting to about four times that number. The quarry, now a terrific excavation, has been worked for upwards of forty years, and the scientific means adopted in the detaching and splitting of the blocks, as well as the rapidity and economy used in conveying the slates to Port Penrhyn, where they are shipped, tend to augment this great gulf to a capaciousness that must excite the astonishment of every visiter. The hydraulic press, sawing-mills, and rail-roads, are amongst the improved means of working and transporting slates adopted at these quarries. The noble Saxon castle, erected in this parish by Mr. Pennant, after a design by Mr. Hopper, is not merely unique, but perhaps the most majestic private residence in Great Britain. It is built of marble, brought from the island of Anglesea, and the singular antique style adopted in the design is adhered to throughout with admirable exactness. The church of Llandegai, just outside the demesne wall, occupies the summit of a little eminence overhanging the river Ogwen. It was founded probably in the sixth century, but rebuilt in the time of Edward III. A monument to the memory of Archbishop Williams, so conspicuous in the reign of Charles I., is erected here over his mortal remains.

LLANDEGFAN, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Beaumares (251) 3 m. SW. Pop. 706.

A parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, upon the banks of the Menai Strait; living, a dis. rectory, with the chapel of Beaumares, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 19*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*.; patron, Sir R. W. B. Williams, Bart. The church is said to have been built in the year 450. The new road, constructed at the sole expense of the last Lord Bulkeley, extending from the Menai Bridge to the town of Beaumares, passes through the parish.

LLANDEGLA, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Rhuthyn (195) 7 m. SE. Pop. 351.
Fairs, March 10; May 6; June 23; Aug. 14;
and Oct. 26.

A village and parish in the hundred of Yale, situated at the source of the river Alen; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. at 8*l*. 12*s*. 3½*d*., and in P. R. at 95*l*.; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The fairs here are celebrated for the quality and numbers of their black-cattle. The free-school is endowed by Mrs. Margaret Vaughan, with funds sufficient to pay for the instruction of ten poor boys. About 200 yards from the church, in a quillet called Gwern Degla, is a well under the tutelage of St. Tecla, virgin and martyr, said to be serviceable in the unhappy complaint called the falling-sickness.

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LLANDEGLA, or LLANDEGLEW, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Rhayader (181) m. S b E. Pop. 382.

A parish in the hundred of Cefn-Llys, situated upon the Cameron river, in the district called the Forest of Radnor, and including the townships of Swydd, Craig, and Trellan; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 3*l*. 5*s*. 5*d*.; but in P. R. at 76*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*. The prebend of Llandegla belongs to the college of Brecon, and is valued in K. B. at 5*l*.; patron of both benefices, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish 3500 acres of land. An endowment of 8*l*. per annum belongs to the freeschool of the parish. A spring of sulphureous vitriolic water rises in a field near the road to Radnor, and is much esteemed for its useful properties. In this parish is the curious, bold, rocky prominence, called Llandegles Rocks, resembling the Torrs in Cornwall. The name of this parish is sometimes written Llandegley and Llandegles, but both are incorrect, Llan and Tecla being the two words of which it is compounded.

LLANDEGWETH, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Caerleon (141) 3½ m. N b E. Pop. 126.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 4*l*. 4*s*. 9½*d*.; church ded. to St. Thomas; patron (1829) W. A. Williams, Esq.

LLANDEGWNING, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwllheli (236) 9 m. S. W. Pop. 170.

A small parish in the hundred of Cwmytmaen, situated upon the open bay called Hell's Mouth, and watered by the Sochan river. Living, a rectory not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop. Area of parish, 1800 acres of land. In the K. B. this parish is entered as a chapelry to Llanyestyn. The church is ded. to St. Tegonwy, whose festival is observed here on the 31st of December.

LLANDEILO, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) 12 m. N. Pop. 77.

A parish in the hundred of Cemmaes, covering an area of about 1000 acres of land; living, a curacy, not in charge, and united to the vicarage of Maen Clochog, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; patronage in the Bowen family. Here is a well, the water of which was supposed to cure coughs, when drunk out of the skull of St. Teilo, the tutelar saint. The skull was kept for that purpose, in an adjoining cottage.

LLANDEILO-ABER-CYWYN, or LLANDEILO-FACII, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 8 m. SW. Pop. 77.

A small parish in the hundred of Derllys, situated at the meeting of the Cywyn and

Tafe rivers; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. at 31*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 1000 acres. There was an ancient hospital here, generally called the Pilgrim's Lodge.

LLANDEILO-ARFAN, or LLANDEILO-VAN, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 10 m. NW. Pop. 572.

A parish in the hundred of Merthyr, divided into Upper and Lower, situated amidst the lofty mountains of Brecon, and watered by the river of Cileny and Mawen; living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, with the curacy of Llanfihangel Nantbran, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; of the certified value of 5*l.* and estimated in P. R. at 53*l.* 3*s.* per ann.; patronage in the family of Jeffreys. Area of parish about 5000 acres of land.

LLANDEILO - FAWR, or LLANDILO-VAWR, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

London 202 m. W b N. Pop. of Pa. 4463. Of Vil. and Lib. 1019. Fairs, Feb. 20; Palm-Mond.; May 5 and 12; June 21; Aug. 23; Nov. 12; and Monday before Christmas-Day. Also, on Nov. 22 at Fair-fach. M. D. Sat.

An inland town in the parish of the same name, the latter being partly in the hundreds of Caoe, Perfedd, and Is-Cennen, on the banks of the Towy or Tywi river. The town does not possess any particular attractions, but the surrounding country abounds with objects of beauty and interest. Here is a spacious but very ancient church, a chapel of ease, and meeting-houses for Wesleyans, Baptists, Calvinists, and Independents. Quarter sessions are held here in the month of July in each year. Sheriff's courts for the county held monthly. Elections for members of Parliament for the county, and courts-leet for the lordship of Llandeilo-Villa, held here twice a-year. The Bishop of St. David's is lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. It is also said that the patronage is partly in the Crown. There is a good general country trade at this place, and much tanning carried on here, the leather being disposed of in the Bristol market. There are several small brooks within the parish, upon which corn-mills are erected, and woollen manufactories established, the fabrics made here being for home consumption chiefly. Several schools for the benefit of poor children exist here. Of the several chalybeate springs in this parish, that called Ffynnon Craig Ceffyl, possesses valuable medicinal properties. The well of Llandefaen was deemed beneficial in paralysis. The well in Castell Cenen is merely a curiosity, and the copious spring at Cwrt

Brynn-y-Beirdd, is the head of the river Llychwyr. Near to the last well, or spring, is a spacious cavern in the limestone rock, containing many beautiful petrifactions. In the vicinity of the town is Golden Grove, the noble seat of the Earl of Cawdor; the mansion occupies the site of the ancient manor-house. Newton Park, the residence of Lord Dynevor, a descendant of the princes of Wales, and several other seats of gentry, lend and borrow graces from the beautiful Vale of Towy. About four miles from the town are the remains of Cenen Castle, supposed to have been built by Gorwnw, prince, or lord of Is Cenen, and one of the knights of Arthur's Round Table. One mile from this is an ancient Bardish palace, called Cwrt-Brynn-y-Beird, now converted into a snug farmhouse, and three miles from the town are the ruins of Capel-yr-ywen, formerly a chapel of ease to the parish church. The famous Hirlas, or drinking-horn, presented by Henry VII. when Earl of Richmond, to Dafydd ap Iquan, who entertained the earl and his followers, on their route from Milford Haven to Bosworth Field, is preserved in the mansion of Golden Grove. Cromwell also visited this fine seat upon his approach to Pembroke Castle. Near this is shown a spot called Taylor's Walk, from its having been frequented daily by Dr. Jeremy Taylor, during the period of his adversity. On an eminence in the vale stands Drysburgh Castle, the siege of which proved fatal to Lord Stafford and his party, who were buried beneath its ruins. In the year 1282, the independence of Wales was ultimately extinguished, by the defeat of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, near Llandeilo Fawr. He was opposed by the forces of Edward I. and shortly after this overthrow lost his life near Bualt.

LLANDEILO GRABAN, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Bualt (173) 6 m. SE. Pop. 298.

A small parish in the hundred of Pain's Castle, situated upon the banks of the river Wye. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 69*l.*; patron, the Lessee of the Tithes. The Prebend of Llandeilo Graban, in the collegiate church of Brecon, is valued in K. B. at 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 1600 acres of land. There is a magnificent waterfall between this parish and the adjoining one of Llan-Stephan, upon the Bach-Wy, which separates them. The accompanying scenery is singularly wild and romantic.

LLANDEILO-TAL-Y-BONT, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Swansea (206) 10 m. NW. Pop. 906. Fair, 1st Mond. after Old Christmas-day.

A hamlet and parish in the hundreds of Llangefelach and Swansea, agreeably si-

tuated upon the river Lloughor; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Glamorgan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; patron, Lord Vernon. The surface of this parish covers about eighteen square miles, and lies upon an extensive coal-field.

LLANDEINTOLEN, co. Carnarvon, N.W.

P. T. Carnarvon (235) 4 m. NE. Pop. 1727.

A village and parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfa, on the north side or bank of the river Seiont; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; val. in K. B. 13*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Area of parish 3000 acres of land all enclosed. Here are two mineral springs, one of which is considered efficacious in removing scorbutic complaints, the other is a strong chalybeate. The latter is generally called Ffynnon-y-Cegin Arthur, or the Well of Arthur's Kitchen, from which the river Cegin flows. The festival-day here is the 23d of November. Near Penllyn are the ruins of a Llys, or palace of one of the princes of Wales; this, along with the manor of Dinorweg, was granted by Edward I. to Sir Gruffydd Llwydd, on his bearing the glad tidings of the birth of Edward II. in Carnarvon castle, to his majesty. Pen Dinas was a Roman encampment; it is 600 feet high, and is enclosed with a double ditch and rampart. There was a Roman road from this place to Segontium, some traces of which can still be found. About thirty years back a stone, four feet in length, was discovered at Llys-yn-Dinorweg, upon which was engraven "IMP. Q. TRÖ. DECIO," according to the interpretation then given of the inscription. The stone was at that period placed in the garden of the rector of Llanrug, the Rev. P. Bayley Williams, since known in the literary world as author of an agreeable "Tourist's Guide" through Carnarvonshire. The number of persons engaged in this and the adjoining parishes in the slate-quarries, as well as the enclosure and improvement of waste lands, have occasioned and account for the comparatively large population found here.

LLANDENNY, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 4 m. NE. Pop. 351.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Ragland; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Ragland, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. John; patronage with Ragland vicarage.

LLANDERFEL, co. Merioneth, N.W.

P. T. Corwen (194) 7 m. SW. Pop. 916.

A village and parish in the hundred of Pen-lyn, pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Dec, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, and in the beautiful vale of Edeirnion, the post-road from Corwen to Bala passing through the village;

living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. In the parish was preserved a wooden image of Derfel, the patron saint, concerning which there existed a prophecy, that it would at some period set a whole forest on fire. On the condemnation of Dr. Forest, for treason, in the year 1538, it was sent for, and placed under him as fuel, when he was burned in Smithfield.

LLANDEVAND, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Caerleon (144) 4 m. ESE.

Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Llanmartin and lower division of the hundred of Caldiet; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; patron, the Prebendary of Wartheewm.

LLANDINABO, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ross (120) 6½ m. NW. Pop. 52.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Wormelow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Dinebo; patron (1829) Kedg. Hoskins, Esq.

LLANDINAM, co. Montgomery, N.W.

P. T. Llanidloes (183) 6 m. Pop. 1636.

A parish in the hundred of Llanidloes, intersected by the post-road from Newtown to Llanidloes, and situated on the banks of the river Severn; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.*, and in P. R. 140*l.*; united with the chapelry of Pen Halawg; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The comports of Llandinam, valued in K. B. at 22*l.*, are vested in the Dean and Chapter of Bangor, for repairing the cathedral and augmenting the vicarages thereof, according to act, 1st James II., 1685. In this parish are some ancient barrows; and here is Rhos Diarbed, or the marsh, where no quarter was given. The Llandinam mountains, which form the south-eastern boundary of the parish, attain an elevation of 1898 feet above sea-level.

LLANDINGAD, co. Carmarthen, S.W.

P. T. Llandovery (191) adjacent.

Pop. 1917.

A parish, partly in Caer, and partly in Perfedd hundreds, including the town of Llandovery, and the hamlets of Forest, Telych, and Ystrad, watered by the rivers Bran and Towy; living, a vicarage, with the chapelry annexed, of Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 7*l.*, and estimated in P. R. 91*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The church stands in the town of Llandovery, and is adorned with a tower, containing six bells. Rhys Pritchard, author of "The Vicar's Book," was inducted to this bene-

fice, A. D. 1602, and afterwards interred in the parish church.

LLANDOCH, or LLANDOUGH JUXTA BARRY, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) 4 m. SW. Pop. 78.

A parish in the hundred of Dinas Powys, situated upon the river Elay, and extending to the banks of the Taff; living, a dis. rectory with the vicarage of Cogan, or Coggan, and rectory of Llechwedd, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, and in P. R. 136*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; patron, the Marquis of Bute. Area of parish, 800 acres of level and cultivated land. Coggan Pill, in this parish, was the seat of the Herberts, ancestors of the Pembroke and Warwick families. William Herbert, of this place, was sheriff of the county, A. D. 1552; and his cousin, Sir George Herbert, of Swansea, was the first sheriff of Glamorganshire, which was in the year 1541. Coggan Hall is now converted into a farm-house, and is the property of the Marquis of Bute.

LLANDOCH, or LLANDOUGH, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 1½ m. S. Pop. 124.

A parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, situated upon the little river of Cowbridge; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; patron, — Talbot, Esq. Area of parish, about 700 acres of land. Here is a noble seat of the Talbot family, in a beautiful, wooded glen, on the banks of the river; and adjacent are the ruins of the ancient castle of Llandough. The Rev. John Walters, author of the English and Welsh Dictionary, was incumbent of this benefice. He died in 1797.

LLANDOGED, or LLANDOGET, or LLANDOGGET, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Llanrwst (218) 1½ m. N. Pop. 277.

A village and parish in the hundred of Uwch-Dulas, on the eastern bank of the Conway river; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*, but in P. R. 150*l.* per annum; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The church is situated in the village, and is but a humble structure. The parsonage-house is modern, in excellent repair, and surrounded by a fertile glebe. Area of parish, 1000 acres of arable and productive land. There is a poor-school in the village of Llandoget.

LLANDOGO, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Monmouth (129) 7½ SSE. Pop. 612.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland, beautifully situated on the banks of the Wye; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; certified value 15*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Dochoe; patron, the Prebendary of Caire, in Llandaff cathedral.

LLANDOVERY, or LLAN-YM-DDYFRI, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

London 191 m. W b N. Carmarthen 29 m. NE. Pop. 1292. Fairs, Wed. after Jan. 17; Wed. after Easter-week; Whit-Tues.; July 31; Wed. after Oct. 10; and Nov. 26. M. D. Sat.

A town in the parish of Llandingad and hundred of Perfedd, agreeably and beautifully situated in a valley, encircled by hills, clothed with wood, and intersected and watered by several streams, the chief of which are the Bran, the Gwydderig, and the Tywi. Its name appears to be derived from the circumstance of the confluence of so many streams in the immediate vicinity. The town consists of nine streets, the High, or principal one, being a broad and handsome avenue, enclosed by respectable houses. Here is the church of Llandingad, and chapels for Calvinists, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Independents; that belonging to the last mentioned is capable of accommodating 1000 persons. There are two good inns here, and several excellent private dwellings. This place appears to have originated in a Roman station, at a place now called Llanfair-ar-y-Brynn. Its castle was besieged in 1116, by Gryffyd ap Rhys, and was taken by the Welsh and Normans in 1216, but it was reserved for the army of Cromwell to overthrow its walls. The keep of the castle is still standing, and presents a singularly picturesque appearance, placed upon the summit of an insulated rock, the only elevated object in a plain of much extent. This place was formerly a borough, contributory to Carmarthen in returning a member to Parliament, but has been deprived of this privilege. It still retains its charter, and is governed by a bailiff, elected annually from amongst the burgesses, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, aldermen, and sergeants-at-mace, the bailiff exercising a paramount authority. Courts-leet are held here occasionally, the Earl of Cawdor being lord of the manor of Herfryn and Perfedd; and the petty sessions for Perfedd hundred are also held here. The trade of this place is confined to the supply of the surrounding country, which is both rich, respectable, and thickly inhabited, but the fairs are well supplied and well attended. There are several schools here for the gratuitous instruction of the poor; national, Sunday, and schools on other systems. The Roman station, which gave rise to this settlement, was a quarter of a mile from the present town, and at that place four Roman roads intersected. Bricks, earthenware, and coins of that great nation, have frequently been found in this spot. The Rev. Rhys Pritchard was a native of this place. See *Llandingad*.

LLANDRILLO-YN-RHIOS, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Conway (223) 5 m. NE. Pop. 963.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Uwch Dulas, in the county of Denbigh, and partly

in Creuddyn hundred, in Carnarvon county, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a rectory and vicarage, discharged, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; the rectory is a sinecure, valued in K. B. at 27*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, and the vicarage at 8*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. This district is remarkable for the production of excellent wheat.

LLANDRILLO, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Corwen (191) 5 m. SW. Pop. 783. Fairs, Feb. 25; May 3; June 29; Aug. 23; and Nov. 14.

A village and parish in the hundred of Edeirnion; the village is situated on a little brook, which falls immediately below it into the river Dee; the parish is bounded by the Dee on one side, and overhung on the other by the Berwyn Mountains. Its situation is probably one of the most agreeable in the whole length of the noble vale of Edeirnion. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, but in P. R. at 130*l.* per annum; patron, the Bishop of the diocese, who also enjoys the rectory, a sinecure, valued in K. B. at 15*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* There is a poor-school here, supported by a small annuity. There is a spring well near the village, called Ffynnon Trillo, or the Well of St. Trillo, the patron saint to whom the church is dedicated.

LLANDRINDOD, or LLAN-Y-DRINDOD (The Church of the Holy Trinity), co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Buallt (173) 7 m. NE. Rhayader 8 m. SE. Pop. 208. Fairs (on Howey Commou) Sat. bef. Feb. 11; May 11; and Nov. 11.

A town and parish in the hundred of Cefn Llys. The town owes its origin and what importance it possesses to the mineral springs discovered here. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's, of the certified value of 6*l.*, but estimated at 35*l.* 1*s.*; patrons, the Dale family. The prebend of Llandrindod, valued in K. B. at 5*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, is in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. Area of parish 1900 acres. The wells of this place rise from three springs, within a few yards of each other, and totally different in their qualities and characters, being chalybeate, sulphureous, and cathartic. They were known to the inhabitants of the vicinity as early as the year 1696, and begun to be visited by persons from various distances in 1726. Lodging-houses were erected and accommodations provided for the reception of visitors in the year 1749, at which period its utility may be supposed to have been fully established. The waters are denominated, first, the Rock Water; which issues from a slate rock, and is strongly impregnated with iron, earth, salts, and sulphur. This water is beneficial in chronic complaints, proceeding from weakness in the fibres; also in scorbutic eruptions, ner-

vous debilities, palsies, agues, and kindred diseases. Secondly, the Saline Spring; this is found serviceable in scorbutic eruptions, and in the several species of the gravel. Thirdly, the Sulphur or Blackwater, is adapted both for bathing and for internal use. It is taken with beneficial effects in ulcerous, leprous, scorbutic, rheumatic, and gouty complaints; and applied externally, affords relief in chronic cases. A lead-mine was worked in this parish at a very remote period, and the works revived at several subsequent dates. Here are the ruins of Llan-faelon Chapel, the history of which is lost; and several barrows, tumuli, and ancient intrenchments are scattered through the parish.

LLANDRINIO, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Welshpool (171) 8 m. NE. Pop. 724.

A parish in the hundred of Deuddwr, situated at the confluence of the rivers Fyrnwy and Severn, the latter of which is here crossed by a bridge. This parish is proverbial for its fertility, which arises from the valuable depositions laid upon the surface by the frequent inundations of the adjacent rivers. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. at 24*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*, and held in commendam with the bishopric of St. Asaph. (See *Llandysilio*.) Llandrinio Hall is the seat of the Temple family.

LLANDRYGAN, or LLANDRYGARN, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Llangeffni (247) 4 m. W b N. Pop. 485.

A parish in the hundred of Llyfon, united in the population return with the chapelry of Gwyndu; living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the chapelries of Bodwrog and Bodedern, deemed to be within the parish of Holyhead, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, Jesus College, Oxford; value in P. R. 66*l.* The old road from Bangor to Holyhead passes through the parish. Here is an ancient mansion, Bod Ychen, once the residence of Rhys ap Llewellyn ap Hwleyn, the first sheriff of Anglesea, which office he held during his life. It is now the property of — Sparrow, Esq.

LLANDUDNO, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Conway (223) 5½ m. N b W. Pop. 509.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Creuddyn, the latter situated upon the Irish Sea, and including the remarkable promontory of Gogarth, or The Great Orme's Head; living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in P. R. at 35*l.* 15*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The tithes are appropriated to the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and one-eighth of the tithes of Conway parish are annexed to this; the latter sum, together with a legacy of 2*l.* from the estate of Mostyn Lloyd, Esq., are devised to the maintenance of the poor. The

5th of June is observed here as the festival-day. Here are extensive copper-mines, in which many persons in this and the adjoining parishes find constant employment. The Promontory of Gogarth, so well known to all navigators of the Irish Sea, presents a grand, precipitous front to the sea. The action of the waves has excavated the base of these bold cliffs into caverns of vast depths and heights, in one of which occurred the melancholy wreck of the Hornby Castle, West Indiaman. In the most inaccessible parts of the crags, gulls, cormorants, herons, razor-bills, ravens, and rock-pigeons, have taken up their abode; and the species of the peregrine falcon, so much valued a few ages back in the fashionable and sporting world, is still an inhabitant of the rocks of Llandudno. A letter is extant from the Lord Treasurer Burleigh to one of the Mostyns, lords of this district, thanking him for a very fine cast of falcons from these cliffs. Rock samphire is gathered upon the rocks of this promontory, and by modes as perilous as those described by Shakspeare on the cliffs of Dover. On an eminence here, called Dinas, is a circular space, enclosed by a wall of prodigious thickness, and within which are several round caves, supposed to have been the rude abodes of the Aborigines of this country, and resembling the habitations of the Troglodytes of Ethiopia. Near to this is the Maen Sigl, or Self-rocking Stone; also called Cryd Tudno, *i. e.*, St. Tudno's Cradle, a huge mass, enclosed by a fosse, and approached by a narrow pathway. The ruins of one of the palaces of the Bishops of Bangor still remain in this parish. The British name, Gogarth, of this promontory is derived from Gogo, a cave, and Garth, a promontory.

LLANDUDWEN, or LLANDIDWEN, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwllheli (236) 5 m. SW b N. Pop. 94.

A parish in the hundred of Dinlleyn; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Rhiw, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. Area of parish 1000 acres. Festival of St. Tudno observed on the 27th of October.

LLANDULAS, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Abergele (220) 2½ m W. Pop. 174.

A village and parish in the hundred of Uwch-Dulas, situated upon the little river Dulas, and washed also by the Irish Sea on the northern boundary. The great post-road from Chester to Holyhead passes through the parish. The living is a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. at 6*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*, but in P. R. at 112*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish about 400 acres of land. In one of the little glens in this parish, Richard II. was attacked by a band of ruffians, employed by the Earl of Northumberland, for the purpose of delivering him into the

hands of Bolingbroke, who was then lodged at Flint.

LLANDULAS, or TIR-YR-ABAD, or NEW CHAPEL, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Bualt (173) m. W. Pop. 149.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Bualt, upon the river Dulas, and in a mountainous district. The post-road from Bualt to Llandovery passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. at 35*l.* The church was erected A. D. 1716, at the expense of Sackville Gwynne, Esq., who bequeathed 20*l.* per annum to the officiating minister; the patronage is in the Gwynne family. A Roman road passed through the parish.

LLANDWF, or LLANDWFR, or LLANDOW, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 3 m. W b S. Pop. 119.

A parish in the hundred of Ogmore, in a retired part of the county; living, a dis. rectory in the diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*; patron, Jesus College, Oxford. Area of parish 846 acres of land. Trinity Well, in this parish, was formerly resorted to by cripples and scorbutic persons.

LLANDWROG, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Carnarvon (235) 5 m. S b W. — Pop. 1749.

A parish in the hundred of Uwch-Gorfai, situated upon the shores of Carnarvon Bay; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish 10,000 acres of land. The slate-quarries of Pen-y-Bryn, Tal-y-Sarn, and Cil-gwyn, are within this parish; and the slates, which are all of excellent quality, are exported from the town of Carnarvon. In this parish is the interesting remnant of antiquity, called Dinas, in the township of Dinas Dinlle, situated upon the water's edge, and almost in the centre of the bold sweep of coast forming the bay of Carnarvon. The Dinas is raised upon a hill of sand and pebbles, is of a circular form, and 140 paces in diameter. The height of the rampart on the north and east sides is twenty yards; on the south fifteen yards; while the western side is elevated only ten yards above the sea, which washes its base. The surrounding fosse is fifteen yards in breadth. The principal entrance was on the east, and was funnel-shaped, and a smaller entrance appears towards the northern side. The area of the Dinas occupies twenty acres of land. A Roman road was constructed from Dinas Dinlle to Segontium, interrupted at one place by a river, to which obstruction the name of Rhyd-y-Pedestre is given at the present day. There was also a Rhyd Equestre, but its position is now unknown. On the 15th of November, 1810, Joseph Williams, of Glan-yr-Afon, Esq., exhibited a ring to

the Society of Antiquaries, in London, on the stone of which was engraven a figure of the goddess Victory, with a trophy, which had been found in the ruins of Dinas Dinlle about half a century before that time.

LLANDYBIE, or **LLANDEBIE**, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llandeilo-fawr (202) 5 m. S. Pop. 2077. Fairs, 1st Wed. in Easter-week; and 1st Wed. in July.

A village and parish in the hundred of Is-Cenen; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 4*l.*, and in P. R. at 93*l.* 8*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish twenty-four square miles, including 2000 acres of Mynydd Mawr. Here is abundance of coal and extensive lime-works. The Carmarthen railroad from this place to Llanelli facilitates the transport of both. The well of Tybieu, in this parish, though now neglected, was formerly believed to be possessed of singular virtues.

LLANDYVAILOG, or **LLANDIFAELOG**, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 5½ m. SE. Pop. of Pa. 1236. Of Ham. 468. Fairs in Oct.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Cydweli, the latter bounded on the west by the navigable river Towy or Tywi, and intersected by the turnpike-road between Kidwelly and Carmarthen, in an agreeable district of the county; living, a vicarage, with the chapel of Llan Gyndeyrn, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and in P. R. at 36*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; patron, — Denne, Esq. Area of parish about 5500 acres of land. Here is a poor-school, endowed with thirty shillings per annum. There is an established wear on the river Tywi, belonging to the Plas Gwynne estate, where salmon and suen are taken in abundance. Pistyll Gwynn, in the lordship of Cloigin, was formerly celebrated as efficacious in relieving persons affected with sore eyes.

LLANDYFEISANT, co. Carmarthen, S.W.

P. T. Llandeilo-fawr (202) m. adjacent. Pop. 226.

A parish in the hundred of Cacao, situated on the banks of the Tywi river, and including part of the town of Llandeilo-fawr; living, a donative, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; estimated in P. R. at 52*l.* 3*s.* per annum; patron, Lord Cawdor. Area of parish 2000 acres of land. Here is one of those natural curiosities called an intermitting spring, the water in which ebbs and flows: the explanation of this is easy even to those but little acquainted with natural philosophy. The rivulet issuing from this spring is called The Bewitched Brook. Not far from the church stand the ruins of Dynefwr Castle, once the palace of the princes of Wales; and in the church

were discovered the remains of a Roman wall. The church is supposed to rest upon the fragments of a Roman building, and a vessel of Roman silver coins was dug up in the churchyard about thirty years ago.

LLANDYFODWG, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Bridgend (181) 5½ m. NE. Pop. 296.

A parish in the hundred of Ogmore, situated upon a stream tributary to the Ogmore river; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and in P. R. 63*l.*; patron, the family of Turberville. Area of parish, 2437 acres of land. This is part of the duchy of Lancaster, and the inhabitants are in consequence exempt from tolls in all markets and fairs throughout the kingdom, the vicinities of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge excepted. Iron and coal abound here, and several chalybeate springs arise in their immediate neighbourhood. At a place called Craig Dinberth, are several spacious caves, which have been looked upon by some as artificial, and constructed for purposes of secrecy and retreat, in the early and more disorderly periods of Cambrian history. They are entered by shafts sunk perpendicularly.

LLANDYFRIOG, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (229) ½ m. E. Pop. 836.

A parish in the hundred of Troedyr aur, situated upon the river Teifi. The country here presents an agreeable and cheerful appearance, and the post-road between Lampeter and Killgerran passes through the parish; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The prebend of Llandyfriog, an impropriation, belonging to the archdeaconry of Cardigan, is valued in K. B. at 18*l.* Area of parish, 4000 acres of land. See *Llanfair Trelygon*, and *Llanfair-Tref-Helygon*.

LLANDYFRYDOG, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Llanerch-y-Medd (253) 2 m. E. Pop. 695.

A parish in the hundred of Twr-Celyn, upon the banks of the Dulas river; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; val. in K. B. 14*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 3000 acres of land. Agriculture engages one part of the population, while others find employment in the great copper-mines of Parys Mountain, in the adjoining parish. In this parish are two wells, called Ffynnon Seiriol and Ffynnon Kybi, where those holy men are said to have held religious conferences; the wells are midway between Holyhead and Priestholme Island, the retreats of the saints. Upon Clorach farm also is a pillar-stone, called the Tyfrydog Thief, said to be a thief who was in the act of stealing the church bible, and who was actually turned into this pillar of stone for his

saerilegious crime. The bunch on one side of the stone is said to be the transmuted bible. The parish church was founded as early as the year 450.

LLANDYGWYDD, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Cardigan (239) 3½ m. SE. Pop. 1006.

A parish in the hundred of Troedyrour, upon the northern bank of the river Teifi, the post-road from Cardigan to Lampeter intersecting the parish; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; certified value 7*l.*; and estimated in P. R. at 73*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Prebendary of Llandygydd. The prebend formerly belonging to Abergwili, now the collegiate church of Brecon, is valued in K. B. at 10*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. There was formerly a chapel at Noyad, and a second at Cennarth, both in this parish. Near the site of the latter is the famous salmon-leap on the Teifi. Tegwyd, the tutelary saint, was the daughter of Tegid, and wife of St. Cunedda Wleddeg.

LLANDYLWYF, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. St. David's (271) 7 m. NE. Pop. 190.

A parish in the hundred of Dewisland; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; but in P. R. 29*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; patrons, the Chanter and Chapter of St. David's.

LLANDYRNOG, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Denbigh (205) 4 m. E. Pop. 606.

A parish in the hundred of Rhuthlyn, situated in the beautiful and fertile vale of Clwyd, and on the banks of the little river of that name; living, a curacy in the deanery of Dyffryn-Clwyd, archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; the rectory being held in commendam with the bishopric of Bangor; the rectory is valued in K. B. at 19*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; and the estimated worth of the curacy in P. R. is 70*l.*

LLANDYSIL, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 10 m. W. Pop. 2525.
Fairs, Feb. 11; on Palm-Thursday; and on Sept. 19. M. D. Thursday.

A village and an extensive parish, the latter being in the hundreds of Moeddyn and Troedyrour. The river Teifi forms the southern boundary of the parish, and its banks here present scenes of the most agreeable description. The high road between Lampeter and Cardigan runs through the parish, keeping parallel nearly with the sinuosities of the Teifi. The village is humble, but cheerfully situated, and the church, its chief distinctive object, is spacious and handsome, consisting of a nave, chancel, two side aisles, and a lofty square tower. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; the rectory a sinecure, is valued in K. B. at 12*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and annexed to the principal of Jesus College, Oxford. The vicarage, which is discharged,

is valued in K. B. at 10*l.*, but estimated in P. R. at 31*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. There were formerly six chapels of ease in this extensive parish, the ruins of some may still be seen. They stood in the hamlets of Borthin, Capel-Ddewi, Llanfair, Llanfrene, Llandysilfed, and Fawr-Tref. There is a stone, now forming part of a stile leading into the churchyard, upon which words resembling "VEL VOR, HLIM BRICHE" are inscribed. Here are the remains of Castell Gwynionydd, once the residence of Gryffydd ap Rhys. Also the remnants of Castell Alureinon, built in the year 1205, by Malgwn. Besides several carneddau, here is the Tommen Rhyd Owen; and Howel's Castle, the history of which is lost, is also within the limits of Llandysil parish.

LLANDYSILIO, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Bangor (236) 2 m. W b S. Pop. 493.
Fairs, Aug. 26; Sept. 26; Oct. 24; and Nov. 14.

A parish in the hundred of Dindaethwy, upon the western bank of the Menai Strait, where it is crossed by the celebrated suspension bridge, and where there was formerly an established ferry. The fairs are held on the water-side, and continue to be designated the fairs of Bangor Ferry. The living is a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llanfair-Pwllgwyn-gill, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop. The chapel, erected in the year 630, stands on a little rocky peninsula, which at high water is completely insulated. The island, as it may properly be considered, is called Benglas, affords pasturage for half a score of sheep, and is approached at ebb-tide by a sarn, or causeway, connecting it with the Anglesea shore. On the farm of Ralt, in this parish, are the remains of a Roman camp.

LLANDYSILIO, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Welshpool (171) 8½ m. NE. Pop. 573.

A village in the parish of the same name and hundred of Deuddwr, situated upon the Fyrnwy river, near to its union with the Severn, and the Montgomeryshire Canal also passes through the parish. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here. The living is a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llandrinio, in the diocese of St. Asaph. The rectorial tithes of this and of Llandinis parishes, being held in commendam with the bishopric of St. Asaph.

LLANDYSILIO, or LLANTYSILIO, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Llangollen (184) 1¼ m. WNW. Pop. 743.

A parish in the hundred of Yale, watered by the river Deen; living, a curacy, not in charge, in the diocese of St. Asaph; valued in P. R. at 48*l.* 13*s.* 13*d.* per annum; patron, Sir Watkyn W. Wynne, Bart. The parish occupies the most picturesque part of the beautiful Vale of Llangollen, and

adorned by a chapel, situated in a wooded and sequestered little glen, near to which is Llandysilio Hall, the seat of Major Harrison. In this parish are considerable slate quarries, besides lime-works, on an extensive scale. The Ellesmere navigation commences near the Hall, where a wear is thrown across the Dee, and the slates are conveyed thence to public markets. Here are the admired ruins of the Cistercian Abbey of Llan Ggwest. See *Valle Crucis*.

LLANDYSILIO-GOGO, or GOGOFAU, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 18 m. N b W.
Pop. 1317.

A parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, situated upon Cardigan Bay; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese; impropriator, the Treasurer of St. David's. Here is a singular enclosure called Garn Wen, or the White Heap, sixty-eighty yards in diameter, and consisting of loose stones, divided into three compartments. The fort of Castell Llwyn Dafydd possesses two circular circumvallations, and is itself about 200 yards in diameter. The fosses are of a great depth and the mounds proportionably elevated. In this place it was that Dafydd ap Evan entertained the Earl of Richmond, an hospitality afterwards acknowledged by rich presents, amongst which was the Hirlas Horn, preserved still at Golden Grove in Carmarthenshire. In the year 1798 a curious vessel, resembling a coffee-pot, and of a species of bell-metal, was found in a turbarry in this parish.

LLANDYSILIO-YN-NYFED, or LLANDYSILIO-YN-DYFED, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) 3 m. N. Pop. 945.

A village and parish, the latter in the hundred of Derrllys, but partly also in the hundred of Dungleddy and county of Pembroke; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; but in P. R. 76*l.* The prebend of Llandysilio, in the collegiate church of Brecon, is valued in K. B. 12*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; patron of both, the Bishop of St. David's. Here is an endowment of two guineas per annum, for the education of the poor children of the parish, left by John Matthias, of Cilli, Esq.

LLANDYSSUL, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Montgomery (168) 3 m. SW. Pop. 870.

A village and parish in the hundred of Montgomery, upon the eastern bank of the river Severn, the post-road between Newtown and Montgomery passing across the parish; living, a rectory and vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; the rectory, a sinecure, is valued in K. B. at 14*l.*; and the vicarage at

7*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. In the population return, this parish is placed in the hundred of Newtown, or Newton.

LLANEDEYRN, or LLANEDERN, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) 4 m. NE. Pop. 348.

A parish in the hundred of Kibbor, situated upon the river Rhymney; living, a dis. vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; patron, the Chapter of Llandaff cathedral. Area of parish, 1132 acres. St. Edeyrn established a Christian society here, consisting of 300 persons.

LLANEDWEN, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Carnarvon (235) 4 m. NE. Pop. 289.

A village and parish in the hundred of Menai, situated upon the Straits of Menai, and having here an established Ferry, at a place called Moel-y-Don, remarkable in the history of Wales for a defeat sustained by the forces of Edward I., from the ancient Britons; living, a chapelry to the vicarage of Llan-Idan, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, Lord Boston. Area of parish, 1500 acres. There are several cromlechs, of various dimensions, scattered over the surface of the parish, and a large carnedd, concealing a cell, seven feet in length by three in breadth, probably sepulchral. In this parish is Plas-gwyn the seat of the family of Panton, where there is a valuable library, rich in ancient Cambrian literature. The books and MSS. of Evan Evans, author of the ingenious and elegant treatise, called "Dissertatio de Bardis," are amongst this excellent collection. The learned Henry Rowlands, author of the "Mona Antiqua Restaurata," was born here, and lies interred within the church of his native parish, beneath a black marble slab, inscribed with a few lines, in the Latin language, full of elegance and feeling.

LLANEDY, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llanelly (217) 7 m. NE. Pop. 892.
Fair, Nov. 8.

A parish in the hundred of Carnwyllion, intersected by the Carmarthenshire railway, which connects the lime-works of Llandeby with the town of Llanelly. It is bounded on the east by the Loughor river; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; patron, the King. It is an impropriated parish, in the lordship of Cydweli, and covers an area of about six square miles.

LLANEGRYN, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Ddolgelly (208) 7 m. SW. Pop. 799.

A parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bont, situated upon the river Tywyn, bounded on the west by the Irish Sea, and including the townships of Penarth and Rhydyrhun; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; val. in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and in P. R. 52*l.* 8*s.*; patrons, the Titley fa-

mily, of Llanwrst, in the county of Denbigh. Area of parish, 5000 acres, half of which is unenclosed. Here is an endowed freeschool for the poor of the parish. Fron Well is esteemed by the inhabitants of this district to be very beneficial in cases of rheumatism.

LLANEGWAD, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llandeilo-fawr (202) 7 m. S.W.
Pop. 2070.

A parish in the hundred of Elfred, and extending also into that of Cethiniog, situated upon the banks of the Coethi river, and at its union with the Tywi. The post-road from Carmarthen to Llandeilo-fawr intersects the parish; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, twenty-eight square miles. There were several chapels within this parish, the ruins of one only remain at this day; they are situated near Coethi or Cothy bridge, and called Cappel Gwylym Foethus. The enclosure of the waste lands has occasioned a great increase of population in this parish since the return before the last.

LLANEIGRAD, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Amlwch (260) 5½ m. S. b E. Pop. 325.

A parish in the hundred of Twrcelyn, situated upon the Irish Sea; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 2420 acres of land. The church was founded in the year 606. The whole surface is underlaid with limestone, and the water springing through it is believed to impart a disease to cattle called the Damp, which affects their joints in a manner resembling rheumatism.

LLANELHAIARN, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwllheli (236) 9 m. N.W. Pop. 616.

A parish in the hundred Uwch-Gwyrfa, situated upon Canarvon Bay; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Diocesan. Here is a well, anciently held in much veneration. The festival of St. Elhaiarn, the patron, is observed on the 1st of November.

LLANELIAN, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Amlwch (260) adjacent. Pop. 1234.

A parish in the hundred of Twr-Celyn, situated upon the Irish Sea; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Bangor. Area of parish, 1720 acres. The church was founded by St. Eliau, A.D. 450. It is a respectable building, the angles being furnished with quoins of red sandstone, and the roof covered with lead, and supported by massive beams of oak. St. Eliau was surnamed Canaid, or The Bright, and is our British Hilary. He was the son of Alltyd Rhedegog, the Swift, who was grandson of Cadrod Calch-fynydd, Earl of Dun-

stable. St. Eliau's Well, though now neglected, was anciently held in high repute. A wake, called Gwyl-Mab-Saint, is observed here in the month of August. There is a considerable export trade in copper ore, raised in Parys Mountain, adjacent to this parish, and the port of Amlwch has been much improved for that particular purpose. Porth Eliau, in this parish, affords refuge to pilot-boats, and is capable of still greater benefit to mariners by scientific improvement. Here are a lighthouse and signal-staff. There is a subscription-school here for poor children. In the fine old church were several portraits of holy persons now totally effaced, and some stained glass adorned the eastern window. The famous Caswallon Law Hir, or the long armed, endowed this place with many privileges and extensive lands, of which about 20*l.* per annum is now traceable, appropriated generally to the repairs of the church. There is in the cloister an oaken semicircular box, six feet in length by three in breadth, and about four feet in height or depth. It is secured to the wall, and perforated in the front by an aperture, three feet in length or height, by one in breadth. During the celebration of the wake, many persons enter the chest through this aperture, and turn themselves round in it three times, which ceremony is said to ensure a continuance of life, accompanied by various blessings, for the space of one year at least from that period. The building, containing this chest, was the cloister or cell of St. Eliau, and appears to have possessed a bell. In the choir of the church stands another chest, called St. Eliau's Cuff, rounded on the top, and studded with large nails. The ceremony of bathing in the holy well adjoining, would not be attended with the anticipated results, unless the invalid also dropped his mite into the saint's cuff. The chest is only opened on St. Thomas's Day in each year. In digging a grave in the churchyard, in the year 1793, a deep trench, filled with human bones, was found, extending across the cemetery, for a length of about twenty yards.

LLANELIAN, co. Denbigh, N.W.

P. T. Abergele (220) 5 m. S.W. Pop. 627.

A parish in the hundred of Uwch Dulas; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, but of the estimated value of 400*l.* per annum; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 3000 acres of land.

LLANELIDAN, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Rhuthyn (195) 6 m. S.W. Pop. 909.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn; living, a vicarage in the deanery of Dyffryn Clwydd, and diocese of Bangor, in two comports, one of which belongs to the grammar-school of Rhuthyn, in consideration of which the children of this parish are free of that institution. Each comportion is valued in K. B. at 8*l.* In the "Liber

Regis" this benefice is styled a vicarage; in the Parliamentary Returns it is called a rectory.

LLANELIEU, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Hay (156) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. Pop. 127.

A parish in the hundred of Talgarth; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, and in P. R. 103*l.* 12*s.*; patron, the Earl of Ashburnham. A large portion of this parish is mountainous and of small value.

LLANELLEN, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Pop. 293.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 89*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron (1829) Kemyss Tynte, Esq.

LLANELLYTD, or LLANILLTYD, or LLANYLTID, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Dollgelly (208) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop. 471.

A parish in the hundred of Ardudwy, situated upon the banks of the river Maw; living, a chapelry, not in charge, with the curacy of Llan-fachreth, in the deanery of Ardudwy and Estimaen, diocese of Bangor; valued in P. R. 50*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*. Area of parish, about five miles square. The ruins of Cymmmer Abbey are in this parish; and there was a castle here formerly, but no traces of it now remain.

LLANELLY, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 5 m. W. Pop. 2962.

A parish in the hundred of Crickhowell, upon the southern bank of the river Usk, and intersected by the Brecon Canal; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llangattock, or Llangattwg, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church, dedicated to St. Ellyw, stands on an eminence, commanding a most extensive and delightful view towards Abergavenny. The wake is observed here upon the first Sunday before the 12th of August. The Llydach iron-works are on the banks of the Llydach river, in this parish; and coal, ironstone, and limestone, are conveyed from the adjacent mountains by means of a railway. The Brecon and Abergavenny Canals facilitate the transport of the mineral produce here, the former passing southward to Pont-y-Pool, whence the Monmouth Canal affords a communication with the flourishing town of Newport. Here are the remains of an ancient British post. There is a beautiful waterfall, called the Dogs' Pool, on the Clydach river in this parish.

LLANELLY, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

London 217 m. W b N. Carmarthen 15 m. Swansea 13 m. Pop. 5649. M. D. Thurs. and Sat. Fairs, Ascension-day; and Sept. 30.

A thriving market, and borough town, in

the hundred of Carnwylion, situated upon a creek in the river Burry, which latter is the estuary of the river Loughor. The town has lately undergone very considerable improvements, and its trade, its population, and the respectability of its rank amongst commercial towns, greatly augmented. The church is an ancient, venerable-looking structure, the tower of which is coniformed, and supplied with a ring of bells. The market-house, which is modern, is particularly convenient. Many handsome houses have also been erected by tradespeople, the natural consequence of the growing prosperity of the place. The town is governed by a portreeve, and an unlimited number of burgesses, who possess very valuable estates, the revenues of which are judiciously and honourably expended upon the improvement of the town and harbour; living, a dis. vicarage, with the chapel of Llan Genyuch, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, but in P. R. 71*l.* 11*s.*; patrons, the family of Thomas. The parish includes the hamlets of Berwick, the Borough, Glynn, Hengoed, and Westoac or Westowe. The chapels of Berwick and Ddewi are in ruins. The Methodists have repaired and converted to their use the chapel of St. John. Other sects have also meeting-houses here; and several poor-schools exist in the parish, the area of which covers 15,000 acres of land. The prosperity of this place is attributable to the presence of bituminous coal of an excellent quality, of non-flaming or stone coal, culm, and fire-clay, which has caused an influx of capital, and induced men of spirit and intelligence to establish themselves here. Works on an extensive scale are now established, for the manufacturing of copper, brass, iron, lead, fire-bricks, &c. A vast number of hands find employment in the copper smelting-houses. Such extensive manufactures demanded an outlet free and unobstructed, and to procure this, great expense has been incurred in improving the port and constructing docks. There are three excellent docks, now completed, furnished with loading stages. There is also a wet-dock attached to the dock of the copper-works, having a depth of twelve feet at the lowest neap-tides. The graving dock of the Railway Company is admirably constructed, and from one end of it a break-water extends, enabling vessels to lie in smooth water at all times. Each dock has a scouring reservoir attached to it, and there is besides one reservoir of great capacity for scouring the harbour and the channel. A steam-tug is in attendance to tow vessels in and out as occasion demands. Here was an ancient seat of the Stepneys.

LLANELWEDD, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Bualt (173) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. Pop. 176.

A parish in the hundred of Colwyn, situated upon the eastern bank of the river Wye;

living, a curacy, not in charge; certified value 6*l.*, and estimated in P. R. at 45*l.* 18*s.*; patron, the archdeacon of Cardigan. The prebend of Llanelwedd, which is discharged, is valued in K. B. at 6*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Both benefices are in the diocese of St. David's. Area of parish, 6000 acres of land. Here is a poor-school, endowed with 18*l.* per annum. Llanelwedd Hall is the ancient seat of the Gwynnes. In this parish, on the road from Buallt to Rhaidar, are the ruins of a castle, supposed to have been one of the palaces of Prince Llewellyn.

LLANELWY. See *St. Asaph*.

LLANENDDWYN, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Barmouth (222) 5 m. NW. Pop. 704.

A parish in the hundred of Ardudwy, situated upon the sea-coast, and intersected by the coast-road from Barmouth to Harleigh; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. St. Enddwyn's Well is said to be beneficial to scrofulous persons.

LLANENGAN, or EINIONFRENIN, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwllheli (236) 5 m. SW. Pop. 969.

A parish in the hundred of Cymytnaen, and extending also into that of Gylflogion, situated upon a promontory, stretching into the Irish Sea, the eastern side of which is washed by the strait, called St. Tudwal's Road, and the left by the open harbour of Hell's Mouth; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, twelve square miles. St. Tudwal's Road is one of the safest asylums for shipping on the Welsh coast, and has a good anchorage ground, consisting of a stiff clay. About one mile from the coast lie two small islands, called also St. Tudwal's; they afford a good sheep-walk, and rabbits breed there in tolerable quantities. Vast numbers of puffins frequent their coasts. There are the remains of a small chapel upon the more northern of the islands; and on the opposite shore, on the mainland, are two tumuli, or barrows, called here castells. On the tower of the church there is an inscription signifying that it was built by Einion, King of Llwyn, a saint, who flourished in the sixth century. He was the founder also of a college at Pen-Mon, of which Sciriol, his nephew, was principal, and where the people of Scandinavia resorted to be instructed in the Christian faith. The college of Enlli or Bardsey, was also founded by this saint, in which work he was assisted by Emyr Llydaw.

LLANENGHENEL, or LLANYNGEN-DLE, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Holyhead (260) 7 m. SE. Pop. 367.

A parish in the hundred of Llyfon, situated upon an inlet called the Stanley Sands;

living, a chapelry, not in charge to the rectory of Llanfachraeth, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop of Bangor. Area of parish, 1700 acres of land. The chapel was founded, A. D. 620.

LLANERCHFROCHWELL, or LLAN-NERCHROCHWELL, co. Montgomery.

P. T. Welshpool (171) m. N b W. Pop. 550.

A township in the parish of Guilsfield and hundred of Pool. Bwlch Aeddau, in this township, was anciently a fortified post.

LLANERCH-Y-MEDD, or LLAN-NERCH-Y-MEDD, co. Anglesea, N. W.

London 253 m. N b W. Pop. with Llanbeulan. M. D. Wed. Fairs, Feb. 5; April 25; May 6; and Thurs. after Trin.-Sund.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Twr-Celyn, occupying a central position in the island. The town arose to some little prosperity, owing to its proximity to the great copper-mines in Parys Mountain. It now possesses a manufacture of snuff, acknowledged to be the only formidable rival of the famous composition called Lundy Foot, which has yet been discovered. The living is a chapelry, not in charge to the rectory of Llanbeulan, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; certified value 4*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here.

LLANERFYL, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Llanfair (183) 5 m. W. Pop. 986.
Fair, May 7.

A village and parish in the hundred of Mathrafal, situated upon the Banwy river, a tributary to the Fyrnwy; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The parish includes six townships, covers a surface of about sixteen square miles, and occupies very elevated ground; the summit of Moel-y-Bentirch being 1140 feet above sea-level. Here is an endowed school for the education of poor children. At Cann-Offic was anciently a fortified camp; and at Gardden is a circular rampart, enclosing an area of seventy yards in diameter. Llyssyn was once the seat of the Herberts of Powys. There is a holy well, called Ffyn-non Erfyl, in the churchyard, not long since held in superstitious veneration.

LLANEURGAIN. See *Northop*.

LLANFABON, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Caerphilly (160) 5 m. N b W.
Pop. 681.

A parish in the hundred of Caerphilly, situated between the rivers Taff and Rhymny, and intersected by the Glamorganshire Canal. It includes the hamlets of Garth and Glynn-Rhymny; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Eglwys Ilan, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff. The post-road from Caerphilly to the great mining district of Merthyr Tydvil passes through this parish.

LLANFACHRETH, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Holyhead (260) 8 m. NE. Pop. 246.

A parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, bounded by the river Allow, on the south-east, and by the Stanley Sands on the west; living, a dis. rectory, with the chapelries of Llanenghenel and Llanfigael, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop of Bangor. Area of parish 1500 acres of land.

LLANFACHRETH, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Dolgelly (208) 4 m. NW. Pop. 965.

An extensive parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bont, containing some very elevated land, and watered by the river Maw; living, a curacy, not in charge, in the deanery of Ardudwy and Estimaer and archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; of the certified value of 8*l.*, but according to P. R., worth 61*l.* 19*s.* per annum; patron, Sir R. W. Vaughan. There is a well here, called Ffynnon-y-Capel, but no chapel appears to have been near it. Nannan Park, the seat of the Vaughans, is in this parish; and within the demesne are the ruins of the residence of the unfortunate Howel Sele.

LLANFAELOG, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Holyhead (260) 10 m. SE. Pop. 538.

A parish in the hundred of Llyfon, situated upon the Irish Sea, and bounded by a rocky and dangerous coast; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llanbeulan, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. The church was founded in the year 605. There is a turbot bank on the coast, and soles are also taken on it, and carried to the market of Carnarvon.

LLANFAELRHYS, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwllheli (236) 13 m. SW. Pop. 262.

A parish in the hundred of Cymytnaen, situated upon the sea-coast, and on the western side of the estuary, called Hell's Mouth; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Aberdaron, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. The festival of Maelrhwys, the patron saint, is observed upon the 1st of January.

LLANFAES, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Beaumares (251) 1 m. NE. Pop. 213.

A parish in the hundred of Dyndaethwy, situated upon Beaumares Bay; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; of the certified value of 6*l.* 12*s.*, but reputed in P. R. to be worth 77*l.* 15*s.*; patron, Sir Robert Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, Bart. Area of parish 1970 acres of land. Here is Baron Hill, the magnificent seat of the patron of this benefice. The ruins of Castel-Aber-Llienawg, built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Red Hugh, Earl of Shrewsbury, still remain. The castle was garrisoned in the time of Charles I., but surrendered to Colonel Robinson in 1646. A friary was founded here by Llewellyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, for monks of the Franciscan order, before the year 1240. Within it

were interred the remains of Joan, daughter of King John, and consort of Llewellyn; also the son of a King of Denmark, Lord Clifford, and many barons and knights, slain in Cambrian conflicts. Some part of the buildings may still be seen, incorporated with the out-offices of the Mansion of Friars, the residence of the late Sir R. Williams, Bart. The stone coffin in which the Princess Joan was laid, is preserved in the demesne of Baron Hill. When it was almost ruined, Henry V. relieved this friary, and provided that it should always maintain eight friars.

LLANFAETHLU, or LLANFAETHLE, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Holyhead (260) 6 m. NE. Pop. 412.

A parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, situated upon the bay of Holyhead; living, a rectory, with the chapel of Llanfwrog, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. at 16*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish 2220 acres of land. Here is Carreg Llwyd, the seat of the ancient family of Griffith. John Dafydd Rhys, 'M. D., author of the Welsh Grammar published in 1590, was a native of this parish.

LLANFAGLAN, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Carnarvon (235) 2 m. SW. Pop. 191.

A parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfaï, situated upon a shallow creek at the southern extremity of the Menai Strait; living, a chapelry, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Llanwnda, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor.

LLANFAIR - DYFFRYN - CLWYD, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Rhuthyn (197) 2½ m. S. Pop. 1206.

A parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, situated upon the Clwyd river; living, a vicarage in the deanery of Dyffryn-Clwyd and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. at 13*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and in P. R. estimated to be worth 44*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum; patron, the Bishop of Bangor. There is a bequest to the poor of this parish, worth about 20*l.* yearly.

LLANFAIR - YNNGHIAER - EINION, co. Montgomery, N. W.

London 134 m. NW b W. Pop. 2514. Fairs, Feb. 19; March 29; May 19; July 26; Oct. 3; Nov. 1; and Dec. 19. M. D. Sat.

A neat but small market-town in the parish of Llanfair and hundred of Mathrafel, situated upon a hill near the banks of the Fyrnwy (Vierniew) river. Here is an ancient church, besides chapels for Methodists and Independents; and a market-house or town-hall. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here, as well as courts leet, the latter opened twice in each year under the Right Hon. Lord Clive, the lord of the manor. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron, the Diocesan,

LLANFAIR-AR-Y-BRYNN, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llandovery (191) adjacent. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. Pop. 1426.

A parish in the hundred of Perfedd, including the hamlets of Rhandir-Abbot, Canol, Isaf, and Uchaf; living, a chapelry, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Llandinog, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 65*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; the church is situated in the parish of Llandinog, one mile removed from the nearest part of its proper parish, and on a commanding eminence. In this parish are valuable lead-mines, in the township of Rhandir Abbot. There was a Roman station near the site of the present church, and coins, bricks, and pieces of earthenware, belonging to that people, are constantly found here.

LLANFAIR-CLYDOGAU, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 2½ m. NE. Pop. 390.

A parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, situated at the junction of the three Clydogau or Clywedog rivers, whose united waters pass this place, and are lost in the flood of the Teifi; living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; of the certified value of 4*l.*, but estimated in P. R. at 83*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; patrons, the family of Crosswood, and the Prices of Knighton, in Radnorshire, alternately. The tithes are divided equally between the patrons. Lead-mines were anciently worked here, but the influx of water interrupts their operations. There is a monument in the church to the son and daughter of John Hughes, Esq., of Gwernmeth.

LLANFAIR - FECHAN, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Conway (223) 7 m. SW. Pop. 508.

A parish in the hundred of Uchaf, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. at 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish 3000 acres of arable, pasture, and mountain land. The improved and admirable new line of road, at the base of Penmaen Mawr, and along the sea-side, passes through the parish. Adjoining this parish are the Lavan Sands, covering a surface of ninety-six square miles, supposed to have been inundated by the sea in the sixth century, and never since recovered. They are said to have been the possessions of Llys Helig ap Glanog. On the summit of Penmaen Mawr are the remains of a rude British fortification, called Braich-y-Dinas; and between the two Penmaens was the cell or bed of St. Seiriol, who dwelt here in the sixth century, but retired afterwards to Ynys Seiriol, on the coast of Anglesea, where he erected another cell, in which he died.

LLANFAIR-IN-MATHAFARN-EITHAF, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Beaumares (251) 7½ m. NW. Pop. 712.

A parish in the hundred of Dyndaethwy, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llandyfuan, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; estimated in P. R. at 65*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 1700 acres of land. Millstones of a good quality are raised at Rhos-fawr in this parish. There is a modern carved in the churchyard, enclosing a sepulchral chamber, it was erected by Mr. Wynne. Goronw Owen, author of a volume called "Diddanweh Teuluaid" was a native of this parish, and born in the year 1722.

LLANFAIR-IS-GAER, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Carnarvon (235) 2 m. NE. Pop. 333.

A parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfa, agreeably situated upon the banks of the Menai Straits; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and in P. R. 41*l.* 19*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 1600 acres of land. Near this place, it is supposed, the Romans once forded the Menai at low water; no ford, however, is now known.

LLANFAIR JUXTA HARLEIGH, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Harleigh (232) 1½ m. S. Pop. 419.

A parish in the hundred of Ardudwy, situated upon the Irish Sea; living, a dis. rectory in the deanery of Ardudwy and Estimaner, diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.* The coast-road between Barmouth and Harleigh, passes through the parish. Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus Cambrensis slept one night at this place, on their journey from Towyn to Nefyn or Nevin.

LLANFAIR-LLETHONOW. See *Glades-tray*.

LLANFAIR-NANTYGOF, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Fishguard (257) 2 m. SE. Pop. 221.

A parish in the hundred of Dewisland, situated upon the river Gwayn; living, a chapelry to the rectory of Letterston, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's. Area of parish, 1000 acres of land.

LLANFAIR-NANTYGWYN, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Cardigan (239) 6 m. S. Pop. 243.]

A parish in the hundred of Cemaes, situated upon the river Nevern; living, a curacy, not in charge, to the rectory of Whitelchurch, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; certified value 3*l.*; and estimated in P. R. at 77*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; patrons, the Bowen family. Area of parish, 1600 acres of land. The quantity of white stone, denominated quartz, which prevails here is probably the

occasion of the affix Nant Gwyn, or the White Valley, to the name of this parish.

LLANFAIR-ORLLWYN, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (229) 4 m. E. Pop. 378.

A parish in the hundred of Troedyrour, adjacent to the banks of the Teifi; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and occupying an area of 2000 acres of land; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The name signifies the Church of St. Mary in the Grove.

LLANFAIR-PWLL-GWYNGYLL, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Beaumares (251) 6 m. SW. Pop. 479.

A parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, or Dyndaethwy, upon the shores of the Menai Strait, and opposite to the whirlpools occasioned by the Swelly rocks, whence, perhaps, the affix to the name of the parish. These eddies are less violent than formerly, and the navigation of the Swellies improved by the removal and lowering of some of the most dangerous rocks. Parliament granted 10,000*l.* to effect this important object. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 15*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 715 acres of land. There is an ancient British fortification here called Craig-y-Dinas.

LLANFAIRTALHAIRN, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Abergele (220) m. S. Pop. 1228.

A village in the parish of the same name, the latter being partly in Is-Aled, and partly in Is-Dulas hundreds; it is situated at the confluence of the rivers Elwy and Aled, in a district wholly agricultural. The parish is divided into Upper and Lower, and includes ten townships. The living is a curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaphs; estimated in P. R. at 34*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 15,000 acres of land. Talhairn was a bard and saint of the congregation of Catwg, and flourished at the close of the fifth and opening of the sixth century; he composed the prayer adopted at the sessions of the bards of Glamorgan. He was domestic chaplain to Emrys-Wledig, but, upon the untimely death of that prince, he turned hermit, and dwelt where the church dedicated to him now stands. Hedd Molwynog, a descendant of Roderic the Great, King of all Wales, had a mansion in this parish, at a place now called Yr Hen Llys. The name of this parish is sometimes written Llanfair-dothaearn.

LLANFAIR-TRELYGON, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (229) 5 m. E. Pop. 103.

A parish in the hundred of Troedyrour, near to the banks of the Ceri river; living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archdea-

conry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. On the south side of the church is a tumulus apparently raised for military purposes.

LLANFAIR-YN-NEUBWLL, or **LLANFAIR-YN-KWBWLL**, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Holyhead (260) 5 m. SE. Pop. 310.

A parish in the hundred of Llyfon, situated upon the strait which intervenes between Holyhead and Anglesea Islands; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Rhôs Colyn, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, about 900 acres of land.

LLANFAIR-YN-NGHORNWY, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Amlwch (260) 8 m. SW. Pop. 234.

A parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, adjacent to Camlyn Bay; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llandeussaint, or Llanddaussaint, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. Upon the lands of Caerau, in this parish, is found the mineral substance called asbestos, which is flexible and incombustible.

LLANFAIR-YN-Y-CWMWD, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Carnarvon (235) 4 m. NE. Pop. with Llauidan.

A small parish in the hundred of Menai, upon the banks of the river Braint; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llan-Idan, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, Lord Boston. Area of parish, 150 acres of land.

LLANFALLTEG, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) 5 m. NE. Pop. 341.

A parish in the hundred of Derllys, but extending also into that of Daugleddau, in the county of Pembroke, situated upon the Taf river and on the borders of the county; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; but estimated in P. R. at 82*l.* 4*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The surface of the parish occupies 1100 acres of land.

LLANFARETH, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Buallt (173) 2 m. E. Pop. 167.

A parish in the hundred of Colwyn, situated on the eastern bank of the river Wye, and at the embouchure of the Fareth river; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Aber-Eddw, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; certified value 43*l.*; patron, the Archdeacon of Cardigan. The parish occupies an extent of 4000 acres of land.

LLANFAWR, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Bala (194) 1 m. NE. Pop. 1878.

A parish in the hundred of Penllyn, upon the western bank of the river Dee; living, a rectory and vicarage, the former a sine-

cure; valued in K. B. 11*l*. 5*s*.; the latter, which is discharged, is valued at 5*l*. 1*s*. 5½*d*., in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Llwarth-Hen, the Welsh prince and famous bard, who flourished in the seventh century, is interred in this church.

LLANFECHAN, or LLANFECHAIN, or LLAN-YN-MECHAIN, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Llanfylllyn (179) 3 m. E. Pop. 616.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Pool, situated in a circular valley, watered by the rivers Cain and Brogan; living, a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 8*l*. 15*s*.; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 5000 acres of land. Here is a well, dedicated to St. Garmon, and called Ffynnon Armon. There are several British encampments in this parish, the most remarkable of which is situated at Moel-dinam.

LLANFECHAN. See *Llan-Afan-Fechan*.

LLANFECHAN, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Machynllaeth (208) m. N b E. Pop. 345.

A township in the parish of Llanwrin and hundred of Machynllaeth, near to the banks of the Dyfi river.

LLANFECHEL, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Amlwch (260) 6 m. W. Pop. 1035. Fairs, Feb. 25; Aug. 5; Sept. 21; and Nov. 5 and 26. M. D. Frid.

A village and parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 11*l*. 11*s*. 3*d*.; the tithes of the parcel of Llandogfael belong to the rectories of Llanfechel and Llan Rhyddlad, in alternate years; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here is a freeschool, possessing an endowment of 20*l*. per annum. The population are partly occupied in the Parys copper-mines, which are in the adjoining parish. A mineral spring here is said to have cured lameness in many persons. The church is supposed to have been built as early as the year 630.

LLANFEDW, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) ½ m. NE. Pop. 315.

A hamlet in the parish of Michaelston-fedw and hundred of Caerphilly, situated upon the river Rhymney, which is here crossed by a bridge, opening a communication with the county of Monmouth.

LLANFERIS, co. Denbigh, S. W.

P. T. Mold (191) 5 m. SW. Pop. 541.

A parish in the hundred of Yale, situated upon the river Alun; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 14*l*. 8*s*. 1½*d*.; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Doctor John Davis, author of the Double Dictionary, in Latin and Welsh, and published in 1632, and also the writer of a curious Welsh grammar, was the son of

a weaver in this parish. He assisted Bishop Parry in the revision of Morgan's Bible; the version now used in the Welsh churches. He died in 1644.

LLANFERNACH, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (229) m. N b E. Pop. 795.

A parish in the hundred of Cemaes, watered by the river Tafe, and encumbered with the great mountain of Llanfernach; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 10*l*., but estimated in P. R. at 138*l*. 12*s*.; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The contents of the parish may be about 4000 acres of land. Lead-ore is known to exist here in abundance; and there are some chalybeate springs here much esteemed by those who are acquainted with their properties. The ruins of a chapel appear at a short distance from the parish church; and four upright stones, a little above the church, are said to mark the resting-place of two princes, who were slain upon that spot.

LLANFEUGAN, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 5 m. SE. Pop. 633.

A parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, upon the banks of the river Usk, and intersected by the Brecon Canal, situated in a mineral district; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 20*l*. 10*s*.; patrons, the family of Tynte. The patronage belonged anciently to the Lords Marchers, of Pen-Celli Castle. Upon the attainder of the last Duke of Buckingham it merged in the crown. It was then granted to the Aubreys, and from them passed to the Kemys, from whom it came to the Tyntes, of Somerset and Glamorgan counties. Part of the great tithes of this parish formerly belonging to the free chapel of St. Leonard's, in the castle of Pen-Celli, are received by the lord of the manor; they amount to 140*l*. per annum. The hamlets of Glyncollwyn and Pen-Celli are included in the returns from this parish. The remains of the noble castle of Pen-Celli have been converted into a farm-house.

LLANFFINAN, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Llangefni (247) 1 m. E. Pop. 154.

A parish in the hundred of Menai; living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the curacy of Llanfihangel-ys-Ceifiog, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; the church is believed to have been erected, A. D. 620. Limestone and coal are found in this district.

LLANFFLEWYN, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Holyhead (260) 14 m. m. NE. Pop. 122.

A parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llan Rhyddlad, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the

Bishop of Bangor. The parish occupies an area of about 1200 acres of land. The church of this parish is very ancient, supposed to have been erected in the year 630. There are the remains of two Roman encampments in the adjoining parish; and in this parish were found three golden bracelets, and a bulla of the same metal, concluded to be Roman also.

LLANFIHANGEL, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Cerrig-y-Druidion (204) 2 m. E.
Pop. 453.

A parish in the hundred of Uwch-Aled, but extending also into that of Edeirnion, in the county of Merioneth, situated upon the Allwen river; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 12*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Mr. Owen Jones, editor and collector of the *Myvyrian Archaeology*, was born at Tyddyn Tydyr, in the Glyn-y-Myrfyr, in this parish. This is sometimes called the parish of Llanfihangel-Glyn-y-Myrfyr.

LLANFIHANGEL, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Llanfyllin (179) 4 m. SW. Pop. 936.

A parish in the hundred of Llanfyllin, in a sequestered and mountainous district; living, a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; patron, the Bishop. The superficial contents of the parish amount to 6000 acres of land. The name of Llanfihangel-y-Gwynt, *i. e.* the stormy, is sometimes applied to this parish, as a distinguishing appellation. It is divided into upper and lower.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERBYTHYCH, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llandeilo-fawr (202) 3 m. SW. Pop. 867.

A parish in the hundred of Is-Cenen, at the confluence of the Bythych and Tywi rivers; living, a chapelry, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; estimated in the P. R. at 69*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Earl of Cawdor. The parish contains 4500 acres, and is within the lordship of Cydweli and part of the Duchy of Lancaster. Here is Golden Grove, formerly the seat of the Earls of Carberry, but now of Lord Cawdor. Cromwell visited this place, with the intent of seizing the noble proprietor, Lord Carberry, but his object being previously known, the earl withdrew to a cottage in the mountains; and the Protector, after dining with the countess, pursued his route to Pembroke. The eloquent and learned Jeremy Taylor found shelter in Golden Grove, during the usurpation, and dedicated some of his writings to its noble, loyal, and hospitable proprietor. In this parish are the remains of an ancient British post.

LLANFIHANGEL - ABERCYWYN, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llacharn (245) m. N. Pop. 413.
Fairs, May 12, and Oct. 10.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of
TOPOG. DICT.—VOL. II.

Derllys, situated at the meeting of the Cywyn and Taf rivers; living, a chapelry, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. It comprehends a surface of 1500 acres of land.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERGWESSIN, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Bualt (173) 13 m. NW. Pop. 373.

A parish in the hundred of Bualt, situated at the confluence of the rivers Gwessin and Irvon, in a remote and mountainous part of the county; living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 28*l.* 18*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

LLANFIHANGEL - AR - ARARTH, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 12 m. NE.
Pop. 1927.

A parish in the hundred of Cethliniog, upon the southern bank of the Teifi river, which here constitutes the boundary of the county, and at the foot of the great hill called Mynydd Castell Newydd; living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, but according to the P. R. it produces 90*l.* 10*s.* per annum; patronage in the families of Lewes and Lloyd, alternately. Here are the ruins of Pencader chapel. There are three tumuli, or barrows, in this parish; and in the churchyard is a Roman monumental stone, inscribed "Hic jacet Ulcacinus filius Senomacili."

LLANFIHANGEL - BACHELLETH, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwllheli (236) 5 m. W. Pop. 304.

A parish in the hundred of Gyfflogion; living, a chapelry, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. The situation is remote and hilly, the mountain overhanging the parish on the west, attaining an elevation of 1206 feet above the level of the ocean. See *Llanbadrog*.

LLANFIHANGEL-BRYN - PAB-JEUAN, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Bualt (173) 6 m. NW. Pop. 866.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Bualt, situated upon the banks of Chwefri river; living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the curacy of Llanfihangel-Aber Gwessin, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; of the certified value of 16*l.*, but estimated in P. R. at 34*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish about 1100 acres of land. The name of this parish signifies "the church of St. Michael, on Father John's Hill."

LLANFIHANGEL-CAPEL-EDWIN. See *Eglwys-fach*.

LLANFIHANGEL - CASTELL - GWALTER. See *Llanfihangel-genaur-glynn*.

LLANFIHANGEL - CIL - FARGEN, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llandeilo-fawr (202) 5 m. NW.
Pop. 65.

The smallest parish in the county, situated in the hundred of Cethiniog; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 17. 6s. 8d.; but reputed in P. R. to be worth 55l. 6s. 4d.; patron, the Earl of Cawdor. The superficial contents of this parish do not exceed 400 acres of land.

LLANFIHANGEL-CWM-DU, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 11 m. NW.
Pop. 1010.

A village and parish in the hundred of Crickhowel, on the eastern bank of the Yangorch river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; the rectory, a sinecure, is valued in K. B. 19l. 15s. 2½d.; and the vicarage 9l. 13s. 1½d. One-third of the tithes is allowed to the vicar; patron, the Duke of Beaufort. Area of parish twenty square miles of enclosed and cultivated land. At a place called Pentre Gaer appears the site of a Roman station, and traces of a town of some extent, are obvious near the same place, and a quarter of a mile hence an inscribed pillar-stone was found. The name of this parish is differently written by geographers, the affix being sometimes Cwm-dû, the Black Vale, and sometimes Cwm-dê, *i. e.* the South Vale.

LLANFIHANGEL-FACH, or **LLANFIHANGEL-HELYGEN**, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Rhaiadar (181) 6 m. SE. Pop. 89.

A parish in the hundred of Rhaiadar, between the rivers Ithon and Wye, and intersected by the post-road from Bualt and Rhaiadar; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, to the vicarage of Nant-Mél, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; estimated in P. R. at 85l.; patron, the Vicar of Nant-Mél.

LLANFIHANGEL-FECHAN, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 6 m. N. Pop. 186.

A parish in the hundred of Merthyr, on the eastern bank of the Honndû river. The high road between Bualt and Brecon, passing through the parish. Living, a chapel not in charge, to the rectory of Llandefaelog-fach, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; estimated to be worth 78l. 10s. in the P. R.; patron, the Rector of Llandefaelog-fach. The chapel a neat modern structure, enclosed by a cemetery, was erected at the expense of one of the Powells of Castle Madoe, in this parish. The name of this parish signifies "the church of St. Michael the Less," but it is also called the Lower Chapel.

LLANFIHANGEL-GENAU'R-GLYNN, or **LLANFIHANGEL-AL-CASTELL-GUALTER**, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwith (208) 4½ m. Pop. 3261.

A parish in the hundred of Genau'r-glynn, situated upon the sea-coast, intersected by the post-road from Aberystwith to Machynllaeth, and including six populous townships; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 12l. The great tithes belong to the Chichester family, except what arises from a part of the township of Coeth-y-Brenin, which, together with one-fourth of all the small tithes are paid to the vicar; patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The Castell Gualter was built by Walter Espee, and destroyed by Cadwalader and Owain Gwynedd, in the year 1135. There are many Druidical remains here, the most important is that usually called Taliesin's Bed, upon Pensarn-ddû between the Ceulan and Clettwr rivers. Edward Lhwyd, the antiquarian, was born at Glan-fraed in this parish.

LLANFIHANGEL-IN-RUG, or **LLAN-RUG**, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Carnarvon (235) 3 m. E. Pop. 788.

A parish in the hundred of Is-Gwyrfa, on the Eastern bank of the river Seiont; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; val. in K. B. 5l. 2s. 6d., but estimated in P. R. at 143l. 9s. 10d.; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The contents of this parish amount to 2000 acres of land, including part of the Cefn-dû, or Black Mountain. The Roman road from Segontium to Dinas Dinorweg, passed through this parish, and may be observed on Rhôs Bodrual.

LLANFIHANGEL-LLETHYR-TROED, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Tregaron (204) m. N. Pop. 1141.
Fair, Oct. 7.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Ilar, upper division, including the townships of Llethyr-troed Uchaf and Isaf, situated upon the south bank of the Ystwith; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's, of the certified value of 4l. but reputed to be worth 88l. 1s. in the P. R. The prebend of Llanfihangel - llethyr-troed, valued in K. B. at 6l. 13s. 4d. is in the church of Brecon. The Bishop of St. David's is patron of the prebend, and the Prebendary patron of the curacy. The earl of Lisburne receives one-third of the tithes, and the impropriator takes the rest, with the exception of the hamlet of Llwyd Ffynnon, in which the earl receives one-third, the prebendary of Brecon one-third, and the impropriator takes the remainder. There is an endowment for a free-school here, which has been united with the school of Ystrad-Meirie in the adjoining parish, and to which the poor children of this parish

are admissible. Here is a chalybeate spring of some reputation. Evan Evans, the Welsh bard, is interred in the cemetery of the parish church. Many carneddau are scattered about here, apparently sepulchral tumuli.

LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-BRAN, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 10 m. NW. Pop. 549.

A parish in the hundred of Merthyr, near the source of the river Prane, in a remote and mountainous district; living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; estimated in P. R. 58*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; patron, — Jeffreys, Esq. Area of parish, about 3000 acres of land, divided into upper and lower parts.

LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-MELIN, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. New Radnor (159) adjacent. Pop. 388.

A little village and parish in the liberties of the borough of New Radnor, upon a tributary stream to the river Somergill. The post-road from Bualt to Radnor and Presteign, passes through the parish. Living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but estimated in P. R. at 112*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per annum; patron, the King. Area of parish 5000 acres of land. The name of this parish signifies "the church of St. Michael at the Millbrook."

LLANFIHANGEL-PENBEDW, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (223) 4 m. WbN. Pop. 309.

A parish in the hundred of Cilgarron, adjacent to the Nevern river; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; but reputed in P. R. to be worth 70*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the King. Superficial contents about 1000 acres of land. Bedw, whence the affix to the name of the parish is borrowed, signifies a birch-tree.

LLANFIHANGEL-RHOSYCORN, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llandeilo-fawr (202) 11 m. NW. Pop. 598.

A parish in the hundred of Cethiniog, in a mountainous and retired part of the county upon a tributary to the Coethy river; living, a curacy, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llanllwny, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's, estimated at 9*l.* 10*s.* per annum in the P. R.; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Contents of the parish, 9000 acres of land.

LLANFIHANGEL-RHYDITHON, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Rhaiadar (181) 12 m. SE. Pop. 344.

A parish in the hundred of Cefn-lllys, at the source of the Cammeron river and near to the banks of the Ithon, and on the borders of the forest of Radnor; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, to the vicar-

age of Llanbister, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's, of the certified value of 14*l.*, but reputed in P. R. to be worth 36*l.* 10*s.* per annum; patron, the Prebendary of Llanbister. The area of this parish spreads over 4910 acres of land, part of which lies in the forest of Radnor. The name of the parish may signify either "the church of St. Michael's, on the Ford of Ithon," or perhaps, "on the steep road," but according to the latter acceptance, the affix to the name should be written "Rhiw'r-teithon."

LLANFIHANGEL-TAL-Y-LLYNN, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 5 m. S. Pop. 185.

A village and parish in the hundred of Talgarth, beautifully situated at the head of the Lake Lynnsafaddan, through which the river Llyfni flows; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*; but in P. R. at 110*l.* 15*s.*; patron, — Bold, Esq. Tal-y-Llynn signifies the Head of the Lake. This pretty sheet of water extends two miles in length, and averages one in breadth. It abounds with pike, perch, and mud-eels of an enormous size. The trout appear to avoid the lake, but are taken in quantities in the Llyfni river. There is a curious tale preserved amongst the peasantry of this parish and vicinity, relative to the origin of the lake.

LLANFIHANGEL-TRE'R-BARDD, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Llanerch-y-Medd (253) 2 m. SE. Pop. 296.

A parish in the hundred of Twreelyn; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llandyfrydog, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. In this parish is the pillar called the Blessed Stone (Maen Adpwyn), besides several cromlechs, some of which are quite perfect.

LLANFIHANGEL-TYNSYLWY, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Beaumaris (251) 4 m. N. Pop. 78.

A parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy upon the sea-coast; living, a chapelry, not in charge, annexed to the curacy of Llangoed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. The affix Tynsylwy, or Din Sylwy, the Explanatory Fort, is taken from the ancient British fort which is within the parish. Here is one of those curious remains called Arthur's Round Table.

LLANFIHANGEL-UWCH-GWILI, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 7 m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A denomination in the hundred of Elfed, situated upon the river Gwili; living, a chapelry to the vicarage of Abergwili, not in charge; estimated in P. R. at 44*l.* 19*s.*; patron, the Vicar of the parish.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-BONT-FAEN, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 2½ m. SW. Pop. 44.

A parish in the hundred of Ogmere, but according to the parliamentary return, in the hundred of Cowbridge; living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; ann. val. according to the P. R. 72*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; patron, — Wyndham, Esq. The area of this parish extends over 700 acres of land.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CREIDDYN, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwith (208) 7 m. SE. Pop. 1766.

A parish, divided into upper and lower townships, in the hundred of Ilar, upper division; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; and reputed in P. R. to be of the annual worth of 118*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The vicar enjoys all the great tithes of Aber-magwr, two-ninths of all tithes of Uwch-cell, and one-third of the small tithes of Is-cell; the remainder belongs to the Chichester family. The Earl of Lisburne is proprietor of one-third of the tithes in Llanfihangel-y-Creiddyn-uchaf township. The Roman road, Sarn Helen, from Llania to Machynllaeth, passes through a farm called Brennan, in this parish. Here is Lletty Synod, where assemblages of monks were anciently held, and about two miles east of the church, at Carreg-fihangel, are three tumuli.

LLANFIHANGEL-YN-NHYWYN, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Holyhead (260) 6 m. SE. Pop. 205.

A parish in the hundred of Llyfon, upon the strait intervening between Holyhead and Anglesea islands, and intersected by the great Parliamentary road from Holyhead to London; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Rhôs Colyn in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop of Bangor. Area of parish, 900 acres of land. Here is a small endowment for the support of a poor-school. A wake is held here on the 10th of October.

LLANFIHANGEL-YNYGWAELOD. See *St. Michaelston-le-pit*.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Tremadoc (224) m. NW. Pop. 632.

A parish in the hundred of Yfonydd, and intersected by the road from Carnarvon to Tremadoc (see *Llanllyffni*); living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; estimated ann. val. in P. R. 138*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and a festival is observed here on the 29th of September.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Dolgelly (203) 10 m. SW. Pop. 527.

A parish in the hundred of Ystymaner;

living, a curacy, not in charge, to the vicarage of Towyn, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; estimated ann. val. according to the P. R. 30*l.* Here are some remains of the ancient castle of Yr-Aberdd.

LLANFIHANGEL-YSCEIFIOG, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Bangor (236) 7 m. W. Pop. 517.

A parish in the hundred of Menai, intersected by the Parliamentary road which crosses Anglesea; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, annexed to the curacy of Llanfinan, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; estimated ann. val. in P. R. 56*l.*; patron, the Dean of Bangor, who is proprietor of the great tithes. The Berw coal-mines are in this parish.

LLANFIHANGEL-YSTRAD, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 6 m. NW. Pop. 1014.

A parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, upon the banks of the Aëron river, and extending thence to the Vale of Teifi; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*; but in P. R. estimated at the annual value of 78*l.* 4*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Two-thirds of the tithes are received by the Earl of Lisburne, the impropiator, and — Price, Esq., of Knighton; the vicar is entitled to the residue. The prebend of Llanfihangel-Ystrad, an impropriation formerly belonging to the collegiate church of Llanddewi-Brefi, is valued in K. B. at 7*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-TRAETHAU, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Harleigh (232) 2 m. N. Pop. 1011.

A parish in the hundred of Ardudwy, upon the southern bank of the Traeth-bâch; living, a curacy with the rectory of Llan-Decwyn, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; and in P. R. reported to produce annually 65*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The surface of this parish extends over 5000 acres of land. In the reign of Edward V., by a forced exchange, the tithes of this parish were annexed to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry.

LLANFILO, or **LLANFILLO**, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 6 m. NE. Pop. 297.

A parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli; living, a rectory with the chapelry of Llandefaelog-tre'r-graig, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; patron, the Earl of Ashburnham. The rectory is charged with a pension of 7*s.* per annum to the abbey of Wigmore, which is accounted for to the auditor of Wales. There are several interesting tombs in and around the church, dated of the sixteenth century, and some singular epitaphs. On an eminence, called Alltfillo are the remains of a British camp,

208 yards in length by a breadth of forty-six, and encompassed by a broad and deep fosse.

LLANFOIST, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 1½ m. SW b W. Pop. 535.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Faith; patron (1829) the Earl of Abergavenny.

LLANFROTHEN, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Tan-y-Bwlch (215) 5 m. NW. Pop. 661.

A parish in the hundred of Ardudwy, situated upon the Glâslyn river; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 15*s.*; and in P. R. 103*l.* annually; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

LLANFRYNACH, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 3 m. SE. Pop. 340.

A parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, lying between the rivers Mehascyn and Cynrig, both falling into the Usk at this place; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*; patron, — Tynte, Esq. Anciently the patronage of this benefice was vested in the Mortimers, Bohuns, and Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, upon whose attainder it merged in the crown. It has since passed through the families of Awbrey and Waters, and rests at present in that of Tynte. The church is dedicated to St. Brynach, and the wake is observed upon the Sunday next after Easter. Here is the manor of Aber Cynrig, granted by Bernard de Newmarch to Sir Reginald Awbrey, in the reign of Henry I. In the reign of James I. it was passed by sale from Sir W. Awbrey to John Jeffreys, of Brecon, and thence by marriage into the family of Flower, Viscounts Ashbrook; it is now the property of — Lloyd, Esq., of Brecon. There is a bequest of 6*l.* per annum, chargeable upon Penvigor, in the parish of Peterborough and county of Hereford, left to the poor of this parish, by Herbert Awbrey, Esq., of Clehonger, in the county of Hereford. Roman antiquities are frequently discovered here. Tregaer and Caerau were both Roman tenements. In the year 1775 a Roman bath was found, in a field near the village of Carnau-bâch. Roman coins have been found in many places in the parish; and an immense cist-faen was discovered in the year 1808, on a farm here, named Ty-yn-y-Llwyn. Some of the descendants of the brave David Gam are interred in the parish church. The Brecon Canal, after being conducted across the river Usk, passes through this parish in a direction from north to south.

LLANFUGAIL, or LLANFIGAEL, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Holyhead (260) 9 m. E. Pop. 141.

A parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llanfacreth, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 450 acres of land.

LLANFWROG, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Holyhead (260) 5 m. NE. Pop. 285.

A parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, situated upon the Bay of Holyhead; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llanfaethlu, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 1600 acres of land. There was a church, anciently at Cefn-glâs, in this parish; and the site, for little more is discernible, is called Monwent Mwrog.

LLANFWROG, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Rhuthyn (195) ½ m. W. Pop. 1448.

A parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 2500 acres. There is an hospital here for four men and six women, endowed by an ancestor of the Lord Bagot. His Lordship's seat, Pool Park, is in this parish. The demesne embraces a vast surface, finely undulating and judiciously planted. The house is rebuilt, in the old English style, part of the fretwork in the principal front being from designs by Inigo Jones. An ancestor of the present lord having married the heiress of the Salisburys of Bachymbyd, brought this estate into the Bagot family.

LLANFYLLIN, co. Montgomery, N. W.

London (179) m. NW. Pop. 1706. Fairs, Wed. next before Easter; May 24; June 28; and Oct. 5. M. D. Thurs.

A town, having a separate jurisdiction, in the parish and hundred of Llanfyllin, and adjoining a rivulet called the Caine. The appearance of the place is neat and agreeable. The church is unadorned, the town-hall modern, and convenient; and dissenters of different denominations possess chapels here. This is a place of ancient foundation. It was incorporated by a charter of Llewellyn ap Gryffyd, in the time of Edward I., and is governed by a high steward, recorder, two bailiffs, fourteen capital burgesses, a town-clerk, and two sergeants-at-arms; one of the bailiffs is chosen by the burgesses, the other by Lord Clive, who is lord of the manor, and holds a court-baron here twice in each year. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here also; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here is a blue-coat school for twenty-four boys, a second for twelve girls, who wear blue gowns. Mrs. Vaughan's bequest sustains twenty-four

children; and there is a national school here likewise. There are some fine seats in the vicinity. Roman coins have been dug up here, but it is not likely that this was ever a Roman station.

LLANFYNYDD, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llandeilo-fawr (202) 8 m. N.W.
Pop. 1412. Fairs, July 5; Sept. 23; and Nov. 19.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Cethiniog, on the east bank of the river Coethy, and watered also by the Dulas, which takes its rise in the parish; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The prebend of Llanfynydd forms the corps of the precentorship, in the collegiate church of Brecon; valued in K. B. 18*l.*; patron of both benefices, the Bishop of St. David's; Here is an endowed freeschool. Area of parish, 13,000 acres of land.

LLANGADFAN, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Llanfair (183) m. W b N. Pop. 1024.

A village and parish in the hundred of Mathrafel, situated upon the Banwy, and watered by other tributaries to the Fyrnwy river, a little south-west of the posting-station, called Cann-Office; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 5*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish about 7000 acres of land, divided into seven townships. There is a great extent of turbary here, used only as fuel; and copper-ore is known to exist in one or two parts of the parish. In the churchyard is the Ffynnon-Gadran, or Cadvan's Well. This saint was the son of Æneas-Cledwyr, of Armorica, and was interred at Towyn, in Merionethshire. There is a tumulus 210 feet in circumference, at Cann-Office; and the ruins of a monastery are still visible in the township of Kyffin. William Jones, a poet of some reputation, was born in this parish in the year 1729.

LLANGADOG-FAWR, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

London 195 m. W b N. Pop. 2484. Fairs, March 12; last Thurs. in May; July 9; 1st Thurs. after Sept. 11; 2d Thurs. after Oct. 10; and 2d Thurs. after Dec. 11. M. D. Thurs. M. D. Thurs.

A town and parish in the hundred of Perfedd, lying between the Bran and Swadde rivers, and bounded on the west by the river Tywi, deriving great picturesque superiority from the scenery in the vales of these beautiful and fertilizing rivers. The parish church is mounted upon an eminence, and the stone bridge over the Tywi is substantial and handsome. The town is governed by a portreeve and eight burgesses; courts-leet are held here twice in each year, and courts-baron monthly. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. There are three hamlets in this parish

called Above Swadde, Dyffryn-Caead-Rhych, and Gwynfe, in the last of which there is a chapel of ease to the parish church. Many chapels of dissenters are scattered through the parish. Thomas Beck once contemplated the establishment of a collegiate church at this place. Bledri, the son of Cedifov the Great, lord of Gwydigada and Elfed, died in 1119, and was interred here. The ancient castle has long since been demolished.

LLANGAFFO, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Carnarvon (235) 5 m. N b W.
Pop. 154.

A parish in the hundred of Menai, on the south-eastern bank of the Cefni river, and bounded on the west by the estuary of the Malldraeth; living, a chapelry, not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Llangeinwen, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Earl of Pembroke. Extent of parish, 1260 acres. About 230 acres were added to the parish by the enclosure of the adjacent parts of the Malldraeth and Corsdagan. The sea-mat weed grows in abundance along this coast, and the inhabitants derive much benefit from manufacturing it into mats for the Carnarvon market.

LLANGAIN, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 4 m. S. Pop. 419.

A parish in the hundred of Derllys, midway between the town of Carmarthen and the sea, the navigable river Tywi or Towy, forming its eastern boundary; living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 80*l.* 10*s.* per annum; patron, — Bludworth, Esq. The contents of the parish amount to 3000 acres of excellent arable and pasture land.

LLANGAMMARCH, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Bualt (173) 8 m. W. Pop. 992.

A village and parish in the hundred of Bualt, upon the post-road between Bualt and Llandovery. The rivers Dulas, Cammarch, and Camddur fall into the Irvon in this parish, and the parish church is conspicuously placed upon the summit of a rock, projecting between the Irvon and Cammarch rivers; living, a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, and estimated in P. R. at the yearly value of 93*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.* The prebend of Llangammarch, which constitutes the corps of the treasurership in the collegiate church of Brecon, is valued in K. B. at 27*l.*, and possesses the impropriate tithes granted by the 12th of Queen Anne, in lieu of Mortuaries. Several ancient mansions in this parish lie deserted. It is supposed there was a chapel of ease at a place in this parish, now called Llwyn-y-Fynwent. At Caerau is a mound eighty feet in diameter, supposed to have been a Roman "Arx speculatoria." James Howel, a writer of great versatility of talent, and

Theophilus Evans, a pious and learned person, were natives of this parish.

LLANGAN, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) m. E b E. Pop. 705.

A parish partly in the hundred of Derllys and partly also in that of Daugleddau (Dungledly) in the county of Pembroke, upon the eastern bank of the Tafe, river. The living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 3*l*. and estimated in P. R. at the annual product of 50*l*. The prebend of Llangan, in the cathedral of St. David's, is valued in K. B. at 7*l*. The bishop is the patron of both benefices. This parish occupies a surface of 2200 acres. The Abbey of Albalanda, or Ty-gwynn-ar-Taf, in this parish, was once the residence of the famous Cambrian lawgiver Hywel Dda.

LLANGANNA, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 3½ m. NW.
Pop. 231.

A parish in the hundred of Ogmores, on the eastern side of the Ewenny river, and intersected by the mail-coach road from Cowbridge to Carmarthen; living, a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 12*l*. 16*s*. 0½*d*.; patron, the Earl of Clarendon and — Wyndham, Esq. alternately. There are about 860 acres of land, of prime quality within the parish, and lead-mines are worked here. Limestone is the substratum of the district generally. At the west end of the church stands a cross, the arms enclosed in a circle, of rude workmanship, and supposed to have been erected as early as the fourth century. In front of the church is a beautiful tapering and slender shaft, issuing from the top of a flattened pyramid and approached by steps on the four sides. The head is sculptured with scriptural subjects, well executed in a durable freestone. The style of the workmanship is of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, and few of these interesting relics are now to be seen. The most perfect stands in the cemetery of St. Donats, in this county.

LLANGANTEN, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Bualt (173) 2 m. W. Pop. 172.

A parish in the hundred of Bualt, situated upon the Irfon river, which is here crossed by a stone bridge; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, to the prebend of Llandarog, in the collegiate church of Brecon, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; certified value of 5*l*., and estimated annual worth, in P. R. 47*l*. 18*s*. In a glen called, from the event, "Cwm Llewellyn," the noble and brave Prince, Llewellyn ap Gryffyd, was treacherously slain.

LLANGAR, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Corwen (191) 1 m. S. W. Pop. 221.

A parish in the hundred of Edeirnion, on

the eastern bank of the river Dee; living, a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 5*l*. 7*s*. 11*d*.; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. There are three townships within the parish, called Cymmer, Gwmmodl, and Llangar, the contents of which are less than 1500 acres. A court-baron was anciently held at Cynwyd, in this parish, for the hundred, in which there were formerly thirteen independent manors: but upon some disagreement between the proprietors or lords, the records were destroyed, and the courts since then have been discontinued. Cynwyd signifies "the source of mischief." Here is a fine waterfall, accompanied by scenery of an exceedingly picturesque character, upon the river Trystiog, which is tributary to the Dee.

LLANGARREN, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ross (120) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 1016.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wormelow; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Lugwardine, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; church ded. to St. Deinst; patronage with Lugwardine vicarage.

LLANGASTY-TALYLLYNN, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 6 m. S. E. Pop. 165.

A parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, situated upon the picturesque Lake of Safaddan, or Llangorse; living, a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 4*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*.; patron, the family of Davies. The manor, which was anciently granted, by Bernard de Newmarch to Reginald de Walbeoffe, has been successively enjoyed by the families of Powel, Williams, Parry, Davies, and Crespigny. There are about 5000 acres of arable and pasture land in this parish, and Llynn-Safaddan contains vast quantities of pike, perch and large mud eels.

LLANGATHAN, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llandeilo-fawr (202) 3 m. W.
Pop. 1171. Fair, April 16.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Cethiniog, on the north bank of the Tywi, or Towy river, and intersected by the post-road between Carmarthen and Llandeilo-fawr; living, a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., and in P. R. estimated at the annual value of 91*l*. 10*s*.; patron, the Bishop of Chester. There are about 3000 acres of land in this parish, part of which belongs to the crown. The celebrated Grongar Hill, and the Castle of Drys-Llwyn are in this parish, and here is also a medicinal spring, used in cases of sore eyes, as well as in rheumatic complaints. The ruins of Capel-Pen-Arw are at a brief distance from the parish church.

LLANGATTOCK, near Caerleon, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Caerleon (144) 5 m.
Pop. with Caerleon, 1360.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk.

LLANGATTOCK LLYNGOED, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 6 m. NE. Pop. 192.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 135*l.* 17*s.*; church ded. to St. Cadocus; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LLANGATTOCK, near Usk, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 3 m. SSE.
Pop. 160.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Cadocus; patron (1829) the Earl of Abergavenny.

LLANGATTOCK VIBON AVELL, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Monmouth (129) 6 m. NW. Pop. 514.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Skenfreth; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 139*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Cadocus; patron (1829) Thomas Phillips, Esq.

LLANGATTWG, or **LLANGATTOCK**, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Crickhowel (157) m. SW. Pop. 1947.

A village and parish in [the hundred of Crickhowel, situated upon the southern bank of the Usk river, and united to the town of Crickhowel by a stone bridge across the river. The Brecon Canal also passes through this extensive parish. Living, a rectory, with the chapels of Llanelly and Llangeneu, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 31*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, and considered to be the second best benefice in the county; patron, the Duke of Beaufort. This parish is in the centre of a mining district, abounding with ironstone and limestone. The Beaufort iron-works are on the borders of the parish, adjoining the county of Monmouth. Railways intersect the surface in every direction, and the canal increases the facilities of transporting the mineral productions to the best markets. There is a spacious cavern in the limestone vein above the village, called Eglwys-Faen. In the year 728 a desperate engagement took place upon Mount Carno, in this parish, between Roderic Molwynog, Prince of North Wales, and Ethelbald, King of Mercia. The scene of battle is marked by two carneddau, in one of which a cist-faen was discovered in the year 1806, by the Rev. H. T. Payne, of Llanbedr.

LLANGEDWYN, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) 9 m. N. E. Pop. 228.

A parish in the hundred of Derllys, upon the western bank of the Tafe river, and on the borders of the county of Pembroke; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and of the annual worth of 56*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* according to the P. R.; patron, the King, or Prince of Wales. Area of parish, 800 acres of land.

LLANGEDWYN, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Llanfyllin (179) 6 m. NE. Pop. 311.

A village in the parish of the same name in the hundred of Chirk, upon the banks of the Tanat river, a tributary to the Severn, at this place, the separation between the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery. Living, a curacy, not in charge, with the vicarage of Llan-Rhaiadar, in Mochnant, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, of the annual value, according to P. R. of 82*l.* 5*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here is a handsome seat of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart.

LLANGFELACH, co. Glamorgan, S.W.

P. T. Swansea (206) 5 m. N. W. Pop. 5360.

A populous parish in the hundred of Llangefelach, including ten hamlets, and intersected by the post-road from Swansea to Llandeilo-fawr, as well as by the Swansea Canal. Living, a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.* The Bishop of St. David's is patron, and impropriator also, as Dean of the Collegiate Church of Brecon. He is lord of the manor here, and holds two courts in each year. The vicarage is endowed with the small tithes. This parish spreads over a surface of 10,000 acres of excellent land, and is in the vicinity of one of the most prosperous manufacturing districts in Wales.

LLANGEFFNI, co. Anglesea, N. W.

London 247 m. NW. Menai Bridge 9 m. NW. Pop. 1737. Fairs, March 14; April 17; Aug. 17; and Sept. 15. M. D. Friday.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Menai, upon the little river Cefni, which is here crossed by a bridge. The town increases rapidly in population, although it has received a check by the diversion of the great Holyhead and London road, which formerly passed through here, to a distance of one mile and a quarter. Here is a neat parish church, and meeting-houses of Wesleyans, Baptists, and Calvinists. The living is a dis. rectory with the chapel of Tregayan, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The parish covers an area of 2200 acres of land. The market is supported by purchasers of grain for the miners in the great copper-works of Parys Mountain, and the fairs are attended by buyers of black-cattle for the English markets. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. There is a chalybeate spring

near the town, held in much esteem, as affording relief to rheumatic persons. Tregarnedd, in this parish, was the residence of Ednyfad Fychan, the general and minister of Llewellyn the Great.

LLANGEINWEN, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Carnarvon (235) 1½ m. W b N.
Pop. 688.

A parish in the hundred of Menai, situated upon the Menai Strait opposite to the town of Carnarvon, with which a regular communication is preserved by means of the Tal-y-foel Ferry. It is watered by the river Brint. The living is a rectory, not in charge, with the chapel of Llangaffo annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Earl of Pembroke. The church was founded A. D. 590. Maes-y-Portll, in this parish, was formerly granted as provision land to the abbey of Conway by Llewellyn ap Jorwerth, Prince of North Wales. One of the ancient pillar-stones, the Meini-gwyr of Mr. Rowlands, was discovered on a farm in this parish, but unluckily found no favour in the owner's eyes, who broke it up to make door-posts and lintels.

LLANGEINWR, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Bridgend (181) 7 m. N. Pop. 335.

A parish in the hundred of Ogmores, intersected by the rivers Ogwr and Gan; living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; certified value 10*l.*; and, according to the P. R. of the actual yearly value of 29*l.* 13*s.*; patron, — Talbot, Esq. Coal and iron are raised here in large quantities. The soil in general is poor and the surface hilly, sustaining light cattle only and growing the lighter species of grain crops. The area of the parish extends over 5000 acres of land. Here are some curious and very spacious caverns in the limestone rock which underlays the surface every where. The name is sometimes written Llangeinor-on-the-Hills.

LLANGEITHO, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 9½ m. NE. Pop. 332.

A village and parish in the hundred of Penarth, situated upon the river Aëron, in an agreeable, picturesque, and well-sheltered valley. The church stands in a romantic situation, on the opposite side of the river from the village and embosomed in wood. The Methodists possess chapels here, and this was the focus of Calvinistic Methodism, in the time of the famous Lady Huntingdon. The living is a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 6*l.*, but yielding 72*l.* 11*s.* annually, according to the P. R.; patrons, the Freeholders of the parish. Daniel Rowland, the founder of a sect, called after him Rowlandists, was rector of this parish, but suspended in consequence of the peculiarity of his religious opinions. He died A. D. 1790, and was interred in the parish church.

LLANGELER, co. Carmarthen, N. W.

P. T. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (229) 5 m. E b S.
Pop. 1573.

A parish in the hundred of Elfed, upon the southern bank of the Tyvi, or Teifi river; living, a rectory and vicarage, the former a sinecure, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; the rectory is valued in K. B. 12*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; and the vicarage, which is discharged, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The superficial contents of this parish amount to 4000 acres of land. Here is St. Celert's Well, to which medicinal properties are attributed. The ruins of a small chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, still remain.

LLANGELYNIN, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Conway (223) 2½ m. SW. Pop. 258.

A parish in the hundred of Isaf, in the mountainous district, a little to the west of the Vale of Conway; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The church is dedicated to St. Celynin, and a festival observed upon the 2d of November.

LLANGELYNIN, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Barmouth (222) 6 m. S b W.
Pop. 1066.

An extensive, but poor parish, divided into upper and lower, in the hundred of Tal-y-Bont, situated upon the Irish Sea; living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, — Jones, Esq. There is an endowment of 4*l.* 15*s.* per annum towards the education of the poor of this parish. In one of his reverses of fortune, Owen Glendwr found shelter in a cave in this parish, called to this day Ogof Owain.

LLANGENEU, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Crickhowel (157) 2 m. SE. Pop. 381.

A village and parish in the hundred of Crickhowel, upon the banks of the Grwyny river; living, a chapelry, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; patron, the Duke of Beaufort. It is appendant to the rector of Llangattwg, to which benefice all the tithes of this parish belong, a stipend being retained to compensate a parish clerk. There is a manufactory of wrapping-paper established here on the Grwyny river, and an iron-foundry, near to the village. St. Geny's Well is esteemed by the inhabitants of the place, but does not possess any medicinal value. The patroness of this church was the daughter of Braganus, Prince of Brecon; and the story of her life is replete with miraculous tales. A bell, of hammered iron, plated both within and without with metal, was dug up on a farm called Pen-y-Daren. It was found upon what is supposed to have been the site of an oratory. The Rev. H. T. Payne presented it for examination to the Society of antiquaries, in the year 1809. A pillar-stone stands in a field in this parish, on the Crickhowel road.

LLANGENNYCH, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llanelly (217) 4 m. NE. Pop. 448.
Fairs, June 16 and Oct. 23.

A village and parish in the hundred of Carnwyllion, situated upon the banks of the Marlas, a tributary to the Loughor river, in a mining and manufacturing district; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llanelly, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; patron, — Symmons, Esq. It is of the certified value of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but estimated in P. R. at the annual worth of 60*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Area of parish, 2000 acres.

LLANGENNYDD, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Swansea (206) 16 m. W. Pop. 374.

A parish in the peninsula, now called Swansea Hundred, but anciently Gowerland, upon the bay of Rosilly, an estuary in the Bristol Channel; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and estimated in P. R. at the annual worth of 60*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; patron, All Souls College, Oxford. Area of parish, 1400 acres of land. Roger de Bellmont, Earl of Warwick, conquered Gowerland, and founded a priory here, which was annexed to the abbey of St. Tanninus, at Evreux, in Normandy. It was dedicated to St. Kenydd; and being seized as an alien priory, was granted by Henry VI. to All Souls College, Oxford, A. D. 1441. The glebe-house is still called the College.

LLANGERNYW, or LLANGERNIEW, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Llanrwst (218) 6 m. NE. Pop. 972.
Fairs, March 29; May 16; June 16; Sept. 29; and Nov. 29.

A village and parish, partly in Is-dulas, and partly in the hundred of Uwch-Aled, agreeably situated in a fertile vale, watered by the little river of Llangerniw; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*, but of the supposed annual value of 300*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Agriculture constitutes the only occupation of the inhabitants of this parish. Here is Hafodyn, the ancient seat of the Lloyds.

LLANGEVIEW, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 1 m. E. Pop. 173.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Usk; living, a curacy; certified value 6*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 63*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. David; patron (1829) Sir H. Williams, Bart.

LLANGIAN, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwllheli (236) 6 m. SW. Pop. 1063.

A parish in the hundred of Gyfflogion, upon the Sochan river, and near the sea-coast; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llanbedrog, in the diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The situation is retired, and some of the surface is yet to be reclaimed. The festival

of St. Cian is observed upon the 11th of December.

LLANGIBY, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 2 m. S b W. Pop. 491.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Cuby; patrons (1829) Mr. and Mrs. Williams. The petty sessions for the lower division of the hundred of Usk are holden here, and also at Panteague.

LLANGOED, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Beaumaris (251) 2 m. NE. Pop. 552.

A parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, situated near the centre of the peninsular part of the county, overlooking Beaumaris Bay; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llangestyn, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; annual value, according to the P. R. 70*l.*; patron, — Hughes, Esq.

LLANGOED-MAWR, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Cardigan (239) 1 m. E. Pop. 941.

A village in the parish of the same name and hundred of Troed-yr-Awr, upon the eastern bank of the Teifi, or Tyvi river, in a cultivated, well-wooded, and agreeable country; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Area of parish, 4000 acres of land. Here were many Druidical remains, the principal of which have been removed, not wantonly, but certainly inconsiderately. A cromlech may yet be seen here, the leaning stone of which measures nine yards in circumference, and one of its edges now rests upon the ground. The Lech-y-Gowres, or Stone of the Giantess, was demolished, and the great blocks which composed it converted into gate posts. In another place stand nineteen vast blocks of hewn stone, resembling in arrangement a Druidic circle. A few stones of the Llech-yr-Ast preserve their ground, but the Meini Hirion and Meini Cyfrifol have totally disappeared. There was a strong military post, or fortress, on the Aberystwith road, which is yet tolerably perfect; it is now called Bank-y-Warin. There were two manors here anciently, belonging to the Lloyds, called Mortimer-is-Coed, and Mortimer-ys-Syrwen. Plas-Llan-Goed-Mawr is the seat of the Millingchamp family.

LLANGOLLEN, co. Denbigh, N. W.

London 1843 m. NW. Pop. 3535. Fairs, last Frid. in Jan.; March 17; May 31; Aug. 21; and Nov. 22. M. D. Sat.

A village, beautifully situated in the parish and Vale of Llangollen and hundred of Chirk, upon the banks of the river Dee, the great Parliamentary road, from London to Holyhead, passing directly through it. It has latterly been much improved in neatness of appearance, and several respectable

houses have been erected here. The church is spacious, and in good preservation. The glebe-house is one of the most agreeable residences in the county; and there are two inns here of the first class; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; val. in K. B. 9*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The church is dedicated to St. Collen ap Gwynnawg ap Clydawg ap Cowdra ap Caradog Freich-fras ap Lleyr Merim ap Einion Yrth ap Cwnedda Wleddig. The vast influx of tourists, during the summer, to this romantic vale contributes greatly to the support of the villagers. Manufactures of flannel and cotton, both upon rather an extensive scale, occupy many hands. The lime-kilns in this parish, and coal-mines in the adjoining, also afford much employment; and the Ellesmere Canal, which is conveyed across the Dee, from one side of the vale to the other, by an aqueduct 1007 feet in length, affords commercial facilities of great advantage to this parish. The canal is fed by the river Dee, and extends along the vale from the aqueduct to the Oernant slate-quarries. The first stone of the aqueduct was laid on the 25th of July, 1795, and the navigation opened the 29th of November, 1805. The late Mr. Wilson, the contractor, who executed the work of the Menai suspension-bridge, was also engaged to construct the aqueduct of Pont Cysylltau. Amongst the curiosities of this interesting and beautiful vicinity, the bridge over the Dee seems to find a place, although possessing no remarkable features. It is an irregular, unarchitectural piece of workmanship, consisting of five pointed arches, separated by clumsy buttresses, which so obstruct the passage of the waters in extraordinary floods that it is very singular the bridge has stood so long. Dr. John Trevor, Bishop of St. Asaph, erected this bridge at his own expense, in the year 1346. The castle of Dinas Bran, called also Crow Castle, is a remarkable and curious ruin. It stands upon the vertex of a hill resembling an upright cone, the sides of which are so steep as to be with difficulty ascended even by pedestrians. Considerable remains of the castle are yet visible, which indicate it to have been of Welsh origin. A fosse may be discovered excavated in the solid rock, but the wells, said to have been within the walls, cannot now be found. It is not ascertained by whom this ancient fortress was erected, but the lord of Dinas Bran was Gryffydd ap Madawc Maelor, a man of notorious reputation for injustice and oppression, who basely forsook his countrymen and went over to the Earl of Chester, the general of Henry III. and Edward I. His memory was despised by King Edward, who cut off two of Gryffydd's sons secretly, and bestowed the possessions of the eldest upon John, Earl of Warren. The most picturesque object in this vicinity is the Abbey of Valle Crucis (see *Llan-Tysilio*). Near to the village is Plas Newydd, the seat

of Miss Ponsonby, and where also dwelt her faithful companion the late Lady Eleanor Butler. The beauty of the scenery and the interest belonging to a story where friendship of the highest and most romantic cast forms the most prominent feature, cannot fail to attract the inquisitive to this spot. There is nothing prepossessing in the exterior of the house, but the surrounding groves, which are truly luxuriant, may fairly be considered as consecrated to the genius of sincerity and friendship. Miss Seward was frequently a guest at Plas Newydd, and many elegant compositions may be seen amongst her letters, of which the story of these accomplished friends constitutes the chief subject.

LLANGOLMAN, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) 9 m. N. Pop. 229.

A parish in the hundred of Cemaes, upon the East Clebley river; living, a curacy not in charge, with the vicarage of Maen Clochog, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; patron, — Bowen, Esq. Area of parish, 1200 acres of land.

LLANGORS, or LLANGORSE, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 6½ m. SE. Pop. 366.

A village and parish in the hundred of Talgarth, containing upper and lower divisions, and including also part of the township of Trefeinon. It lies at the head of Llynn Safaddan, also called Llangors Pool, Breconmere, and, Llynn-tallyllynn, the miraculous origin of which is detailed at great length, in the Harleian MSS, 6831. Living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 10*s.* The patronage of this parish, called in the old charters St. Paulinus on the Meer, belonged to the priory of St. John the Evangelist, in Brecon, but the Dean and Canons of Windsor are now the patrons.

LLANGOVEN, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Ragland (137) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 137.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland; living, a dis. curacy, with that of Pen-y-Clawdd, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Govan; patron, the Chapter of Llandaff.

LLANGOWER, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Bala (194) 3 m. S. Pop. 467.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Penllyn, on the eastern bank of Bala Lake; living, a dis. rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 5*s.* and in P. R. at the annual worth of 118*l.*; patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. Area of parish, about ten square miles, of land entirely mountainous. Here is a well dedicated to St. Gower, and a large stone called Llech Gower, impressed with the figure of a cross.

LLANGRANWG, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Cardigan (239) 10 m. NE. Pop. 329.
Fair, May 27.

A village in the parish of Llangranwg and hundred of Moeddyn, situated upon the shores of Cardigan Bay; living, a vicarage, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; of the annual value of 72*l.* according to P. R. Impropiator, the treasurer of St. David's; patron, the Bishop. On the top of a hill, near the harbour, is a rock, called Eistethua, where Bardic meetings are believed to have been held, and on another hill is a tumulus called Moel Badell. The steps of a rood loft may still be seen within the old church, and some remains of a once ornamented gallery. The church is dedicated to St. Canranog.

LLANGREDIFEL. See *Penmynydd*.**LLANGRISTIOLUS**, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Llangeffni (247) 1 m. SW. Pop. 836.

A parish in the hundred of Malldraeth, intersected by the Parliamentary road from Holyhead to London; living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in P. R. 74*l.* 18*s.* annually; patron, the Bishop of Bangor. Area of parish about 2000 acres of land. Dr. Henry Maurice, secretary to Sir Leoline Jenkins, and an eminent polemic writer, was a native this parish.

LLANGSTON, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Newport (148) 4 m. E b N. Pop. 125.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; patron (1829) John Gore, Esq.

LLANGUA, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 11 m. NE b N.
Pop. 74.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Skenfreth; living, a dis. rectory, with that of Grosmont, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 64*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) J. Scudamore, Esq.

LLANGURIG, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Llanidloes (188) 5 m. S. Pop. 1784.

A parish in the hundred of Llanidloes, situated at the foot of Plinlimmon mountain, and on the banks of the river Wye; living, a vicarage in the deanery of Ardstly, diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 10*s.*; and of the estimated annual worth of 107*l.* 1*s.*, according to the P. R.; patron, the Bishop of Bangor.

LLANGWENLLWYFO, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Amlwch (260) 4 m. SE. Pop. 494.

A parish in the hundred of Twr-Celyn, upon the northern shore of Dulas Bay; living, a chapelry, not in charge, annexed

to the curacy of Amlwch, in the archdeaconry of the diocese of Bangor. The great tithes pertain to the see of Bangor, but half the tithes of one parcel, called Rhôsy-Manach, belongs to the rector of Llanelian. The principal part of the inhabitants of this parish are occupied in the copper-mines in Parys Mountains. Here is Llys Dulas, one of the seats of Colonel Hughes.

LLANGWM, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Corwen (194) 7 m. WNW. Pop. 971.

A parish in the hundred of Is-Aled, in an elevated district, and intersected by the Holyhead and London mail-coach road; living, a rectory and vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; the rectory, which is a sinecure, valued in K. B. 11*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; and the vicarage, which is discharged, valued in K. B. 6*l.*, and in P. R. 142*l.* 16*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, about 12,000 acres of land. Here is Llys Dinmael, or Dinmael's Palace, and a court for the lordship of Dinmael is held here twice in each year.

LLANGWM, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 3½ m. E. Pop. 337.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Usk; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; church ded. to St. Hierom; patron, the Prebendary of Llangwyn, in Llandaff cathedral.

LLANGWM, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Haverfordwest (251) 6 m. SSE.
Pop. 644.

A parish in the hundred of Rhôs, upon the western bank of the navigable river Dungleddy; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; and of the annual value of 110*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.*, according to the P. R.; patron, — Barlow, Esq. Area of parish, about 1200 acres of land.

LLANGWNODYL, or **LLANGWNODDLE**, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwllheli (236) 12 W b S. Pop. 328.

A parish in the hundred of Cymytmaen, situated upon the sea-coast; living, a curacy not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; of the annual value, according to the P. R. of 46*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The fisheries on the coast are auxiliary to agriculture in occupying and maintaining the inhabitants of this remote parish. Upon one of the columns in the Old parish church is an inscription bearing the date 750, and upon another pillar are these words "Hæc ædes ædificata est, A. D. M."

LLANGWYFAN, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Holyhead (260) 8 m. SE. Pop. 210.

A parish in the hundred of Malldraeth, situated upon the north-east shore of Carnarvon Bay; living, a chapelry, not in charge,

to the rectory of Trefdraeth, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The church stands upon the sea-shore, and is subject to enclosure by the waters at high tides and with the wind from the south-west. Here is a quarry of excellent marble, and the limestone of this district is considered to be remarkably pure and free from foreign substances. The arundo arenaria, or sea-mat-weed, grows along the beach in this and the adjoining parishes.

LLANGWYFAN, or LLANGWYFEN, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Denbigh (205) 3 m. E b N. Pop. 251.

A parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, situated in the noble vale of the Clwyd; living, a dis. rectory in the deanery of Dyffryn-Clwyd, diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Bangor. Area of parish, 800 acres of land.

LLANGWYLLLOG, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Llanerch-y-Medd (253) 4 m. S.
Pop. 277.

A parish belonging to the hundred of Mcnai, but locally situated in the hundred of Twr-Celyn, watered by the Infant Cefni; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; certified value 5*l.*; but rated in the P. R. 34*l.* 16*s.* per annum; patron, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart.

LLANGWYSTENNIN, or LLANGYSTENNIN, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Conway (223) 2 m. NE. Pop. 604.

A parish in the hundred of Creuddyn, situated upon a peninsula between the mouth of the river Conway and the Bay of Llandrillo; living, a rectory, not in charge, being one of the three parishes in this county pertaining to the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; patron, the Bishop, as archdeacon of St. Asaph. Area of parish, about 2000 acres of land. Proximity to the Llandudas mines has caused an increase of population in this parish.

LLANGYBI, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwllheli (236) 7 m. NE. Pop. 719.

A parish in the hundred of Yfionydd; living, a rectory with the rectory of Llanarmon, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The festival of St. Cybi is observed here upon the 5th day of November. Here is a mineral spring, recommended in discases of the eyes; it contains an alkaline white salt and a metallic earth.

LLANGYBI, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 4 m. NE. Pop. 249.

A parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, situated upon the Dulas river; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; of the certified value of 2*l.*, but, according to the P. R. of the annual worth of 76*l.* 8*s.*;

patrons, the Earl of Lisburne and — Price, Esq., of Knighton, alternately. The prebend of Llangybi, an impropriation, formerly in the college of Llanddewi-brefi, is valued in K. B. at 1*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* Upon a hill above the river Tivy, near this place, is a spacious intrenchment called Castell Goedtref.

LLANGYNDEYRN, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 5 m. SE. Pop. 2117.
Fairs, Aug. 5 and 6, and Nov. 1.

A village and parish in the hundred of Cydweli, situated upon the river Gwendrath Vach; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llandyfaelog, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; of the certified value of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but of the actual worth of 63*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* annually, according to the P. R. patron, R. G. Thomas, Esq. Area of parish, about 7000 acres of land. Iron-ore, coal, and limestone abound here. It is the great lime depôt for the surrounding county, and a good trade exists here in the quarrying and working of marble. Slabs of a rare description are constantly raised, and chimney-pieces, as well as sepulchral ornaments, manufactured here for Bristol and other large towns along the Channel. A school for fifteen boys, and an equal number of girls, belonging to this parish, was endowed by Mrs. Goldfrap, with the sum of 25*l.* per annum. Here are the ruins of two chapels, the one called Cappel Evan, the other Cappel Dyddgen, besides the remains of an ancient mansion called Plâs Hen. There are several springs within the parish, chiefly valuable as affording excellent mill sites, but none remarkable for medicinal properties.

LLANGYNFELIN, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwith (208) 6 m. NE. Pop. 626.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Genaur-glynn, watered by the river Lcry, and bounded by the Irish Sea upon the west; living, a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; of the certified value of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but estimated in P. R. at 29*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per annum; patrons, the Chichester family, who are possessed of the tithes. The church is conspicuously placed, and commands a view of the plain called Gors Voshno. Within are the remains of a finely carved old screen, and the porch is a specimen of the early pointed style. Caer Wyddno in this parish is believed to have been the castle of Gwydno Gwranhir, whose domains were inundated by the sea, sometime in the sixth century. There is a Welsh poem extant called

"The Lamentation of Gwyddno the Long-headed,
When his land was overflown."

The Cantref of Gwaelod is supposed to have occupied the space between the mainland and a line drawn across the sea from Bardsey Isle to Ramsey, in the county of Pem-

broke, and the proprietor is styled, in the old records, Lord of the Cantref-y-Gwaelod, in Dyfed (Pembroke). Edward Lloyd says that stumps of trees are observable, at low water, in the sands between Porth and Aber-Dyfi, and Giraldus states that St. David's Head stretched further into the sea, as was plain from the roots and pieces of wood, bearing fresh marks of the axe, then visible at ebb of tide. Deio ap Jevan Dû, who flourished in the year 1480, was born in this parish.

LLANGYNHAFAL, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Rhuthyn (195) 4 m. NE. Pop. 470.

A parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, situated upon the eastern side of the noble Vale of Clwyd; living, a dis. rectory in the deanery of Dyffryn Clwydd, diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 15*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, about 2000 acres of land. Here is an endowed freeschool for natives of the parish. Moel Famma, the most conspicuous of the Clwydian hills, bounds this parish on the east. On its summit, which is elevated 1845 feet above sea-level, an obelisk has been erected to commemorate the fiftieth year of the reign of King George III. The Rev. William Wynne, an eminent poet and learned divine, was incumbent of this parish. He flourished about the year 1740, and some of his poetry may be seen in the Dewisol Ganiadau.

LLANGYNIN, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 11 m. W. Pop. 319.
Fair, Jan. 18.

A parish in the hundred of Derllys, intersected by the high road from Carmarthen to Narbeth; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of St. Clare, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. at 65*l.* 7*s.* annually; patron, — Philips, Esq. Area of parish, 2000 acres of land.

LLANGYNLLO, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (229) 4 m. NE. Pop. 599.

A parish in the hundred of Troed-yr-aur; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patrons, the Freeholders of the parish. Area of parish, 2500 acres of land.

LLANGYNLLO, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Knighton (165) 5 m. W. Pop. 451.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Cefn Llys, situated at the source of the river Lug, and on the borders of Bleddfa Forest. It is divided into upper and lower townships; living, a dis. vicarage in the diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*, and in P. R. 83*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.* annual income. The prebend of Llangynllo, in the collegiate church of Brecon, is valued in K. B. at 13*l.*; patron of both benefices, the Bishop of St. David's. Area of parish, about twelve

square miles; one-third of the upper division pays land-tax and county rate to Heyop parish, which bounds it on the east; and another third part of the same division pays its taxes to the parish of Llanbister, which joins this upon the west. Here is a freeschool for eight poor children, endowed with three acres of land.

LLANGYNNOG, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 7 m. SW. Pop. 307.

A parish in the hundred of Derllys, enclosed between the navigable parts of the Tafe and Towy rivers; living, a curacy, not in charge, to the rectory of Llanstephan, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's; annual value, according to the P. R. 25*l.* Here is a charity-school, where eight poor children are received; it is endowed with a house, garden, and an acre and a half of ground for the benefit of the master. It is said that this charitable institution was founded in thankfulness and commemoration of a cure effected on one of the Vaughans, of Derllys, by the waters of a fountain, called the New Well, which sprang up adjacent to the school-house. Over the entrance-door of the school-room is the following inscription: "Here is a charity-school for ever, built at the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the lord, freeholders, and inhabitants of the manor of Penrin, A. D. 1705." The manor of Penrin, or Penrhyn, extends over the whole of this parish, and 1512 acres of the adjoining parish of Llanstephan.

LLANGYNNOG, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Buallt (173) 3½ m. SW. Pop. 59.

A parish in the hundred of Buallt; living, a curacy, in charge, under the Prebendary of Llandarog, in the collegiate church of Brecon, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; certified value 2*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, but estimated to produce an annual sum of 46*l.* 12*s.* according to the P. R. Area of parish, 500 acres of land, all mountainous and dreary; and the church, which is modern, appears to be placed in the most exposed situation in the parish. The Epynt hills extend into this parish.

LLANGYNNOG, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Llanfyllin (179) 8 m. NW. Pop. 402.
Fairs, May 6; Aug. 9; and Sept. 3.

A village and parish in the hundred of Llanfyllin, on the banks of the Tanat river, and in a valley, enclosed by the Berwyn Mountains; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; val. in K. B. 4*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.*, but according to the P. R. of the ann. val. of 71*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, about sixteen square miles. Above the Vale of Llangynog rises a stupendous rock of coarse slate, containing white, opaque, amorphous quartz, and abounding in lead and calamine. The produce of these hills is transported to Ruabon founderies. The

great lead-mine, in the Craig-y-Mwyn, was discovered in the year 1692, the vein there wrought being three yards and a half in thickness; and it afforded, for the space of forty successive years, the enormous revenue of 20,000*l.* per annum to the proprietor, the Earl of Powys. Slates of an inferior quality, but well adapted for roofing in high and exposed situations, are raised in the great rock of Llangynnog.

LLANGYNWYD, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Bridgend (181) 7 m. Pop. 958.

A village in the parish of the same name and hundred of Newcastle, upon the western bank of the Llynfi or Lanvy river; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; val. in K. B. 19*l.* 5*s.*, and in P. R. 149*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* per ann.; patron, the Right Hon. Lord Vernon. Coal and iron-ore abound here. In a field, adjoining the village, are the remains of a cromlech, called by the inhabitants the Old Church. In this parish, the ill-fated Edward, surnamed Carnarvon, found an asylum in the days of his adversity.

LLANGYNYDR, or LLANGYNYD, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 9 m. NW.
Pop. 1345. Fairs, April 4; Oct. 20; Dec. 7; and Wed. next before Christmas.

A village and parish in the hundred of Crickhowel, intersected by the river Usk, as well as by the Brecon Canal; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; patron, the Duke of Beaufort. This parish abounds in limestone; and iron-works are carried on near the place where the Rhymny river enters the parish, and becomes the county boundary. The ancient name of this district was Llangynydd Eglwys Yail, from the little river, the Yail, which flows by the church; and it was also called Llangynydd cum Eglwys Vesey, from Vesey chapel, now demolished. There are four cerneddau on the hills here; and on the Brecon road may be seen the ruins of a castle.

LLANGYNYR, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 1 m. E. Pop. 950.

A parish in the hundred of Cydweli, agreeably situated upon the banks of the Tywi river; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 3*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 2500 acres.

LLANGYNYW, or LLANGYNIW, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Llanfair (183) 2½ m. NE. Pop. 616.

A parish in the hundred of Mathrafal, upon the western bank of the Fyrnwy river; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, twelve square miles. In this parish stood Mathrafal, some little traces of which

may still be observed, the ancient seat of the princes of Powys, and where they took up their residence upon their expulsion from Shrewsbury by Offa, the Mercian. The castle stood upon a tongue of land enclosed between the branches of the Fyrnwy river, but partly situated for defence in the pretty vale of Meifod. Some of the dynasty of the Comyns appear to have been interred in the adjoining chapel of St. Mary's in Meifod, even subsequent to the desertion of this seat by the family. Castell Goch, at Welshpool, was the mansion preferred by the late princes of that ancient house. Two British encampments lie with the castle of Mathrafal, form an equilateral triangle, the sides of which extend one mile in length. During the power of the princes of Powys, the Eistedfoddan, or assemblies of the bards, were held at Mathrafal.

LLANHARAN, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 4 m. N. W. Pop. 288.

A parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, in the district usually termed the Vale of Glamorgan, and on the banks of the Ewenning river; living, a curacy, not in charge, with the rectory of Llan-llid, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff. Llewellyn Sion, an eminent poet, author or collector of the Traditional System of Bardism, preserved in the Gorsedd Morganwg, at which he presided A. D. 1580, was a native of this place, and died A. D. 1616. The collections are in the possession of the Turberville family. In this parish also was born that admirable poet Rhys Llwyd ap Rhys ap Rhiriart, who flourished between the years 1420 and 1460.

LLANHARY, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 4 m. NE. Pop. 243.

A parish in the hundred of Cowbridge; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; and according to P. R. at 94*l.* 19*s.* annually; patron, — Stratfield, Esq. Area of parish, 1000 acres of land.

LLANHENOCK, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Caerleon (141) 2 m. NE b N. Pop. 145.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; certified value 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Chapter of Llandaff.

LLANHILETH, or LLANHYYDELL, co.

P. T. Usk (142) 11 m. W b N. Pop. 438.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; church ded. to St. Iltud; patron (1829) the Earl of Abergavenny.

LLANHIR, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Rhaiadar (181) 7 m. S b E Pop. 614.

A parish in the hundred of Rhaiadar, situated between the rivers Wye and Ithon, and intersected by the post-road from Buallt

to Rhaiadar; living, a chapelry, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Nantmel, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; certified value 22*l.*, but estimated in P. R. at 71*l.* 10*s.* per annum; patron, the Bishop of St. David's. Area of parish, twelve square miles.

LLANHYCHAN, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Rhuthyn (195) 2½ m. N. Pop. 123.

A parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, situated in the beautiful and fertile Vale of Clwyd, and on the banks of the Clwyd river; living, a dis. rectory in the deanery of Dyffryn Clwyd, diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Bangor. Area of parish, 530 acres of land.

LLANHYWEL, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. St. David's (271) 4½ m. Pop. 195.

A parish in the hundred of Dewisland, the post-road from St. David's to Fishguard passing through it; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; ann. val. according to P. R. 26*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*; patrons, the Chanters and Chapter of St. David's.

LLANIDAN, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Carnarvon (235) 5 m. NE. Pop. 1121.

A village and parish in the hundred of Menai, situated upon the Menai Straits; living, a dis. vicarage with the chapelry of Llanedwen, Llandeiniol-fâb, and Llanfair-yn-y-Cwmwd, in the diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron, Lord Boston. One-third of the great tithes is paid to the vicar. Area of parish, 3000 acres of land. The church was erected A. D. 616, and belonged at one period to the convent of Beddgelert, the fate of which house it shared, in 1535. Edmund Downham and Peter Ashton obtained a grant of its possessions from Queen Elizabeth, but made over the same in 1605, to Richard Prytherch, of Myfyrian, whose daughter married a Llwyd of Llugwy. The estates of this last family were purchased by the Earl of Uxbridge, who bequeathed them to his nephew, Sir William Irby, afterwards Lord Boston. Incorporated with the church wall may be seen the famous Maen Mordhwyd, or stone of the thigh, which Giraldus mentions as possessing a locomotive property. Hugh Lupus resolved to subdue this unnatural quality by chaining it to a stone of greater weight and casting both into the sea, but tradition asserts that it returned to its former place, and now, at last, rests tranquil in this wall. The Romans having crossed the Menai at this place, under the conduct of Suetonius Paulinus, slew an incredible number of the islanders on a spot called Maes Mawr Gad. In the year 67, the Druids having recovered from this shock, resumed their authority, and retained it until the year 76, when the Romans, headed by Agricola, again crossed the Menai, and landing at a place called Pont-yr-Yscraphie (the Bridge of Skiffs), a second time massacred the assembled Druids and their fol-

lowers in cold blood. The fields of slaughter are known at the present day by the appellation of Llanailwynon and Bryn Lader. Tre'r Dryw is supposed to have been a dwelling-place of an Anti-druid, and some curious remains may be seen there. Bryn Gwyn (the Royal Tribunal), is a circular hollow, 180 feet in diameter, encompassed by a mound of earth and stones. Near this was one of the Gorseddau, or conical heaps of stone, on the summit of which the Druid sate while he delivered instruction to the people. There was here also a Druidical circle with a cromlech in the centre, the remains of which are now but scanty. Caerleib is a moated intrenchment; the keep is of a square form, surrounded by a double rampart. Foundations of buildings, both square and circular, may be perceived within. Traces of Druidical circles, as well as foundations of buildings, are observable at Trefwry, and at Bryn Gwydyrn are dikes and fosses enclosing circular areas. Bodruidian, *i. e.* the Abode of the Druids, and Tre'r Beirdd, *i. e.* the Residence of the Bard; Bodwyr, the Dwelling of the Priest, are hamlets surrounding Caerleib, [the seat of the archdruid. At the last-mentioned place is a cromlech, reclining upon three upright stones. This region of Druidism, in the opinion of the learned Henry Rowlands, was encircled by a grove of sacred oaks. The eminent antiquary, Henry Rowlands, was vicar of Llanidan, and is said never to have enjoyed any other literary advantages than what he discovered in his native isle. It is certain that he never travelled further than Shrewsbury from the land of his birth. He died A. D. 1723, and was interred in the church of Llanedwen. Thomas Williams, Esq., whose name is intimately associated with the successful progress of Parys mines, is interred in the church of Llanidan.

LLANIDLOES, or **LLANYDLOES**, co. Montgomery, S. W.

London 188 m. WNW. Pop. of To. 1984.
Of Pa. 3145. Fairs, April 5; May 11; June 21; July 17; Sept. 13; and Oct. 2 and 28.
M. D. Sat.

A town, parish, and hundred, the former situated in a pleasant vale, at the confluence of the rivers Severn and Clewedog. The appearance of the town is not as agreeable as its natural position and local advantages entitle it to. The houses are ill built, and the number of respectable dwellings but small. Two tolerable avenues constitute the principal part of the town. Here is a market-house, or hall. An ancient church, the ceiling of which is much admired; it is formed of carved work, brought, it is believed, from the abbey of Cwmhir, in Radnorshire. There are four chapels for Dissenters here, and a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends. This was anciently a borough-town, contributory to Montgomery, but disfranchised along with

Pool and Llanfyllin. It still retains some appendages of a corporate town, being governed by a mayor, coroner, and other officers, who are elected at the court-leet, held at Michaelmas. A court-baron is held here every third Monday, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. This is one of seven parishes constituting the manor of Arnstley, of which Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. is the lord, but Sir Edward P. Lloyd, Bart. is lord of the borough. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. The living is a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. at 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, but in P. R. 8*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per annum; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The great tithes of some of the townships are impropriated, and belong to Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. The Dean and Chapter of Bangor enjoy the great tithes of the others, the vicar retaining what is called a *quarta pars*. The whole parish is divided into the townships of Brythdir, Cil-Machen, Glynn-Hafren Is-coed, Mannleodd, Morfodion, Treflin, and Ystrad-Dunod. As the surrounding district is fertile, the fairs here are well supplied with cattle, sheep-fairs being held every Thursday, between the 26th of May and 26th of June. Woollen manufactories have been established for many years back; and mills and factories, for the carding and spinning by machinery, are established upon the different streams in the vicinity. The lead-mines in this parish also contribute to the general prosperity. There are two good bridges across the Severn, at this town, one of them remarkably handsome, recently erected at an expense of 3000*l.* and upwards. Here are several poor-schools. In the immediate vicinity are many fine seats, amongst which is Dollys, the residence of George Meares, Esq.

LLANIESTYN, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Beaumares (251) 2 m. N. Pop. 283.

A parish in the hundred of Tyndaethwy; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the curacy of Lllangoed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Jestyn, who flourished about the close of the fifth century. The tomb of the saint is a curious piece of workmanship and is supposed to have borne a Latin inscription, now wholly illegible, which ran as follows: "Hic jacet sanctus Yestimus, cui Gwenllian filia Madoc et Gruffydd ap Gwyllyn obtulerunt in oblationem istam imaginem, pro salute beata animarum suarum." There can be no doubt but this inscription was added many years subsequent to the decease of St. Yestyn.

LLANIESTYN, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwllheli (236) 8 m. W. Pop. 1033.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Dinlleyn, and partly also in that of Gyfflogion; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. at

21*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; patron, the Bishop. Area of parish, 3000 acres of land. Roman urns have been found here at different periods. The festival of the patron saint is held on the 10th of October.

LLANIGON, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Hay (156) 2 m. S. Pop. 596.

A parish in the hundred of Talgarth, upon the banks of the Dgedi river, which is a tributary to the Wye; living, a dis. vicarage in the diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*, and in P. R. 43*l.* 1*s.* per annum; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The vicarage is endowed with one-half of the great tithes, the other half belongs to the rectory. Capel-y-Ffyn is a chapel of ease to this parish. Cray-fish are found in the little brooks which water this district.

LLANILAR, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwith (208) 6 m. SE. Pop. 909.

A township and parish in the hundred of Ilar, upon the southern bank of the river Ystwith; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but in P. R. at 102*l.* 19*s.* per annum; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The vicar receives half the tithes of Dol-lawr hamlet; and the Chichester family enjoy the remainder. Middle Hamlet pays one-third to the vicar, except Llidiart, Ty'r-y-Coed, Pluca, Berth-Llwyd, Pen-llan, and Cefn-coch, which pay one-seventh to the vicar, and the remainder to the Chichester family. Eglwys hamlet pays one-third to the vicar, and the rest to the impropriator. Rhyd-y-Brynarth divides its tithes equally between vicar and impropriator; Grŷg Wen pays one-third to the vicar, except Tre Faes Isaf and Uchaf, Mynydd Mawr, Pen-llan-lâs, Tyn-y-Berth, and parts of two fields in Aber Maide; from this farm the vicar takes one-third, Mr. Powell one-third, and the remaining one is paid to the Chichester family.

LLANILID, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 9 m. W. Pop. 514.

A parish in the hundred of Defynoc; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Defynoc, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; estimated in P. R. at 28*l.* 16*s.* The chapel is dedicated to St. Ilid, who came into Britain with Bran Fendiged, A. D. 70. This parish is also called Crai-Chapel. See *Defynoc*.

LLANILID, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 4 m. NW. Pop. 180.

A parish in the hundred of Cowbridge; living, a dis. rectory with the curacy of Llan Haran, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 7*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*, and estimated in P. R. at 92*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* annually; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Area of parish, 900 acres of enclosed and cultivated land.

LLANILLTWRN, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) 6 m. NW. Pop. 132.

A parish in the hundred of Dinas Powys, intersected by the post-road between Cardiff and Llantrissaint; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of St. Fagan's, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; patron, the Earl of Plymouth. Area of parish 1000 acres of land. This chapelry preserves a distinct register, chooses its warden, and makes its own rates, but contributes to the repairs of St. Fagan's church and bridge. St. Illtus founded a monastery and school here, A. D. 508. The remains of the buildings are incorporated with the walls of a barn.

LLANILLTYDD, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 5 m. WSW.

Pop. with Defynoc.

A parish in the hundred of Defynoc; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the patronage of the Vicar of Defynoc; valued in P. R. at the annual worth of 45*l.* 7*s.* A tumulus, near a pool in the adjoining mountain, is shown as the grave of Illtydd, the patron saint. It is called the Grave of St. Illtydd's Eve, from the custom, which anciently prevailed here, of keeping watch over it during the night previous to the saint's festival-day.

LLANINA, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 15 m. NW. Pop. 439.

A parish, remotely situated, in the hundred of Moeddyn, upon the shores of Cardigan Bay; living, a chapel of ease, to the vicarage of Llan-Arth, in the diocese of St. David's. The church stands in a little wooded dingle, upon the sea-shore.

LLANIO, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 8 m. NE. Pop. 145.

A township in the parish of Llanddewi-Brefi and hundred of Penarth, upon the banks of the Teifi river. This was the ancient Loventium of the Romans, and an important station upon the Sarn Helen, or western road, between Carmarthen and Penallt, near Machinllaeth. Several Roman coins and some culinary utensils have been dug up here. There are three inscribed stones, incorporated with the walls of two cottages in the vicinity, which may, with some appearance of accuracy, be thus read, on one, "Caïi artis manibus prius;" on a second, "Overioni;" and on the third, "Cohors Secundæ Augustæ fecit quinque passus." Masses of brick-work are frequently dug up in the surrounding lands, and one piece, possessing a smooth and polished surface, is used as the floor of an oven in a neighbouring mill.

LLANISAN or LLANISHIN, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) 4 m. NW. Pop. 360.

A parish in the hundred of Kibbor; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, of

the certified value of 10*l.* but of the annual worth, according to the P. R. of 46*l.*; patrons, the Earl of Plymouth and — Tynte, Esq., alternately. Area of parish 600 acres of land. Here is a freeschool. St. Dennis's Well, in this parish is esteemed beneficial in scorbutic cases.

LLANISHEN, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Monmouth (129) 8 m. SSW. Pop. 255.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland; living, a dis. curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 56*l.*; church ded. to St. Dennis; patron (1829) the Duke of Beaufort.

LLANITHOG, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ross (120) 3 m. Pop. 23.

An extra-parochial district in the upper division of the hundred of Wormelaw.

LLANLLAWDOG, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 7 m. NE. Pop. 739.

A parish in the hundred of Elfed; living, a chapelry, not in charge, annexed to the chapelry of Llan-y-Pumpsaint, in the diocese of St. David's; of the certified value of 5*l.*, but estimated in P. R. at an annual amount of 67*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Aber Gwili. Area of parish, 8000 acres of land.

LLANLLAWEN, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Fishguard (257) 2 m. SE. Pop. 123.

A parish in the hundred of Cemaes, upon the banks of the river Gwayn; living, a rectory, not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Llan-y-ch-llwydog, in the diocese of St. David's; estimated in P. R. at the annual value of 53*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Area of parish, about 1200 acres of land, partly mountainous, and enclosing the hemispherical hill called the Maiden's Breast. Here are several Meini, Hirion, Carneddau, and Druidical remains. Llanllawen Well was once held in repute, as affording relief to persons afflicted with ague, it now throws up an abundant supply of water, but its healing virtues are not confined in.

LLANLLECHID, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Bangor (236) 4½ SE. Pop. 1964.

Fair, Oct. 8.

A parish in the hundred of Uchaf, upon the eastern bank of the Ogwen river, and intersected by the Holyhead road; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. It is considered to be the most extensive parish in North Wales. Slate-quarries were opened here at an earlier period than is generally supposed. In 1784 a lease for three lives was granted by the Crown, to Richard Lord Penrhyn, of all mines within the parish of Llanllechid, at a small rent and farm. The inhabitants are supported chiefly by the slate-quarries in the vicinity. The church of this parish was founded originally by Llechid, daughter of Ithel Iael, a French nobleman. She

was sister to St. Tygai. Her festival is observed on the 2d of December.

LLANLLEIANAN. See *Amlwch*.

LLANLLEON-FOEL, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Buallt (173) 7 m. W. Pop. 152.

A parish in the hundred of Buallt, upon the banks of the Irfon and Dulas rivers; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, with the vicarage of Llanwrthwl, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; of the certified value of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but of the estimated annual worth of 57*l.* 15*s.* according to P. R.; patrons, the Representatives of the families of Thomas and Morgan. There is a mineral spring here, but its precise character is not ascertained. The manor of Llanlleon-foel is co-extensive with the hundred, and the payments and customs exacted within it are whimsical and unintelligible. A branch of the Sarn Lleon passed through this parish, connecting Maridunum with the station at Cwm.

LLANLLIBIO, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Holyhead (260) 8 m. ESE. Pop. 89.

A parish in the hundred of Llyfon; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llantrissaint, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor.

LLANLLOWELL, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 1½ m. SE. Pop. 63.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Usk; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. John Saunders.

LLANLLUGAN, or LLANLYGAN, co. Montgomery, N.W.

P. T. Llanfair (183) 4 m. SW. Pop. 330.

A parish in the hundred of Newtown; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph. It is of the certified value of 10*l.* but worth 43*l.* annually, according to P. R.; patrons, the Impropriators, who are also the owners of the lands, and lords of the manor. A nunnery of the Cistercian order, was founded here A. D. 1239, and the tithes of the adjoining parishes appropriated to its maintenance. It was granted to Sir Arthur Darcy, Knt. in the 37th Henry VIII.

LLANLLWCH, co. Carmarthen, N. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) adjacent.
Pop. with Borough.

A parish within the county of the Borough of Carmarthen; living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, to the vicarage of St. Peter's, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; of the certified value of 10*s.*, and in P. R. esteemed to be worth 65*l.* 5*s.* per annum.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, co. Cardigan, S.W.

P. T. Aberystwith (208) 3½ m. S. Pop. 630.

A parish in the hundred of Ilar, lower division, bounded by the river Ystwith, and

extending to the shores of Cardigan Bay; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; of the annual value, according to P. R. of 62*l.* 15*s.*; patron, the Chichester family, who are proprietors of all the tithes, and allow a stipend to the curate. This parish contributes to the repairs of the church at Llanbadarn-fawr.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, co. Cardigan, S.W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 17 m. NW. Pop. 966.

A parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, occupying a promontory on the shores of Cardigan Bay called New-Key Head; living, a dis. rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 6*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here is a productive her-ring-fishery.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Newtown (175) 1 m. NE. Pop. 1007.

A parish in the hundred of Newtown, situated upon the banks of the river Severn; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish 4400 acres of land, in which are included the townships Aber-Bechan, Cil-cowyn, Gwestyd, and Hendidoli. The prosperity of the flannel manufacture, and the construction of a new canal, are amongst the causes assigned for the increase of population here. Some vestiges of a Roman road are visible on the south-east side of the parish.

LLANLLWNY, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 9 S. W. Pop. 764.

A parish in the hundred of Cethiniog, upon the banks of the navigable river Teifi, or Tyvi; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 5*l.*, but according to P. R. of the annual worth of 89*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish 4000 acres of land. Here is a tumulus, called the castle, and some remains of a nunnery, near to which is Ffynnon Nonny, or, The Nun's Well.

LLANLLYFFNI, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Carnarvon (235) 7 m. S. Pop. 1182.
Wake, July 6.

A village and parish in the hundred of Uwch Gwyrfa, upon the Llyffni river; living, a dis. rectory or vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The parish is divided into Upper and Lower, containing the townships of Traws Gwynne, Bryn Mawr, Llawr-Ilan, Nant, and Crych Dwfr. Here are extensive slate-quarries in constant work, and a rail-road is constructed from this district to Carnarvon quay, whence the Llanlyffni, Cilgwyn and other slates are exported. The

copper-mines in the pass of Drwsycoed, have been lately reopened and with promise of a rich return. In this parish is the admired scene called the Nantle Pools immortalized by the pencil of Wilson. And in the adjoining hills are the small lakes of Llyn Cwm Silin, and Llyn Cwm Dylun, containing an abundance of trout. Edward I. was so enamoured of the scenery of the Nantle glens, that he built a lodge here, in which he occasionally resided. Craig-y-Dinas, on the Llyfni, is a circular mound 210 feet in diameter, and from it issue two embankments enclosing a deep fosse. It appears to have been a military station. The church is dedicated to St. Rhediw, who is said to be interred therein, and near it are shown the Saint's Well, his Chair, the impression of his horse's hoof, and the print of the saint's thumb upon a stone.

LLANMADOG, or LLANMADOCK, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Swansea (206) 14 m. W b N. Pop. 227.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Swansea, situated upon Burry Harbour; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; according to P. R. it yields 124*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* annually; patron, the King, if there be no Prince of Wales. Area of parish 1000 acres of land. The Hill of Llan Madog is a well-known landmark to the navigators of the Bristol Channel. Here are the remains of a Roman encampment.

LLANMAES, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 4½ m. SW. Pop. 198.

A village and small parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, near to the shores of the Bristol Channel; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*; patron, the Marquis of Bute. Area of parish about 1000 acres of land. Here are the ruins of the ancient residence of the Mellifonts, and there is a manor of Bedford and Malifant, belonging to the Marquis of Bute. Longevity is of frequent occurrence here, and there is an entry in the parish register of the burial of Ivan Yorath, on the 12th of July, 1621, in the 180th year of his age. He had been in the famous battle of Bosworth field, and resided afterwards at Llantwit Major, where he supported himself by fishing. Near the village are the vestiges of a Roman camp.

LLANMARTIN, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Caerleon (144) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 207.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot; living, a dis. rectory, with that of Willerick, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. at 4*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 115*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron (1829) Sir R. Salusbury, Bart.

LLANMEREWIG, co. Montgomery, N.W.

P. T. Newtown (175) 3 m. NE. Pop. 145.

A parish in the hundred of Newtown; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and

diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, but producing, according, to P. R. an annual income of 99*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 1000 acres of land. This is one of the parishes incorporated for the maintenance of the House of Industry at Forden.

LLANNEFYDD, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Denbigh (205) 7 m. NW. Pop. 1067.

A parish in the hundred of Is-Aled, upon the banks of the river Aled, and near its junction with the Elwy; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

LLANNON, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwith (208) 11 m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and ancient chapelry in the parish of Llansaintfraid and hundred of Har, lower division, situated between the little rivers Peris and Cledan, and on the shore of Cardigan Bay. Here are the ruins of St. Non's chapel.

LLANNON, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llanelly (217) 6 m. NE. Pop. 1396. Fairs, July 6 and Dec. 10.

A village and parish in the hundred or Carnwylion, intersected by the post-road from Swansea to Carmarthen, as well as by the railway from the Great Mountain to Llanelly, and including the hamlets of Blaen, Glynn, Goytre, and Ismorlais. Living, a chapelry, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; of the certified value of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* but rated at 39*l.* 13*s.* per annum in P. R.; patron, — Thomas, Esq. Area of parish, 11,466 acres of land. See *Llanelly*.

LLANNOR, or LLANFAWR, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwllheli (236) 3½ m. N. W. Pop. 1169.

A village and parish, the latter being in the hundreds of Dinulleyn and Gysflogion; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, the Bishop being the patron; estimated in P. R. at the annual value of 87*l.*

LLANOVER, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 3½ m. S b E. Pop. 2145.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a dis. vicarage, with its curacies, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. at 15*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; patron, the Chapter of Llandaff.

LLANRHAIADAR, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Denbigh (205) 3 m. SE. Pop. 1854.

A village and parish in the hundred of Is-Aled, beautifully situated upon a gentle eminence in the noble Vale of Clwyd, and the post-road between Denbigh and Rhuthlyn passing through it; living, a rectory and vicarage in the deanery of Dyffryn Clwyd and diocese of Bangor. The rectory, valued in K. B. at 30*l.*, is annexed to the bishopric, by

act 1st, Jac. II. ; the vicarage valued in K.B. 28*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; total real value of the benefice, about 2000*l.* per ann. ; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here are a handsome glebe-house, and a spacious church, ornamented with a fine window, containing some well-executed subjects, stained on glass. The tithes are divided equally between the rector and vicar. Here is a noble seat called Llanrhaiadar Hall. An almshouse, founded here by Mrs. Jones, affords an asylum to a number of poor widows, who receive 2*s.* per week, and are allowed besides a small garden. The spring called Ffynnon Ddyfnog, is at a little distance from the church, and here anciently was a bath, and near it a chapel, both dedicated to the saint.

LLANRHAIDAR-Y-MOCHNANT, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Llanfyllin (179) 6 m. N. Pop. 2229.

A village in the parish of the same name, the latter being partly in the hundred of Chirk, but extending also into the hundred of Llanfyllin, in the county of Montgomery. The river Tanat takes its rise in this parish, and lofty mountains occupy the whole district ; living, a rectory and vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph. The rectory, a sinecure, valued in K. B. at 18*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.* ; the vicarage, with the chapelry of Llanedwyn, valued in K. B. at 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* ; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. William Morgan, the first translator of the Bible into the Welsh language, was vicar of this parish, and the last rector was the facetious Doctor Robert South ; on his decease the great tithes were appropriated to the repairs of the cathedral at St. Asaph. Pistyl Rhaiadar, in this parish, is the noblest cataract in North Wales.

LLANRHIAIN, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. St. David's (271) 5 m. NE. Pop. 618.

A parish in the hundred of Dewisland, situated upon the sea-coast ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's ; valued in K. B. at 6*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and in P. R. estimated at 69*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.* annually ; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The Prebend of Llanrhian ; valued in K. B. at 19*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, is annexed to the archdeaconry of Carmarthen.

LLANRHIDIAN, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Swansea (206) 10 m. W. Pop. 1437.

A village and parish, the latter in the hundred of Swansea, but extending also into the hundred of Llangeflach, and bounded on the north by the estuary of the Burry river. It is divided into Higher and Lower, called sometimes Welshery and Englishery ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's ; valued in K. B. at 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; patron, — Morgan, Esq. The impropriation is valued at 500*l.* per annum, and the impropriator's curate receives about 50*l.* annually. This church anciently belonged to the abbey of Neath. At Pen Clawd there are extensive

works, established formerly by the Cheadle Copper Company. Limestone abounds every where, and some good quarries of freestone are worked here. There is a mineral spring, near the church, deemed efficacious in scorbutic complaints ; and the waters of Holywell, on Cefn Bryn, are supposed to strengthen delicate eyes. There are many subterranean caves in the limestone region of this parish ; and, in one place a stream bursts forth from the rock with such impetuosity, that in the space of two hundred yards from its source it turns two mill-wheels. On an eminence, commanding a view of the Burry, stand the ruins of Weobley Castle ; on Cefn Ifor Hill may be seen an ancient intrenchment, raised, it is supposed, in the year 1110, by Ifor ap Cedifor, a chief of Glamorganshire, during his conflicts with the English. Arthur's Stone is a huge mass, about twenty tons weight, raised upon supporters, five feet in height ; and, beneath it is a well, which ebbs and flows with the tide.

LLANRHIDIAN, or **LLANRYTHAN**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. St. David's (271) 7 m. NE. Pop. 141.

A parish in the hundred of Dewisland ; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, of the annual value, according to P. R. of 48*s.* 0*s.* 4*d.* ; patrons, the Sub-Chanter and Vicars Choral of St. David's.

LLANRHWYDRYS, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Amlwch (260) 7 m. W. Pop. 171.

A parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, upon the shores of Camlyn Bay ; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llanrhyddlad, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor ; patron, the Bishop. Area of parish, 1200 acres of land. The chapel is supposed to have been built originally in the year 570.

LLANRHYCHWYN, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Llanrwst (218) 4 m. NW. Pop. 540.

A parish in the hundred of Nant Conway, situated in an elevated and exposed position, overlooking the Vale of Llanrwst ; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Trefrihw, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor ; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The church is ancient, and some specimens of stained glass are preserved in the eastern window. The inhabitants find occupation in the slate-quarries ; and the slates raised here are exported from Trefrihw quay. It is the belief of the inhabitants of the vicinity that the greatest of British bards, Taliesin, was born on the banks of Llyn Geirionydd, a small lake in this parish.

LLANRHYDD, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Rhuthyn (195) adjacent. Pop. 775.

A parish in the hundred of Rhuthyn, upon the banks of the river Clwyd ; living, a curacy not in charge, being part of the endowment of the wardenship, or more

properly of the hospital of Rhuthyn, according to K. B. in the deanery of Dyffryn Clwyd and diocese of Bangor; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Area of parish, 1100 acres of land. The church stands a little to the east of Rhuthyn, but the parish extends into the town.

LLANRHYDDLAD, co. Anglesea, N.W.

P. T. Holyhead (260) 12 m. N.E. Pop. 622.

A parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, situated upon the bay of Holyhead; living, a dis. rectory with the chapelries of Llanflewyn and Llanrhwys, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The tithes of the parish of Llandogfael belong in alternate years, to the rectors of Llanrhyddlad and Llanfechell. Area of parish, 1800 acres of land.

LLANRHYSTYD, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwith (208) 7 m. S. b. W.

Pop. 1375. Fairs, Thurs. before Easter and Thurs. before Christmas.

A poor village in the parish of the same name, and hundred of Har, lower division, situated upon the banks of the Gwyre, or Wirrai river and near to the shore of Cardigan Bay. The living is a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; but estimated at the annual amount of 133*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, according to the P. R.; patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church dedicated to St. Rhystid, was destroyed by the Danes, A. D. 987. According to Tanner, a nunnery was established here, but no traces of the building can now be discovered. Dinerth Castle was destroyed in the year 1135, by Owain Guynedd and Cadwaladr his brother, assisted by Hywel ap Meredydd and Rhys ap Madog ap Ednerth. In 1150 Cadell Meredydd and Rhys ap Gryfydd got possession of the castle, and put all the garrison to the sword. Roger Earl of Clare, fortified it in a secure manner, A. D. 1158. Maelgon ap Rhys sat down before the walls in 1199, and having at length obtained possession, slew the garrison left in the castle by his brother Gryfydd; and finally, in 1204, Maelgon ap Rhys razed it to the ground, to prevent its falling into the hands of Llewellyn ap Iorwerth.

LLANROTHALL, co. Hereford.

P. T. Monmouth (129) 5 m. NNW. Pop. 118.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wormelow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; patron (1829) John Price, Esq.

LLANRUG. See *Lanfihangel-in-Rug*.

LLANRWST, co. Denbigh, N. W.

London 218 m. NW. Pop. of To. 1500. Of Pa. 3000. Fairs, March 8; April 25; June 10; Aug. 10; Sept. 17; Oct. 25; and Dec. 11. M. D. Tues. and Sat.

A good market-town in the parish of Llanrwst and hundred of Isdulas, called also Uwch-dulas, the parish extending also into

Nant Conway hundred in the county of Carnarvon. The town is situated upon the north-eastern bank of the Conway river, which is here spanned by a noble bridge of three arches, designed by Inigo Jones, and in one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of North Wales, preferred even to the Vale of Clwyd, by tourists of acknowledged taste. The town consists of a square, in the centre of which stands the market-hall and assembly-room, and from each corner avenues issue at right angles, with perfect regularity. The church, an ancient structure, is inferior in architectural merit to its beautiful little lateral chapel also built after a design of the famous Inigo. Here are meeting-houses for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Independents. Also one good inn, and several affording comfortable accommodation, though of less pretensions. This is the corn-market for the supply of a district of about 200 square miles, in which there is a great mining population, who purchase their wheat in this town almost weekly. The beauty and fertility of the adjacent country has drawn hither also a wealthy resident gentry. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph. The rectory is a sinecure, valued in K. B. 12*l.*, and the vicarage, which is discharged, is united to the rectory by 29th and 30th Car. II. and valued in K. B. 6*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, but estimated at the actual annual value of 1000*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The church is dedicated to St. Grwst, and within it is preserved the stone coffin in which the remains of Llewellyn, last Prince of Wales, were deposited. There is a chapel of ease to this parish at Capel Garmon. The school of Llanrwst was endowed by the Gwydyr family, and is now well conducted. In Church Street there is a range of buildings, called Jesus Hospital, and sometimes merely the almshouses, erected in 1610, by Sir John Wynne of Gwydyr. The castle of Gwydyr, a seat of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, stands on the Carnarvonshire side of the river, and possesses a picturesque irregularity. It was built in the year 1555, and has been re-edified with good taste, by the present noble proprietor. A private chapel stands in the demesne where service is performed, in the English language, every Sunday, by his lordship's chaplain.

LLANSADWRN, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Beaumares (251) 3 m. W. Pop. 333.

A parish in the hundred of Dyndaethwy; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 6*s.* 0*½d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish 2000 acres of land.

LLANSADWRN, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llangaddoc (195) 3 m. N.W.

Pop. 1246. Fair, Oct. 5.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Perfedd; living, a dis. vicarage with the chapel of Llan-Wrda, in the diocese of St. David's;

valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.*, and in P. R. estimated at 60*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* annual income; patrons, the Foley family. Area of parish 7000 acres of land. The Albermarles estate is charged with five guineas per annum towards the education of the poor, and in Llan-Wrda parish is an endowed freeschool, to which all the poor children of this parish are admissible, and where they are taught reading and writing, the girls being instructed in needle-work and knitting also. The ancient estate of Albemarle in this parish, once the property of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, Knight of the Garter, was purchased from Lord Hawarden by the gallant Admiral Foley, who erected a splendid mansion from the ruins of "Old Sir Ree's House."

LLANSADWRNEN, co. Carmarthen, S.W.

P. T. Llacharn (245) 2 m. SW. Pop. 193.
Fair, Oct. 5.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Derllys, situated upon Carmarthen Bay; living, a rectory annexed to the vicarage of of Llacharn, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Area of parish 800 acres. Broadway House in this parish was once the residence of that upright man, John Powell, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Keeper of the Great Seal, and one of those who sat on the trial of the seven bishops who were sent to the tower by the arbitrary mandate of James II. There is a very curious cavern in the limestone rock of this vicinity, called Coegen.

LLANSAINT. See *St. Ishmael*.

LLANSAINTFFRAID, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 11 m. NW. Pop. 1172.

A parish in the hundred of Ilar, lower division, agreeably situated upon Cardigan Bay, and watered by the river Peris; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but producing an annual income of 94*l.* 15*s.* according to the P. R.; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Considerable quantities of barley are grown here.

LLANSAINTFFRAID, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 5 m. SE. Pop. 215.

A parish in the hundred of Pen-Celli, situated upon the banks of the river Usk; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 6*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; patron, the Earl of Ashburnham. Area of parish, 4000 acres of land. A portion of the tithes, formerly appropriated to the free chapel of Pen-Celli, is now possessed by — Gwynne, [Esq., lord of that manor, and of the manor of Buckland and of Scethrog, which are in this parish. A house and two quilllets of land, called Tal-y-Brynn, were bequeathed by Mr. Watkin, for the relief of the poor of this parish, the profits to be distributed on the 1st of January in each year, reserving the sum of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the minister for preaching an appropriate sermon on the occasion. The

stone, mentioned by Bishop Gibson, as inscribed with the name Victorinus, still remains on the turnpike-road to Brecon. Thomas Vaughan, noticed in Wood's "Athenæ," was a native of this parish, and also its rector, until removed by the Oliverians. His brother, Henry Vaughan, M. D., author of "Olor Iscannus," and other poems, lies interred in the cemetery of the parish.

LLANSAINTFFRAID GLAN CONWAY, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Conway (223) 3 m. SE. Pop. 1194.

Fairs, Feb. 14; May 1; Aug. 1; and Nov. 1.

A village and parish in the hundred of Uwch Dulas, situated upon the navigable part of the Conway river; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. at 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Much corn is grown in this parish, and a few vessels belong to this little port.

LLANSAINTFFRAID-GLYNN-CEIRIOG, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Llangollen (184) 3 m. S. Pop. 439.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Chirk, situated upon the Ceiriog river; living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, of the annual value of 128*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, according to the P. R.; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The parish is divided into Upper and Lower Lavar.

LLANSAINTFFRAID-GLYN-DYF-FRWY, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Corwen (194) 2 m. E. Pop. 122.

A parish in the hundred of Edeirnion, upon the banks of the river Dee, and intersected by the Holyhead road; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. at 11*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, and in P. R. at 80*l.* 13*s.* per annum; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here is a room, called the Prison House, in which Owen Glendwr is said to have confined his captives.

LLANSAINTFFRAID - IN - ELFEL, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Buallt (173) 5 m. NE. Pop. 322.

A parish in the hundred of Colwyn, upon the western bank of the Eddw river, and intersected by the post-road from Buallt to Prestcign; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Radnor and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 5*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 1000 acres of land. The prebend of Llansaintffraid in the collegiate church of Brecon, is valued in K. B. at 11*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

LLANSAINTFFRAID-IN-MECHAIN, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Llanfyllin (179) 5 m. Pop. 1196.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Pool, but extending also into that of Deuddwr, upon the banks of the Fyrnwy river; living, a rectory, sinecure, and a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St.

Asaph; the rectory is valued in K. B. at 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the vicarage at 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 14,000 acres of land. There is a freeschool here, endowed with 60*l.* per annum, for children, born or dwelling in the hundred of Deuddwr; and the master, besides being allowed a good house, is also curate of New Chapel; patron, the Earl of Darlington. There are many tumuli and encampments in the parish, and an unusual number of yew-trees. One tract of ground here is called the Vineyard, a name as ancient as its occupation by the Romans.

LLAN-SAMLED, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Swansea (206) 4 m. NE. Pop. 2639.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Llangefelach upon the banks of the Tawe, and intersected by the Swansea Canal. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Llangefelach, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's, of the certified value of 12*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, about 6000 acres of land. Here is an endowed freeschool. This is a mineral district, seams of good coal are opened here, and copper-works established. The facility of transport afforded by the Swansea Canal considerably advances the trading interest of the district, by opening an easy communication with Swansea Port.

LLANSANFREAD, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 4 m. SE. Pop. 28.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Llandaff.

LLANSANNAN, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Denbigh (205) 9 m. W. Pop. 1311.
Fairs, May 18; Aug. 17; Oct. 26; and Nov. 30.

A village and parish in the hundred of Is-Aled, on the banks of the river Aled. The former consists of a few cottages, disposed without any regularity, a parish church, meeting-houses for Methodists, Independents, and Baptists; two schools, one on the national system, and a respectable inn. The living is a rectory, in two portions, with the vicarage united, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph. The sections of the rectory are valued in K. B. at 6*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* each, and that of the vicarage at 5*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 100,000 acres of land. This is an agricultural district, the value of which would be greatly improved by opening judicious lines of road to the market-towns on either side. Here is Dyffryn Aled, the magnificent mansion of — Yorke, Esq.

LLANSANNWR, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 2 m. N. Pop. 188.

A parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, upon the banks of the river Sannwr; living, a

dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. at 7*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*, and estimated in P. R. at 82*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum; patron, — Gwyn, Esq. Area of parish, 1400 acres of land. Here are the ruins of the ancient chapel of Brigam.

LLANSAWYL, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llandeilo-fawr (202) 9 m. N. Pop. 919.
Fairs, 1st Frid. after May 12; July 15; Oct. 23; and 1st Frid. after November 12. M. D. Frid.

A village and parish in the hundred of Caeo, agreeably situated in a close valley, watered by a tributary to the Coethy river; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Cynwyl Caeo, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 62*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Area of parish 3000 acres of land. Philips, the poet, was a native of this parish. Here is Edwin's Ford, the seat of the ancient and respectable family of Williams, whose ancestors represented the county in Parliament, in the reign of Henry VIII.

LLANSAY, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 5 m. ENE. Pop. 139.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 103*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; patron (1829) the Duke of Beaufort.

LLANSILYN, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Oswestry (171) 5 m. W. Pop. 1697.
Fairs, Easter-Tues.; July 10; and Oct. 2.

A village and parish in the hundred of Chirk, the latter extending also into the hundred of Oswestry, in the county of Salop; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. at 8*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Glascoed is one of the seats of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. Pen-y-Bont, of the Corbets, and Plas Newydd, of a branch of the Myddletons, of Chirk castle.

LLANSPYDDYD, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 2 m. W. Pop. 511.

A hamlet and parish, the latter including also the hamlets of Moddryd and Pen-y-Bont, in the hundred of Defynoe, and on the banks of the river Usk, which is crossed in this parish by three bridges; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's, with Pen-pont chapel annexed; valued in K. B. at 5*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*, and in P. R. 78*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; patron, Marquis Camden. Miles, Earl of Hereford, who was accidentally slain by an arrow, discharged by one of his own knights, while hunting, granted the manor and advowson of Llanspyddyd to the prior and monks of Malvern. There is a stone in the churchyard, which indicates the grave of Brychan Brecheniog, or more probably of Anlach, his father. On the Gaer, above Aber Brân are the traces of a British encampment; and near to Bettws chapel, stood the castle of Einion Sais.

LLANSTADWELL, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Milford (258) 2 m. E. Pop. 724.

A parish in the hundred of Rhôs, situated upon Milford Haven, and including five small villages; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 7*l.* 17*s.*, and returned in P. R. as actually producing, 93*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* per annum; patron, — Child, Esq., who enjoys two-thirds of the tithes, the remainder being paid to the vicar. Area of parish, 3000 acres of land. Two vessels of war, the Milford frigate, and the Prince of Wales, a seventy-four gun ship, were built at Nayland, in this parish, where it was once contemplated to establish a royal dock-yard. Here are two Roman military stations.

LLANSTEPHAN, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (213) 3 m. SW. Pop. 1185.

A village and parish in the hundred of Derllys, the former agreeably situated in a woody hollow, at the base of a lofty hill, crowned with the ruins of a fine castle, and near to the embouchure of the navigable river Towy. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but of the actual worth of 24*l.* per annum, according to the P. R.; patron, the King. The hamlets of Aliston, Laques, and Llanybre, are within the parish. Superstitious reverence has been paid to St. Anthony's Well here, and miraculous cures ascribed to it. There was a chapel in this parish, called Marble Chapel, which fell into the hands of the Dissenters, during the civil wars, and they have continued in possession ever since. This is also an ancient manor. The castle occupies the summit of a bold hill, hanging over the entrance of the river Tywi; it was founded by the sons of Uchtre, Prince of Merionethshire, A. D. 1138, but soon after passed into the hands of the Normans and Flemings. In 1143 it was taken by Cadell, son of Rhys, Prince of South Wales, and retained by him for several years. It appears, however, to have been under the control of the English, in the year 1189, when it was wrested from them by Prince Rees ap Gryffydd. The ruins occupy a considerable space.

LLANSTEPHAN, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Buallt (173) 7 m. SE. Pop. 262.

A parish in the hundred of Pain's Castle, on the banks of the river Wye; living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Radnor and diocese of St. David's, of the certified value of 9*l.* and of the real annual worth of 45*l.* 10*s.*, according to the P. R.; patron, the Archdeacon of Brecon. Area of parish, about 800 acres of land.

LLANSTINAN, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Fishguard (257) 2 m. SE. Pop. 135.

A parish in the hundred of Dewisland; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, of the certified value of 4*l.* and of the real

annual worth of 56*l.* 11*s.*; patron, — Knox, Esq.

LLANTHEWY RYTHERCH, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 4 m. E. Pop. 317.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. David; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LLANTHEWY SKIRRID, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 4 m. NE b E. Pop. 84.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. David; patron (1829) John Wilmot, Esq.

LLANTHEWY VACH, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 3½ m. SW. Pop. 172.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, of the certified value of 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; patron, Jesus College, Oxford.

LLANTHONEY ABBEY, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 10 m. N b W. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Cwmyoy and lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny. Situated in a deep and solitary valley, surrounded by rocks, are the ruins of Llanthoney Abbey, an ancient structure, built by St. David, who at this place led the life of a recluse, in the reign of Henry I. After the death of Henry the monks being grossly insulted and pillaged by the Welsh, fled from this monastery to another of the same name, which had been built for them at a place near Gloucester. Little now remains of this venerable abbey, but the ruins of its conventual church.

LLANTHONY, or **LANTHONY**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (101) adjacent. Pop. with Gloucester.

An extra-parochial district in the middle division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton. Here are the ruins of an ancient priory of Austin canons, founded by Milo, Constable of Gloucester, for the reception of those monks who had been driven from their priory in Monmouthshire, by the ravages and ill-treatment of the Welsh.

LLANTILIO CRASSENNY, or **LANDEILO CRESSENEY**, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Monmouth (129) 7½ m. WNW. Pop. 710.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Skenfreth; living a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Teilaw; patron, the Chapter of Llandaff.

LLANTILIO PERTHOLEY, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (116) 2 m. NNE. Pop. 726.

A parish in the lowest division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; val. in K. B. 8*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Teilaw; patron, the Chapter of Llandaff.

LLANTRISSAINT, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Llanerch-y-Medd (253) 4 m. N. W. Pop. 979.

A parish in the hundreds of Llyfon and Menai, situated upon the river Allow; living, a dis. rectory, with the chapelries of Gwardog, Llanllybio and Keidio, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. at 15*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The church is ded. to the three Saints, Sanan, Afran, and Jevan.

LLANTRISSAINT, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

London 171 m. W. Pop. 2585. Fairs, Feb. 13; May 12; Aug. 12; and Oct. 29. M. D. Friday.

A town and parish in the hundred of Miskin, situated upon an eminence commanding an extensive prospect of the Vale of Glamorgan. The town consists of a number of ancient and badly-built houses, but it has lately been much improved by its noble proprietor, who has erected a town-hall and market-house. The church is a spacious and venerable edifice, in the Norman style, and there are besides four chapels here for Dissenters. This is a borough town, and contributes with Cardiff and others, in returning one member to Parliament. The Marquis of Bute is lord of the manor, and proprietor of the place. The quarter sessions for the hundred are held here. Living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. There are two chapels in this parish, St. John's, patrons, the Representatives of the Rev. G. Powell, and Talagam, now in ruins, which is a donative in the gift of Jesus College, Oxford. This latter is annexed to the free-school at Cowbridge, and the salary is 10*l.* per annum. There are several collieries near the town, and the surrounding district abounds with lead and iron ores. The public poor-school is patronised by the Marquis of Bute. The ruins of the castle are insignificant, but its outworks may be traced round a considerable area. Sir Llewellyn Jenkins, secretary of state to James II. was born in this parish.

LLANTRISSENT, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 2½ m. S b E. Pop. 271.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Usk; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. John; patron (1829) the Rev. John Saunders.

LLANTRYDDYD, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 3 m. SE. Pop. 220.

A parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powys; living, a dis. rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, Sir J. Aubrey, Bart. Area of parish 1000 acres of land. There is a splendid monument in the church, and a yew-tree of very large dimensions, in the adjoining cemetery. Two acres of land in the adjacent parish of St. Hilary, belong to the poor of this parish, who are also entitled to 5*s.* annually, a charge upon the Aubrey estates. In the limestone rock, which underlays the parish, calamine, lead, and manganese exist; and here is a mineral spring of great efficacy in fluxes. Upon the conquest of Glamorgan the lordship of Llantrydyd was granted by Fitzhammon, to Jestyn ap Gwrgant, rejected Prince of Wales, with the authority of exercising "Jura Regalia" therein. The ancient hall of justice has been converted into an almshouse for the poor of the parish. Llantrydyd Hall, the seat of the Aubreys, is a beautiful specimen of the style which prevailed in the time of the sixth Henry.

LLANTYD, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Cardigan (239) 3 m. S. W. Pop. 260.

A parish in the hundred of Cilgarron; living, a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, of the certified value of 5*l.*, but annual worth of 23*l.*; according to P. R.; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Area of parish, 3000 acres.

LLANUWCH-Y-LLYN, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Bala (194) 5 m. SW. Pop. 1385. Fairs, April 23; June 20; Sep. 22; and Nov. 22.

A village and parish in the hundred of Penllyn, adjoining the Lake of Bala; living, a rectory and a curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; value in K. B. of the rectory 8*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; patron, the Bishop; of the curacy, 28*l.* annually, according to P. R.; patron, Sir W. Wynne, Bart. Here is a free-school, having an endowment of 8*l.* per annum, from the Rev. Dr. Williams.

LLANVACHES, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Caerleon (144) 6 m. E. Pop. 247.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron (1829) Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.

LLANVAIR DISCOED, or **LLANVAIR IS-COED**, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Chepstow (136) 6½ m. W b S. Pop. 211.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Caldicot; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 35*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Chapter of Llandaff.

LLANVAIR KILGIDIN, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 6 m. N b W. Pop. 226.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir C. Morgan, Bart.

LLANVAIR WATERDINE, co. Salop.

P. T. Knighton (165) 4 m. W b N. Pop. 477.

A parish in the hundred of Clunn; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Clunn, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; certified value 30*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Clunn vicarage.

LLANVAPLEY, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 4 m. E. Pop. 112.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mapley; patron (1829) the Earl of Abergavenny.

LLANVETHERINE, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 5 m. NE b E. Pop. 212.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. James; the elder patron (1829) the Earl of Abergavenny.

LLANVIHANGEL, near ROGEAT, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Chepstow (136) 8 m. SW b W. Pop. 45.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Sir C. Morgan, Bart.

LLANVIHANGEL, near USK, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 6½ m. NNW. Pop. 229.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Sir S. B. Fludyer, Bart.

LLANVIHANGEL CRUCORNEY, or CRICKHORNEL, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 5 m. N b E. Pop. 99.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) The King, as Prince of Wales. Here is a gaping mountain, called Skyrrid-Vawr, which has a peculiarly fine effect; it is isolated, and rises abruptly from the plain,

the base is ornamented with wood, and enriched with luxuriant corn-fields and pastures, which form a gratifying contrast to the dark aspect of its summit, which is covered with heath and ling, but which commands an extensive, grand, and diversified view, embracing a vast expanse of country; but the most remarkable circumstances attendant on this mountain is the enormous chasm which divides it into two unequal parts; the bottom of this chasm is nearly 300 feet in breadth, and is strewn with immense fragments of rock, supposed to have been broken by a tremendous crash. The rugged side of the larger portion rises perpendicular like a wall, to a great and dizzy height; the other portion is also perpendicular, but less elevated. Various conjectures have been formed respecting this chasm, but the most probable is, that frequent springs oozing through the interstices of the rocks undermine the foundation; and the upper parts being deprived of support, are separated from each other, and in process of time immense chasms are formed.

LLANVIHANGEL LLANTARNAM, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Caerleon (144) 2 m. NW b W. Pop. 565.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 54*l.* 16*s.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) E. Bray, Esq.

LLANVIHANGEL PONT-Y-MOYLE, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 5 m. W b N. Pop. 158.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Usk; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; certified value 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 47*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Duke of Beaufort.

LLANVIHANGEL TOR-Y-MYNYDD, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 6½ m. E b N. Pop. 213.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*; patron, the Archdeacon of Llandaff.

LLANVIHANGEL YSTERN, LLEW-ERN, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Monmouth (129) 5½ m. W b N. Pop. 61.

A parish, partly in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland, and partly in that of Skenfreth; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Earl of Abergavenny.

LLANVRECHVA, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Caerleon (144) 2 m. N. Pop. 993.

A parish in the lower division of the hun-

dred of Usk ; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff ; certified value 12*l.* ; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.* ; patron, the Chapter of Llandaff.

LLANVYNOE, eo. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 17 m. WSW. Pop. 323.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Clondock and hundred of Ewyas Lacy ; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Clondock, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's, not in charge ; chapel ded. to St. Peter ; patron, the Vicar of Clondock.

LLANWARNE, eo. Hereford.

P. T. Ross (120) 7 m. NW b W. Pop. 324.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Wormelow ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford ; valued in K. B. 15*l.* ; ann. val. P. R. 124*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* ; church ded. to St. John the Baptist ; patron, Guy's Hospital, London.

LLANWDDYN, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Llanfyllin (179) 12 m. W. Pop. 530.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Llanfyllin, situated in a remote and elevated region ; living, a curacy, not in charge, with the vicarage of Llanrhaiadar, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, of the certified value of 10*l.*, and of the real worth of 57*l.* 10*s.* according to P. R. ; patron, the Earl of Powys. There is a place here called Wddyn's Bed, and a track across the mountain called Wddyn's Path. This personage who has bequeathed his name to the parish, is by some said to have been a giant, but by others, with more reason, considered to have been a holy man, and contemporary with Saint Monacella, of Pen Nant Melangell.

LLANWENARTH, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 2 m. NW b W. Pop. 2001.

A parish, partly in the upper and partly in the lower division of the hundred of Abergavenny ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff ; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* ; church ded. to St. Peter ; patron (1829) the Earl of Abergavenny.

LLANWENOG, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 6 m. W b S. Pop. 1436. Fair, Jan. 14.

A village and parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, upon the banks of the river Tyvi ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's ; valued in K. B. 8*l.*, and in P. R. at the annual amount of 97*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.* ; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The prebend of Llanwenog, an impropriation formerly in the college of Llanddewi-Brefi, is valued at 17*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* Here were anciently four chapels of ease. The manorial rights belong to the Vanghan family, and the park is divided into two portions, called the Grange and the Freehold Land. Of these divisions, the tithes are distributed

amongst the proprietors of the Peterwell, High Mead, and Crosswood estates, and the vicar. In the year 981, the Danes, headed by Godfryd, wasted the county of Pembroke, and demolished St. David's ; but, being defeated in the decisive battle of Llanwenog, by Einion ap Hywel Dda, they were necessitated to withdraw from the country. Here are the remains of a fortress called Castell Moeddyn.

LLANWERNE, eo. Monmouth.

P. T. Caerleon (144) 3 m. SE. Pop. 27.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot ; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff ; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* ; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.* ; church ded. to St. Mary ; patron (1829) Sir T. R. Salusbury, Bart.

LLANWINIO, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 13 m. NW. Pop. 928. Fair, Nov. 12.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Derllys, at the base of the Llanvernach and Carreg-Wen Mountains ; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's ; of the annual real worth of 35*l.* 13*s.* according to the P. R. ; patron, — Howell, Esq. Area of parish, 10,000 acres of land.

LLANWENDA, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Carnarvon (235) 2 m. SW. Pop. 1141.

A parish in the hundred of Uwch Gwyrfa ; living, a rectory annexed to the principal of Jesus College, Oxford, a sinecure ; and a dis. vicarage, consolidated with the chapelry of Llanfaglan, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor ; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The festival of St. Gwyndaf is observed upon the 21st of April.

LLANWENDA, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Fishguard (257) 2½ m. NW. Pop. 1029.

A village and parish in the hundred of Dewisland, situated upon the sea-coast ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's ; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*, and in P. R. 71*l.* 10*s.* per annum ; patrons, the Chanter and Chapter of St. David's. The rectorial tithes belong to the canons of St. David's, and are held, on lease from them, by Lord Kensington. In the year 1797, a detachment of the French army effected a landing at this place. A cromlech may be seen occupying the verge of a rocky eminence above the village, and other Druidical remains lie scattered through the parish. Giraldus Cambrensis was once the vicar of Llanwnda.

LLANWNEN, co. Cardigan.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 3 m. W. Pop. 277. Fair, Dec. 13.

A village and parish in the hundred of Moeddyn, upon the banks of the Crannell river ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's ; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*, but pro-

ducing an annual income of 60*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, according to P. R.; patron, the Bishop of the diocese, who receives two-thirds of the tithes, the vicar enjoying the remainder. Near to the church is a tumulus, usually called the Black Castle.

LLANWNOG, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Newtown (175) 6 m. W b N.
Pop. 1372.

A parish in the hundred of Llanidloes, on a tributary to the Severn river; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.* There was a Roman station at Caer-Sws, and a Roman road may be traced through it. Several Roman antiquities have been found here, amongst them a brick inscribed "Septimæ Victrici Legioni," which was presented by Mrs. Tilsley, of Dinam, to Mr. Pennant. In the wall of a farm-house at the same place, is a stone with the letters G. I. G. engraven upon it; and at Park, in this parish, now the property of University College, Oxford, Queen Elizabeth kept a stud of horses.

LLANWRDA, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llandovery (191) 4 m. SW. Pop. 528.

A parish in the hundred of Caer; living, a chapelry, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's, of the yearly value of 46*l.* 11*s.*, according to the P. R.; patron, — Foley, Esq. Here is a freeschool, the master and mistress of which receive a salary of 70*l.* per annum each, and also an almshouse, for four decayed gentlewomen, to whom the sum of forty guineas annually is allowed for their maintenance. Both charities were endowed by Miss Letitia Cornwall, of the Albemarle family.

LLANWRIN, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Machynllaeth (208) 3½ m. NE. Pop. 803.

A parish in the hundred of Machynllaeth, divided into five townships; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. at 12*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 3000 acres of land.

LLANWRTHWL, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Buallt (173) 10 m. NW. Pop. 517.

A parish in the hundred of Buallt, situated upon the Elan river, near to its union with the Wye. Much of the surface is occupied by hill and moor, but the vale through which the Elan runs, is fertile and picturesque; living, a dis. vicarage, with the curacy of Llanfoel, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's, of the real annual value of 57*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, according to the P. R.; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The impropriate tithes of the prebend of Llanwrthwl, in the collegiate church of Brecon, are valued in K. B. at 9*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

LLANWRTYD, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Buallt (173) 12 m. W. Pop. 660.

A parish in the hundred of Buallt, upon the

banks of the Irfon river, including the hamlets of Clawdd, Madoc, and Llechweddor; living, a curacy, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llangammarch, of the certified value of 14*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, but of the real annual worth of 49*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's, the Bishop of which is patron of the benefice. Here are two mineral springs of acknowledged efficacy, in relieving gravel, gout, and scurvy. They resemble the Harrowgate waters. There is a freeschool in this parish, endowed with 12*l.* per annum, by Mrs. Margaret Jones, of Aber Cyros, Llangammarch.

LLANWYDELLAN, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Newtown (175) 7 m. NW. Pop. 557.

A parish in the hundred of Newtown; living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. at 3*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 5000 acres of land, of an undulating but fertile soil, divided and enclosed in the year 1796. The Roman road to Caer Sws, entered this parish at Bwlch-cae-Haidd, and crossed the two Rhiws to the Vale of Mochnant, where Sir R. C. Hoare places the Mediolanum of Richard of Cirencester. Here is Adfa, the place of rendezvous of British freebooters, who meditated an attack upon the Roman caravan, and Pen-y-Gaer and Llus Cerriest, exploratory stations, commanding distant views of the Bwlch-cae-Haidd and Cefn Cŏch.

LLANWYNO, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Llantrissaint (171) 7 m. N. Pop. 1041.

A parish in the hundred of Miskin; living, a curacy, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llantrissaint, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, of the annual value of 18*l.*, according to the P. R.; patron, the Vicar of Llantrissaint. Area of parish, 2000 acres of land.

LLANYBLODWELL, co. Salop.

P. T. Oswestry (171) 6 m. SW b S.
Pop. 850.

A parish in the hundred of Oswestry; living, a dis. rectory with the curacy of Moreton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

LLANYBYDDAR, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 4½ m. SW. Pop. 913.
Fairs, July 17, and Nov. 1 and 21.

A village and parish in the hundred of Cethiniog, upon the banks of the Teifi river; living, a vicarage, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's, of the yearly value according to P. R. of 92*l.* 16*s.*; patron, the King. Area of parish, 7400 acres of land. Here are the traces of an ancient fortification.

LLANYCEFN, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) 9 m. N. Pop. 455.

A parish in the hundred of Daugleddau, upon the East Clelby river; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, of the annual real value of 35*l.*; patron, Lord Milford. Area of parish, 1372 acres of land.

LLANYCHAER, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Fishguard (257) 2 m. SE. Pop. 156.

A parish in the hundred of Cemaes, situated upon the river Gwayn; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and in P. R. at 57*l.* 1*s.* annually; patron, — Bate-man, Esq. Area of parish, 1600 acres of land.

LLANYCHAERON, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 10 m. NW. Pop. 630.

A parish in the hundred of Ilar, lower division, upon the river Aeron; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's, of the certified value of 4*l.*, and real value of 32*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per annum, according to the P. R. The prebend of Llanichaeron, an impropriation, formerly in the collegiate church of Llanddewi-Brefi, is valued in K. B. at 3*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; patron, — Lewis, Esq.

LLANYCHLLWYDOG, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Fishguard (257) 4 m. SE. Pop. 156.

A parish in the hundred of Cemaes, agreeably situated upon the banks of the river Gwayn; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 8*l.*, and in P. R. estimated at 75*l.* 5*s.* annually; patron, — Lloyd, Esq. Area of parish, 1600 acres of land. The church is said to have been founded by Clydawg, a petty prince of this district, who was murdered in his own territories, while pursuing the chase. Two upright stones in the churchyard indicate his grave.

LLANYCIL, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Bala (194) 2 m. W. Pop. 2467.

Fairs, June 9; Sept. 11; and Oct. 2.

A village and parish in the hundred of Pennllyn, on the western bank of Bala Lake. The market-town of Bala is in this parish; living, a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. at 9*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. See *Bala*.

LLANYCRWYS, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 4 m. E. Pop. 331.

A parish in the hundreds of Caeo and Cethiniog, situated upon the Coethi river, and including the hamlets of Fforest and Mynachdy; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 42*l.* 12*s.* per annum; patron and impropriator, — Bowen, Esq. Area of parish,

2000 acres of land. In this parish is an upright stone, five yards in height, upon which the name T. Singer is inscribed. It is probably a boundary mark.

LLANYDDAUSAINT, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Llanerch-y-Medd (253) 4 m. W.

Pop. 699.

A parish in the hundred of Tal-y-Bolion, upon the river Allow; living, a dis. rectory, with the chapelries of Llanbabo and Llan- inghornwy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. at 20*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

LLANYGWYRDDON, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Aberystwith (208) 8 m. SE. Pop. 601.

A parish in the hundred of Ilar, lower division, situated upon the Gwyne-fawr river; living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's, of the certified value of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but of the actual yearly worth of 45*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, according to the P. R.; patron, — Chichester, Esq. Area of parish, about 1600 acres. The church is dedicated to St. Ursula, and the 11,000 Virgins; and in the adjoining cemetery is an ancient tombstone, on which there is much ornamental carving.

LLANYMAWDDWY, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Dinas Mawddwy (203) 4 m. N.

Pop. 702.

A village and parish in the hundred of Mawddwy, upon the banks of the Dyfi river; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. at 16*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

LLANYMYNEICH, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Oswestry (171) 5½ m. SW. Pop. 800.

Fairs, June 9 and Sept. 23.

A village in the parish of the same name, the latter being partly in the hundred of Chirk, partly in Deuddwr hundred, in the county of Montgomery, and partly in the hundred of Oswestry and county of Salop. It is watered by the rivers Tanat, Morda, and Fyrnwy, and the Montgomeryshire Canal passes through it. Living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Limestone is found here in abundance, and zinc and lead ores also are raised. The navigable Fyrnwy and the Canal afford an easy and expeditious transport of these productions, as well as the Llangynnog slates which are passed through here. The Romans excavated an insulated hill in this parish, in search of copper, and several skeletons, Roman coins, and mining implements have been found in the ogo, or cave, hollowed out by them. Three of the townships of this parish unite in the maintenance of the House of Industry at Oswestry, into which of course their poor are admitted. Offas Dyke bisects the parish, and crosses the mineral mountain. Two other dykes also cross it, and a rampart of loose stones, with a deep fosse on one side, supposed to be

of Roman workmanship, constructed for the better protection of the mineral region from the intrusion of the Britons. Here stood a vast cromlech, beneath which it was believed a giantess, wearing a golden necklace, was interred, and the prospect of plundering the remains, induced some foolish and mischievous persons to overturn the covering-stone. Blodfoel was the residence of Gwerful Hoel, and Llyn-y-Groes, of John Evans, the editor of the well-known map of North Wales.

LLANYMYNEICH, co. Salop.

P. T. Oswestry (171) 5 m. SSW. Pop. 451.
A parish in the hundred of Oswestry; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Agatha; patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

LLANYNYS, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Buallt (173) 3 m. W. Pop. 161.
A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Buallt, upon the banks of the river Irfon; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*; and in P. R. 75*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* annually; patron, the Bishop. Area of parish 2560 acres of land. On the banks of the Irfon, in this parish, was slain Llewellyn ap Gryffydd, last Prince of Wales.

LLANYNYS, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Rhuthyn (195) 3 m. N. Pop. 550.
A parish in the hundred of Is-Aled, and extending also into Rhuthyn hundred, situated upon the river Clwyd; living, a rectory and vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; the rectory, valued in K. B. 26*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, is annexed to the bishopric of Bangor in lieu of Mortuaries; and the vicarage, with the chapelry of Cyffiliog, is valued at 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The Bishop, who is patron, receives two-thirds of the tithes, the vicar enjoys the residue, together with the exclusive tithe of pigs and geese.

LLANYPUMPSAINT, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 6 m. N. Pop. 515.
A parish in the hundred of Elfed; living, a chapelry not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; of the certified value of 5*l.*, but yielding an annual income of 41*l.* according to P. R.; patron, the Vicar of Abergwili. Area of parish, 6000 acres of land.

LLANYSTYNDWY, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwllheli (236) 8 m. NE. Pop. 1200.
Fair, April 17. Festival, June 21.
A village and parish in the hundred of Yfionydd, situated upon the sea-coast, and intersected by the post-road from Tremadoc to Pwllheli. Living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

LLANYWERN, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 3 m. E. Pop. 150.
A parish in the hundred of Pencelli; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the

archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, of the yearly value of 52*l.* 8*s.* The tithes, lands, and a manorial right in this parish, were granted to the monks of Brecon, by Bernard de Newmarch, and confirmed by Roger Earl of Hereford, from which circumstance it is styled, in ancient records, the Chapel and Manor of Monkton; one teneement in the parish is called at this day, the Sub-Prior's, and another the Monk's Mead. At the dissolution of religious houses these lands were granted out tithe-free, the freeholders nominating their own chaplain, a right now exercised by the Bishop. The landholders of this parish, which is part of the duchy of Lancaster, are exempt from tolls at every market throughout the kingdom, and each estate is a distinct and complete manor.

LLECHCYNFARWY, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Holyhead (260) 10 m. E. Pop. 412.
A parish in the hundred of Llyfon, upon the old road between Holyhead and Bangor Ferry, or Menai Bridge; living, a chapelry not in charge, to the rectory of Llantrissaint, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop. Here is an upright stone about nine feet in height.

LLECHRHVD, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Cardigan (239) 3 m. SE. Pop. 338.
A village and parish in the hundred of Troedydrawr, situated upon the Teifi river, here crossed by an ancient bridge, up to which the tide flows; living, a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan and diocese of St. David's; of the estimated yearly value of 34*l.* 12*s.*; according to the P. R.; patron, — Jones, Esq., who is also the impropiator. Here is an extensive tin-plate manufactory.

LLECHWEDD, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) 2 m. W. Pop. 94.
A parish in the hundred of Dinas-Powys, situated upon the river Elay, and in the fertile tract called the Vale of Glamorgan; living, a dis. rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; patron, the Marquis of Bute. Area of parish 1000 acres of land.

LLECHWEDDOR, co. Brecon.

P. T. Buallt (173) 12 m. W. Pop. 356.
A hamlet in the parish of Llanwrtyd and hundred of Buallt.

LLECHYLCHED, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Holyhead (260) 10 m. SE. Pop. 267.
A parish in the hundred of Llyfon, through which the new Parliamentary road passes; living, a chapelry not in charge to the rectory of Llanbeulan, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

LLOUGHOR, or CASTELL LLYCHWR, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

London 212 m. W b N. Swansea 7 m. W. Pop. of Pa. 253. Of Bo. 427. Fairs, 1st Mon. in June; St. Anne's Day; and Oct. 10.
A town in the parish of the same name and hundred of Swansea, situated upon the

Loughor river, which separates the counties of Glamorgan and Carmarthen, and over which there is a regular ferry at this place, and a ford at low water. It is but an inconsiderable place as to extent and population, yet is a contributory borough, with Cardiff, in returning one member to Parliament. The corporation consists of a portreeve, twelve aldermen, an ale-taster, and two sergeants-at-mace, all chosen annually; besides two officers whose occupation consists in impounding all cattle trespassing on the common, and a number of constables limited by the pleasure of the portreeve and the steward of the court. The borough extends over 1600 acres, 100 of which is inundated by the tide. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Glamorgan and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 9*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; and according to P. R. at 105*l.* 13*s.* 0½*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Area of parish, 2880 acres of land. Copper-works are established on the Carmarthen side of the river, and the surrounding district contains coal of an excellent quality. The population of the parish appears to have decreased, owing, it is supposed, to the discontinuance of the works at some of the collieries. This place was anciently called Tre Afanc, *i. e.* Beaver Town, but afterwards Castell Llychwr. The ruins of the castle occupy the summit of a mount, which appears to have been encompassed by ditches. The Romans probably cast up the mount, but by whom the castle was founded does not appear. In the year 1115 it was demolished by Gryffydd ap Rhys, Prince of South Wales; and Henry II. granted it to Hugh de Spenser, who most likely built the castle, the ruins of which are now extant. Roman coins have been found here; two Roman encampments are situated about three miles east of the town, and near them a place called the Field of a Battle, in all likelihood from the occurrence of such an event on that spot. The Roman road called the Julia Strata, passed through the town. There is a house in the borough usually called the Sanctuary, supposed to have belonged to the manor of Millwood, or St. John's, near Swansea, anciently possessed by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

LLOWES, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Hay (156) 2 m. W. Pop. 388.

A village and parish in the hundred of Pain's Castle, situated upon the banks of the river Wye; living, a dis. vicarage with the chapelry of Llanddewi-fach in the archdeaconry of Radnor and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Archdeacon of Brecon. Area of parish, 1500 acres of land.

LLUGWY, or PENRHOS-LLUGWY, co. Anglesea, N. W.

P. T. Llanerch-y-Medd (253) 5 m. E. Pop. 525.

A parish in the hundred of Twrcelyn, si-

tuated upon the banks of the river Llugwy, and at its entrance into Dulas Harbour; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llancigrad; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Limestone abounds in this district; and the Parys copper-mines are situated in an adjacent parish. Here is the enormous cromlech, called Arthur's Quoit.

LLUGWY, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

A river, of a short but beautiful course. It flows out of the Capel-Curig pools, forms a handsome fall, a little above Dolgan, and tumbles down a great rocky precipice, under Pencraig Inco, constituting the famous cataract of Rhaiadar-y-Wennol. One mile and a half lower it passes under the picturesque and singular bridge of Pont-y-Pair; and at the end of the sixth mile unites its waters with those of the Conway.

LLYSDINAM, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Buallt (173) 6 m. NW. Pop. 211.

A hamlet in the parish of Llanafan-fawr and hundred of Buallt.

LLYSDULAS. See *Amlwch*, and also *Llangwellyfo*.

LLYSFAEN, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Abergele (220) 4 m. W. Pop. 502.

A hamlet in the parish of Llysfaen and hundred of Crenddyn, though locally situated in the hundred of Uwch-Dulas and county of Denbigh; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. at 12*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 1150 acres of land. Limestone underlays the whole of this parish; and vast quantities of lime are sold here, chiefly for agricultural purposes. The mail-coach road from Chester to Holyhead passes through the parish.

LLYSFAEN, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) 5 m. N. Pop. 230.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Kibbor, near to the Caerphilly road; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, of the certified value of 10*l.*, but of the annual worth of 18*l.*, according to P. R.; patrons, the Earl of Plymouth, and — Tynte, Esq., alternately. There is a well here, dedicated to St. Cynfran, where offerings are made for the recovery of diseased cattle, accompanied by the words "The grace of God and the blessed St. Cynfran on the cattle."

LLYSWEN, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Hay (156) 6 m. SW. Pop. 140.

A parish in the hundred of Talgarth, situated on the banks of the river Wye; living, a dis. rectory in the diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 3*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, and producing, according to P. R. an annual income of 96*l.* 9*s.*; patron, — Macnamara, Esq. Here was one of the palaces of the princes of South Wales,

LLYSWERNI, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 2 m. NW.
Pop. 162.

A parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, and in a retired but fertile district; living, a dis. vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. at 4*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. Area of parish, 700 acres of land.

LLYSYFRAN, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Haverford West (251) 8 m. NE.
Pop. 181.

A parish in the hundred of Daugleddau; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 3*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, and in P. R. at 102*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* annually; patrons, Lord Milford, for two turns, and — Scourfield, Esq., for one. Area of parish, 1535 acres of land.

LLYWELL, or LLEWYLLT, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 7 m. W. :
Pop. 1743.

A hamlet in the parish of Llywell, and hundred of Defynoc, on the stream of Nant-y-Gward, the post-road to Llandovery passing through the village. The parish occupies one of the most elevated positions in the county, and includes the hamlets of Trayan-glâs, Trayan-mawr, and Yselydach; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 9*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; patron, the Bishop. The rectorial tithes belong to the chapter of St. David's. Mr. Jeffreys bequeathed 5*l.* per annum to the poor of this parish; and Mr. Roger 1*l.*, to be distributed amongst the poor of Yselydach hamlet, at Christmas. The Via Julia intersects the parish in a direction from east to west.

LOAD, or LONG LOAD, co. Somerset.

P. T. Somerton (123) 4½ m. SSW.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish and hundred of Martock; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Martock, in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells, of the certified value of 3*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patronage with Martock vicarage.

LOAN END, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Berwick-upon-Tweed (337) 4½ m. WSW.
Pop. 143.

A township in the parish of Norham, Northamptonshire.

LOBSTER-HOUSE, N. R. co. York. See *Claxton*.

LOBTHORPE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Colsterworth (102) 3 m. SE b S.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of North Wytham and wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven.

LOCH,

A term used in Scotland to denote either inland fresh-water lakes, or bays and arms of the sea. Many of both kinds are bordered by rocky mountains, or fringed with woods and meadows, and studded with beautiful islands, displaying every variety of picturesque scenery. Among the lakes the most considerable are Loch Awe, Loch Lomond, Loch Ness, and Loch Tay; but there are many others, both interesting and important, all which, together with the principal salt-water lochs, are noticed in the following catalogue.

LOCH ALARICK, a lake in Perthshire, ten miles south of George's Town.

LOCH ALFARRIG, a lake in Invernessshire, fourteen miles north-west of Fort Augustus.

LOCH ANACAT, a lake in Perthshire, eleven miles south-east of George's Town.

LOCH ANSTRONMUM, a lake in Perthshire, four miles north-west of George's Town.

LOCH ARCHEIG, a lake in Invernessshire, sixteen miles in length and one in breadth; twelve miles north of Fort William, on which is an island, with the ruins of an ancient castle.

LOCH AVEN, a lake situated on the south-west part of Banffshire, twenty-one miles south of Inveraven.

LOCH AWE, a lake in Argyllshire, thirty miles long and two wide where broadest, containing a number of woody islets, on one of which are the ruins of an ancient monastery, and on another those of a fortress, once the castellated residence of the Campbells of Lochawe, ancestors of the Dukes of Argyll.

LOCH BOA, a lake in the island of Mull, connected with Loch Nagaul, on the north.

LOCH BERNERA, an inlet of the sea, on the north-western coast of the Isle of Lewis, eleven miles west of Stornaway, containing the island of Bernera and several islets.

LOCH BROOM, a bay on the western coast of Rosshire, seven miles in length and two in breadth, communicating with Loch More.

LITTLE LOCH BROOM, a bay situated at a short distance southward of the preceding.

LOCH BRORA, a beautiful lake in Sutherlandshire south of Tongue Kirk, four miles in length and about one in breadth, but so contracted in two places as to exhibit the appearance of three lakes. It contains an island with a garden and buildings, surrounded with a wall extending to the water's edge, and rendering the islet inaccessible, except at one point, where is the landing-place.

LOCH CANNOR, a lake in Aberdeenshire, containing several islets, on the largest of which anciently stood a small fortress,

traditionally reported to have been built for a hunting-seat by King Malcolm Canmore.

LOCH CASTLE-SEMPLE, a lake in Renfrewshire, six miles south-west of Paisley, abounding in wild swans and other aquatic birds.

LOCH CATHEL, a lake in the shire of Caithness, three miles long, and more than two broad, which has an outlet by a stream which falls into the river of Thurso. It abounds with a peculiar variety of trout, called by some naturalists the fresh-water herring.

LOCH CATHERINE, or **KATTRINE**, a beautiful lake in the district of Monteith, in Perthshire, about ten miles in length and one and a half in breadth. It is formed by the river Teath, in its passage among those rugged masses of rock, called trosachs, some of which form islands rising from the bosom of the water, and others appear as towering promontories on its borders. The scene is uncommonly sublime and romantic, especially from the northern bank, where the road from Callander has been cut with great labour, in many places in the solid rock; but it is scarcely passable with safety except on foot. Here are seen the trosachs, with the rocky islets of the lake in front, and beyond the mountains of Benvenu and Benledi rearing their lofty summits far above the surrounding hills.

LOCH DALREACH, a lake in Ayrshire, ten miles south-south-east of Ayr.

LOCH DAMB, a lake in Perthshire, seven miles south of George's Town.

LOCH DEE, a lake in the shire of Kirkcudbright, twelve miles north-west of New Galloway.

LOCH DERCULOCH, a lake in Perthshire, seven miles south of Blair Athol.

LOCH DIRANTADLIN, a lake, partly in the shire of Argyll and partly in that of Perth, seven miles north-west of George's Town.

LOCH DOCHART, a lake in Perthshire, near Killin, three miles in length from east to west; remarkable as containing a small floating island, and on another islet are the ruins of a castle, the ancient residence of the Knights of Lochnow.

LOCH DOINE, a lake in Perthshire, twenty miles west-south-west of Crieff.

LOCH DRUINARD, a lake on the north-western side of the Isle of Isla.

LOCH DRUMELLY, a lake in Perthshire, seven miles north-west of Cupar.

LOCH DUNTELCHACK, a lake in Inverness-shire, on the north-eastern side of Loch Ness.

LOCH EIL, a lake in Inverness-shire, eight miles in length and one in breadth, situated near Fort William, and communicating with Linnhe Loch and the Caledonian Canal.

LOCH ENOCH, a lake in the shire of Kirkcudbright, fourteen miles north-west of New Galloway.

LOCH ERICHT, a lake in Inverness-shire, twelve miles long and half a mile broad, four miles north of George's Town.

LOCH ERNE, or **EARN**, a lake in Perthshire, situated at the head of Strathern, about eight miles long and one mile and a half broad. Here are two small islands artificially constructed, and on one of them are remains of an ancient castle.

LOCH ERIBOL, a bay on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, between Farout Head and Whiten Head, forming a spacious and convenient harbour.

LOCH ERSEY, a small lake in the northern part of the Isle of Arran.

LOCH ESSAN, a lake in Perthshire, eighteen miles south of George's Town.

LOCH ETIVE, a bay on the coast of Argyllshire, fifteen miles north of Inverary.

LOCH FANNICH, a lake in Ross-shire, sixteen miles west of Dingwall.

LOCH FINLAGAN, a lake in the centre of the island of Isla, about three miles in circumference; abounding in trout and salmon. On an islet in this lake are ruins of an ancient castle, once the seat of Macdonald, the powerful Lord of the Isles.

LOCH FORFAR, a lake in the shire of Angus, on the north-western side of the town of Forfar, on which was formerly an island, now joined to the land, where was a castle, said to have been a place of religious retirement for the queen of Malcolm Canmore.

LOCH FYNE, a bay on the coast of Argyll, thirty-four miles in length, extending inland six miles north-east of Inverary, and opening into the estuary of the river Clyde. This loch is noted for its herring-fishery, which commences annually in July or August, and continues till the 1st of January.

LOCH GARRY, a lake in Perthshire, nine miles north-east of George's Town.

LOCH GARVIE, a lake in Ross-shire, ten miles west of Dingwall.

LOCH GOYLE, in Argyllshire, a lake, diverging north-westward from Loch Long.

LOCH HECK, a lake in Argyll, situated between Loch Long and Loch Fyne.

LOCH HOPE, a lake in Sutherland, communicating with Loch Erribol.

LOCH INVER, a lake in the shire of Kirkcudbright, five miles north of New Galloway.

LOCH KENMOOR, or **KENMUIR**, a lake in the shire of Kirkcudbright, five miles long and half a mile broad, formed by the confluence of the rivers Ken and Dee.

LOCH LAGGAN, a lake in Inverness-shire, eight miles long and half a mile broad, ten miles south-east of Fort Augustus.

LOCH LEADMORE, a lake in Ross-shire, twenty-four miles west-north-west of Dornoch.

LOCH LEE, a lake in the shire of Angus, eleven miles north-north-west of Brechin.

LOCH LEVEN, a bay on the western coast of Scotland between the shires of Inverness and Argyll, communicating with Linnhe Loch.

LOCH LEVEN is also the name of one of the most considerable of the Scottish lakes, situated in the shire of Kinross. It is about twelve miles in circumference, but varies somewhat in extent at different seasons: it is bounded on the east by the Lomond hills; on the south by the hill of Balneartie; and on the west by the plain of Kinross. It abounds with fish of various kinds, especially eels and trout, the latter of a large size, much resembling the salmon in flavour, and in the red colour of the flesh. There are four islands, rising from the surface of this lake, the largest of which, called St. Serf's Isle, on the south-eastern side, anciently was the site of a priory, dedicated to St. Serf, or Servanus, and said to have been founded by Brude, King of the Picts, who gave it to the Culdees; its ruins are still visible. On another island, near the west end of the lake, stood the castle of Loch Leven, a fortress celebrated in Scottish history as the prison of the imprudent and ill-fated Queen Mary, who, having surrendered herself a captive to the insurgent nobility, after the battle of Carberry Hill, she was committed to the custody of Sir William Douglas, who conveyed her to this island fortress, where she remained during several months, till at length she made her escape, May 2, 1568, through the agency of George Douglas, her keeper's brother, whose compassion for his fallen sovereign originated in a romantic attachment as her lover. The other two islands, called the Paddock Bower, and the Reed Bower, are only remarkable for their beautiful and picturesque scenery.

LOCH LEYS, a lake in Kincardineshire, eleven miles north-west of Stonehaven.

LOCH LINNHE, a bay on the western coast of Scotland, between the shires of Inverness and Argyll, extending from Fort William to the Sound of Mull.

LOCH LOCHY, a lake in Inverness-shire, forming part of the line of the Caledonian Canal.

LOCH LOMOND, in the shire of Dumbarton or Lennox, bordered on the east by Stirlingshire, styled by Pennant the most beautiful of the Caledonian lakes. It extends about twenty-six miles from north to south, varying in breadth from one to eight miles, the southern part being the widest. Towards the north, where it is deepest, this lake is never covered with ice, even during the severest frosts; but south of the Luss it

is often so completely frozen over as to admit of the passage of men and horses. The waters are supposed to be gradually encroaching on the shores, owing to the accumulation of sand, washed down from the neighbouring mountains. Several small streams fall into this lake, the outlet of which, at its southern extremity, is by the river Leven, which joins the Clyde, at Dumbarton. Pennant says, that besides other fish this lake contains guiniads, here called poans. The waters of Loch Lomond are said to have been unusually agitated for some hours at the time of the earthquake of Lisbon, in 1755. The beauties of this lake, which have been often made the subject of panegyric, both in prose and verse, chiefly arise from the woods in its vicinity, the number and variety of the islands which stud its surface, and the majestic peaks of the Grampian mountains on its borders, which exhibit a striking contrast with the more placid scenery immediately adjacent. The islands are about thirty, most of them beautifully tufted with trees, but not more than ten are of any considerable size. Inchcailloch is said to have been the site of a nunnery, and it contains ruins of a church; on Inchmurin, or the Island of St. Murinus, is a deer-park, belonging to the Duke of Montrose; and on Inchgalbraith a ruined castle, the haunt of the osprey, or sea-eagle.

LOCH LOYAL, a lake in Sutherland-shire, five miles in length, two miles south of Tongue Kirk.

LOCH LUICHART, in Ross-shire, eleven miles west of Dingwall.

LOCH LUINA, or **LOCHAVICH**, a beautiful lake in Argyllshire, forming an exact triangle, about eight miles in circumference, and having several islets, on one of which are the ruins of a castle.

LOCH LYDOCH, a lake in Perthshire, five miles west of George's Town.

LOCH LYON, a lake in Perthshire, ten miles south-west of George's Town.

LOCH MADDY, a lake of Inverness-shire, five miles long, and half a mile broad, seventeen miles north-north-west of Fort Augustus.

LOCH MARI, a lake near the western coast of Ross-shire, about sixteen miles long, and from one to two broad, containing twenty-four islets, beautifully ornamented with firs, and a variety of other trees. On the largest island, called Elan Mari, are remains of an ancient edifice, probably a church, as the inhabitants of the north side of the lake still use the surrounding area as a burial-place.

LOCH ST. MARY'S, a beautiful lake in Selkirkshire, partly in the parish of Yarrow, and partly in that of Ettrick, about three miles in length and one in breadth. The river Yarrow forms the neighbouring loch of the Lows, on leaving which it passes

through St. Mary's; both these lakes abound with perch and pike.

LOCH MONTEITH, a lake near Loch Lomond, about five miles in circumference, in which are two woody islets, one displaying the remains of a monastery, and the other those of a castle, formerly belonging to the Earls of Monteith.

LOCH NAVER, a lake in Sutherlandshire, twelve miles in circumference, twenty-eight miles north-north-west of Dornoch.

LOCH NESS, a beautiful lake in Inverness-shire, twenty-two miles in length, and in the line of the Caledonian Canal. It is said that it never freezes, in consequence of the depth of its waters, extending from sixty to 125 fathoms. Like Loch Lomond, it suffered agitation at the period of the earthquake at Lisbon.

LOCH OICH, a lake in Inverness-shire, communicating with the preceding as a part of the Caledonian Canal.

LOCH ORR, a lake in Fifeshire, six miles north-east of Dumfermline.

LOCH ORENT, a lake in the shire of Caithness, six miles south of Thurso.

LOCH PAATOCH, a lake of Inverness-shire, twelve miles north of George's Town.

LOCH QUICH, a lake of Inverness, sixteen miles north of Fort William.

LOCH RANNOCH, a lake of Perthshire, about eight miles in length, extending from Kinloch Rannoch on the east to George's Town on the west.

LOCH ROAG, an arm of the sea, on the western coast of the Isle of Lewis, six miles broad at its opening, and eighteen long in its inland extent south-eastward. It contains a great number of islands, particularly the Greater and Lesser Berneras, the former of which is twelve miles in length; and on the shores of the loch are many safe places of anchorage, said to be sufficient for the reception of the whole British navy.

LOCH ROAM, or **ROHN**, a small lake in the shire of Kirkcubright, having no stream entering into it, nor any visible outlet, being situated on the highest ground in the country, and seldom freezing even in the severest weather.

LOCH RUTTON, a lake in the shire of Kirkcubright, four miles south-east of Dumfries.

LOCH RYAN, a considerable bay in Wigtonshire, extending in a south-east direction from the Atlantic, about ten miles inland, and about two miles in breadth at its entrance; and having on its shores several good anchoring places.

LOCH SHIEL, a lake in Inverness-shire, about ten miles long and two broad, on which is a beautiful island called Island Finan, where are the ruins of a church dedicated to St. Finan.

LOCH SHIN, a lake in the northern part of Sutherlandshire, twelve miles long

and one mile and a half broad, thirteen miles west-north-west of Dornoch.

LOCH SKEEN, a small lake in Dumfriesshire, about three miles south of Moffat, at the outlet of which the water forms a beautiful cascade, called the Grey Mare's Tail. On an islet of this lake are eyries of eagles.

LOCH SKENE, a lake in Aberdeenshire, five miles south of Kintore.

LOCH SKIOCH, a lake in Perthshire, six miles north-west of Dunkeld.

LOCH SPYNIE, a lake in Morayshire, three miles long and one mile broad, formerly an inlet of the sea, from which it is now separated by a tract of land, abounding with strata of oyster-shells and other marine remains.

LOCH TAY, a beautiful lake in Perthshire, twenty-four miles north-west of Perth, extending about fifteen miles from north-east to south-west, and from one to two miles in breadth, and receiving at its southern extremity the united streams of the Dochart and Lochy, while the river Tay issues from it on the north-east. Its banks are fruitful and well peopled, and the scenery diversified with mountain prospects. Near the village of Kenmore, which stands on the border of the lake, is an islet now covered with trees, where are the ruins of a priory founded in 1122, by Alexander I. which was the burial-place of his queen Sibylla, the natural daughter of Henry I. of England. This lake abounds with salmon, pike, eels, perch, char, and trout. Its waters have been sometimes violently agitated, without any apparent cause; particularly in 1784 and 1794.

LOCH TOLLIE, a lake in Argyllshire, eleven miles north-north-east of Glenorchy.

LOCH TROIG, a lake of Inverness-shire, fourteen miles east of Fort William.

LOCH TUMEL, a lake of Perthshire, five miles south of Blair Athol.

LOCH TURRET, a lake of Perth, five miles north-north-west of Crieff.

LOCH VACK, a lake of Perth, three miles south-south-west of Blair Athol.

LOCH VALICAN, a lake of Perth, six miles east of Blair Athol.

LOCH VOIL, a lake of Perth, seventeen miles west of Crieff.

LOCH VRINE, a lake in Ross-shire, six miles long and half a mile broad, twenty-five miles west-north-west of Dingwall.

LOCH VROTACHAN, a lake in the south-west of Aberdeenshire, seven miles south of Castleton of Braemar.

LOCH USSIE, a lake in Ross-shire, two miles west of Dingwall.

LOCH WATTIN, a lake in Caithness, seven miles west of Wick, frequented by sea-fowl, and sometimes by wild swans.

LOCHABER, shire of Inverness, S.

A district so called from its situation over or beyond the lakes, relatively to the southern and eastern parts of Scotland. It is bounded on the north by lakes and rivers, on the east by the district of Badenoch, on the south by those of Athol and Rannoch and by Argyllshire, and on the west by Moidart. It is said to be one of the most hilly, wild, and barren tracts of land in North Britain; being very thinly inhabited, and devoid of cultivation, except around the huts of the labourers, where small quantities are raised of oats and barley; but the hills are covered with numerous flocks of sheep, and the country is famous for black-cattle, large herds of which are sent to England. The Pretender, on landing in Scotland, in 1745, accompanied by a few officers, first raised his standard on one of the wildest mountains of Lochaber.

LOCH-ALSH, shire of Ross, S.

Pop. 2492.

A parish situated on the western coast of Ross-shire, about ten miles in length and five in breadth. The surface is in general mountainous, affording pasture for great numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats. Game is very abundant. The fisheries are carried on here with advantage; and kelp is manufactured in large quantities. The living is in the presbytery of Loch Carron and synod of Glenelg; patron, the Crown.

LOCH-BROOM, shire of Ross, S.

Pop. 4540.

A parish which takes its name from a loch, or arm of the sea, by which it is intersected; and on the banks of which and of the streams falling into it are considerable tracts of fine arable and pasture land; but the greater part of the parish consists of wild uplands and mountains, covered with moss and heath. The living is in the presbytery of Loch-Carron and the synod of Glenelg; patron, the King. It comprises the post-village of Ullapool, a fishing-station, and two others—Isle Tanera and Isle Martin. On the coast are several bays and harbours, besides that of Ullapool; and here the herring-fishery is carried on advantageously.

LOCH-CARRON, shire of Ross, S.

Edinburgh 150 m. NW. Pop. 1932.

A parish situated on the western coast, at the mouth of the river Carron; about fourteen miles in length and six in breadth. The living is in the presbytery of Loch Carron, synod of Glenelg, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church was built in 1751. At this place a general post-office has been established; and there is a parochial school. On the Carron the salmon fishery is successfully prosecuted. At the Ferry-town of Strom are the ruins of a castle, which anciently belonged to the MacDonalds of Glengary.

LOCHEE, [or **LOCHEYE**, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Dundee (40½) 1½ m. NW.
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Liff, consisting of detached buildings, extending about two miles, and connected on the east with the village of Millhouse. The manufacture of coarse linen is carried on here to a considerable extent.

LOCH-ERNE-HEAD, or **LOCH-EARN-HEAD**, shire of Perth, S.

Edinburgh 65½ m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A flourishing village in the parish of Balquhider, situated at the west end of Loch Erne, and in the line of the great military road from Stirling to Fort William. Here is a general post-office.

LOCH-GELLIE, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Beath (18½) 2¾ m. ENE. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, first Thursd. in April, O. S.; third Wed. in July; and third Wed. in Sept.

A village in the parish of Auchterderran, district of Kirkcaldy, inhabited principally by weavers and colliers.

LOCH-GILP-HEAD, shire of Argyll.

Edinburgh 125½ m. W. Pop. with Pa.

A small post-village in the parish of Glasary, situated at the northern extremity of Loch Gilp, an arm of the sea communicating with Loch Fyne. From this place to Greenock a packet sails weekly.

LOCH-GOIL-HEAD, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Cairndow (94) 8 m. S. Pop. 694.

A parish in the district of Cowal, formerly an archdeanery with the united parish of Kilmorich, in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll; in the patronage of Campbell of Ardkinglass. Both parishes extend about thirty miles in length, and from six to twenty in breadth; besides which they include a district five miles long, on the west bank of Loch Fyne, connected as to ecclesiastical affairs with the parish of Inverary. The surface in general is rugged and mountainous; and is deeply intersected by Loch-Goil and other inlets of the sea; but there are some low valleys which are rich and fertile. The hills afford good pasture for sheep; and game is found in great plenty and variety: there are two small lakes abounding with trout. Gaelic is here the prevailing language. Among the mountains are a number of caves, some of which are very extensive, and were formerly used by the inhabitants of the district as places of security against the violence and depredations of freebooters, or foreign foes. Here are quarries of moorstone, granite, and jasper; and at the head of Loch Fyne is a vein of lead-ore, said to be rich in silver, but which has never been wrought. The ancient castle of Carrick, once a royal residence, is now in ruins. The romantic valley of Glencoe, between four and five

miles in length, deep and extensive, forms one of the passes into the Highlands. Since 1805 a road through this parish, between Inverary and the river Clyde, has been made by the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges.

LOCHLEE, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Brechin (66) 20 m. NW. Pop. 572.

A parish surrounded on every side but the east by the Grampian Hills. It is watered by four streams which unite to form the North Esk river, and one of these, the Lee, passes through a lake which gives name to the parish. The living is in the presbytery of Brechin, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a neat modern building. Four miles distant from it, near the junction of the rivers Tarf and North Esk, is an episcopal Scottish chapel, erected in 1810. Great numbers of sheep are fed on the hills, which abound with game, and ptarmigans are found on Mount Keen and Mount Battock, whose summits are between two and three thousand feet above the level of the sea.

LOCHMABEN, shire of Dumfries.

Edinburgh 65 m. S. Pop. 2651. Fairs, last Tuesd. O. S. in Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.

A royal burgh and parish, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the district of Annandale. The burgh is a royal foundation of ancient date, and is said to have received its first charter from Robert Bruce, who, before he ascended the throne, was lord of Annandale. The oldest charter extant is a writ of Novodamus from James VI. dated in 1612, and stating as a reason for the renewal the destruction of the town-records during the invasions of the English. The municipal government is vested in a provost, three bailties, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and nine common-councilmen; and in conjunction with Annan, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Sanquhar this burgh returns one member to Parliament. The living is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Earl of Mansfield. The church, which is an ancient Gothic edifice, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, suffered considerable injury during a sanguinary contest which took place in 1591 between the families of Maxwell of Nithsdale and Johnstone of Annandale. There is a parochial school, endowed by James Richardson of Reading, who also left property for the support of a public library. The street is spacious, and in its centre is the town-house, with a handsome turret. Coarse linen was formerly manufactured here to a great extent, for the English market; but the trade has greatly declined. Adjacent to the town anciently stood a castle which was the seat of the family of Bruce, and is said to have been the birth-place of Robert I. The parish extends along the banks of the river Annan, and is about ten miles long and three broad.

The soil is very rich, consisting of arable land; and the roads are kept in good repair. A valuable salmon-fishery has been established on the Annan, and there are other streams abounding with trout. In the parish are several lochs, the largest called Castle loch, containing various kinds of edible fish, one species of which, called the vendace, or vendise, resembles a small herring, but is of a more delicate flavour, and is said to be peculiar to this lake. On a peninsula of the Castle loch, about a mile and a half from the town, a fortress was built by Robert Bruce, surpassing in extent and importance all the other frontier castles on the English border; but which has long since been in ruins. The office of constable or hereditary keeper of the castle of Lochmaben is claimed both by the Earl of Mansfield and the Earl of Hopetown. The barony of Lochmaben, commonly called the Four Towns, as comprising four populous villages, is a large district on the banks of the Annan, in which the property is held by feudal tenure, like the crown lands in the Orkney and Shetland islands.

LOCH-RUTTON, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, S.

P. T. Dumfries (71½) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 594.

A parish, four miles and a half in length, and three in breadth, having in the centre a small lake, from which it derives its appellation. The living is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Marquis of Queensberry. The parish contains about 7000 acres, consisting of a valley of arable land, interspersed with eminences, mosses, and meadows, and skirted by hills. A mineral spring called the Merkland Well, impregnated with iron, has been used with advantage in dyspeptic complaints. On a hill, at the eastern extremity of the parish, is an ancient stone circle, called a Druidical temple. Near the lake is the castle of Loch Rutton, or the Hills Castle, which appears to have been rebuilt about the end of the sixteenth century, on the site of a fortress, in which Edward I., in 1300, lodged for one night, on a journey from Caerlaverock to Kirkcudbright. The great military road from Dumfries to Port Patrick, extends through the whole length of this parish.

LOCHS, shire of Ross, S.

Pop. 2669.

A parish, at the southern extremity of the Isle of Lewis, intersected by numerous inlets of the sea, which form convenient harbours for vessels of considerable burden. The living is in the presbytery of Lewis, synod of Glenelg, and in the patronage of the Crown. It is about nineteen miles long, with an average breadth of about nine miles. The soil is barren and unproductive, except where manured with sea-weed. Kelp is manufactured on the coast to some extent; and fish are taken in

abundance and variety, but the principal kinds are cod and ling. The common language is the Gaelic.

LOCH WINNOCH, shire of Renfrew, S.

P. T. Paisley (50) 8 m. WSW. Pop. 4130. Fairs, 2d Tues. in May, and 1st in Nov., O. S.

A parish and village, the former about six miles square in extent, and containing 5476 acres of arable land. The living is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and was, in 1812, in the patronage of the Trustees of Mr. Macdowall, of Garthland. Towards the northern side of the parish is the hill called the Misty Law, 1240 feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by moorland, and abounding with game. Coal, limestone, and freestone, are found in great plenty; and about two miles from Castle Semple is a remarkable rock which powerfully affects the magnetic needle. The chapel, or college of Castle Semple, founded by John, first Lord Semple, in 1505, for a provost and three prebendaries, still remains entire, and is used as a burying-place. The village, situated on the side of Loch Castle Semple, is a place of some importance for its cotton manufacture, having undergone great improvements, owing to the erection of two cotton-spinning mills. A new town has been laid out on a regular plan, containing many well-built houses, and a handsome church. About a mile distant is another cotton-mill; and adjoining it an extensive bleaching-field.

LOCKEEN, or **LOUGHCAVANE**, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Birr (86) 5½ m. SW. Pop. 2609.

A parish in the barony of Lower Ormond; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel. The rectory, valued in K. B. at 3*l.*, is the corps of a prebend, and the vicarage possesses a church, but no parsonage; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

LOCKERBY, or **LOCKERBIE**, shire of Dumfries, S.

Edinburgh 66 m. S. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, 2d Thurs. in Jan.; 2d Thurs. in March; 2d Thurs. in April; 2d Thurs. in May; 3d Thurs. in June; Aug. 2; Oct. 2; 2d Thurs. in Nov.; and Thurs. before Christmas, O. S.

A market and post town, in the parish of Dryfesdale, agreeably situated on the eastern side of the river Annan, about a mile from the point where it receives the waters of the Dryfe. The town consists of a long street, extending from north to south, and another diverging from it towards the east. At the head of the principal street stands the parish church of Dryfesdale, built on this spot about 1757, the former church having been exposed to destruction from the inundations of the river. Large quantities of linen and woollen cloth, and great numbers of lambs, are sold at the fairs, or monthly markets, and sent to England.

LOCKERIDGE, co. Wilts.

P. T. Marlborough (74) 2 m. WSW. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Overton and hundred of Selkley.

LOCKERLEY, co. Southampton.

P. T. Romsey (73) 5 m. NW. Pop. 504.

A parish in the hundred of Thorngate, Andover division; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; church ded. to St. John; patronage with Mottisfont rectory.

LOCKHAY, or **LOCKO**, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 4½ m. ENE. Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Spondon and hundred of Appletree; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Spondon, in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; patronage with Spondon vicarage.

LOCKING, co. Somerset.

P. T. Axbridge (130) 5½ m. NW. Pop. 198.

A parish in the hundred of Winterstoke; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to St. Augustin; patrons, the Trustees of Colston's Charity, Bristol.

LOCKINGE, EAST and WEST, co. Berks.

P. T. Wantage (60) 4 m. ESE. Pop. with Betterton and West Ginge tithings, 342.

A parish in the hundred of Wantage; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 31*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage annexed to the wardenship of All Souls.

LOCKINGTON, co. Leicester.

P. T. Loughborough (109) 7½ m. NW b N. Pop. 627.

A parish in the hundred of West Goscote; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Hemington, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 143*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patrons (1829) the Trustees of P. Story, deceased. The Trent and the Soar form a junction in the north-east angle of this parish.

LOCKINGTON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Beverley (183) 6½ m. NNW. Pop. of Pa. 550. Of To. 491.

A parish and township in Bainton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. Francis Lundy.

LOCKSTON, or **LOXTON**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Axbridge (130) 3½ m. WNW. Pop. 165.

A parish in the hundred of Winterstoke; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of

Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) William Moncrieff, Esq.

LOCKTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Pickering (226) 4 m. NE b N.
Pop. 324.

A township in the parish of Middleton and west division of the wapentake of Pickering Hythe.

LOCKWOOD, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 1½ m. SW.
Pop. 1881.

A township in the parish of Huddersfield and upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg. In this place, William Lockwood, Esq. was slain in his own house by Sir John Elland, in the reign of Edward III.

LODDSWELL, co. Devon.

P. T. Kingsbridge (208) 3½ m. NNW.
Pop. 762.

A parish in the hundred of Stanborough; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Francis Freke Gunston, Esq.

LODDINGTON, co. Leicester.

P. T. Uppingham (89) 7 m. N b W.
Pop. 166.

A parish in the hundred of East Goscote; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 70*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) C. Morris, Esq.

LODDINGTON, co. Northampton.

P. T. Kettering (74) 4 m. W. Pop. 214.

A parish in the hundred of Rothwell; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LODDON, co. Norfolk.

Pop. 6683.

A hundred situated near the south-eastern angle of the county, containing twenty-one parishes.

LODDON, co. Norfolk.

London 112 m. Pop. 1038. M. D. Friday. Fairs, Easter Mon., for petty chapmen; and Mon. aft. Nov. 21, for horses and hogs.

A small market-town and parish in the hundred of Loddon, situated on the banks of a small stream which rises near Howe, in Clavering, and falls into the Yare at Hardley Cross. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; certified value 60*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a handsome stone structure with a fine tower, and contains several ancient monuments, it was erected at the sole expense of Sir James Hobart, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the reign of Henry VII.

LODERS, co. Dorset.

P. T. Bridport (135) 2 m. ENE. Pop. 857.

A parish in the liberty of Bothenhampton and Loders, Bridport division, pleasantly situated in a vale; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 105*l.*; patrons, the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Shaftesbury, alternately. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a spacious ancient edifice near which are the remains of an ancient priory.

LODSWORTH, co. Sussex.

P. T. Petworth (49) 3½ m. W b N. Pop. 513.

A chapelry in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Easebourne, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 31*l.*; patron (1829) W. S. Poyntz, Esq. The Arundel navigation is here crossed by a bridge.

LOES, co. Suffolk.

Pop. 12,208.

A central hundred bearing towards the east side of the county, containing eighteen parishes, including the town of Framlingham.

LOFTHOUSE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Guisborough (245) 8 m. NE b E.
Pop. 1178. M. D. (customary) Thursday.

A parish in the east division of the liberty of Langbaugh; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The vicinity abounds with stone and alum rocks, which are worked to a considerable extent. Here is a place of worship for Methodists.

LOFTHOUSE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Wakefield (182) 3 m. N.
Pop. with Carlton, 1396.

A township in the parish of Rothwell and lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg.

LOFTSOME, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 3½ m. WNW.
Pop. with Wressel township.

A township in the parish of Wressel and Holme Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill. Here is a wooden bridge over the river Derwent.

LOGASTON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Weobley (147) 5 m. W.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Almeley and hundred of Wolphy.

LOGIE, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Cupar (30) 4 m. NE b N. Pop. 440.

A parish in the district of Cupar, about two miles and a half in length and one in breadth. The living is in the presbytery of Cupar, synod of Fife; and in the patronage of the Crown. The surface is hilly, but the soil is very productive. One of the hills called Lucklow, possesses considerable elevation,

and affords a wide prospect over the shires of Fife, Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine.

LOGIE, shire of Forfar, S.

Pop. with Dundee.

An ancient parish, now comprehended in that of Liff, though considered ecclesiastically as appertaining to Dundee. The church is destroyed, but the churchyard is still used as a place of interment.

LOGIE, or LOGIE-PERT, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Brechin (66) 5 m. NE. Pop. 1012.

A parish, united in 1610 with that of Pert, situated on the river North Esk; the joint parishes containing about 3860 acres of land, of which 1850 are cultivated and 770 wood land. The living is in the presbytery of Brechin, synod of Angus and Mearns; and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the New College of St. Andrew's. There are two extensive bleachfields in the parish, and limestone of excellent quality is found here in abundance. The river North Esk gives the title of Earl to the family of Carnegie.

LOGIE, shires of Perth, Stirling, and Clackmannan, S.

P. T. Stirling (35½) 2 m. N b E. Pop. 2015.

A parish situated on the river Forth, about four miles in length, and of nearly an equal extent in breadth. One half of the land is a strong clayey soil, producing abundant crops; the other half, which is dry and hilly, affords good pasturage; and hence also, in favourable seasons, are collected large quantities of honey. The living is in the presbytery of Dunblane, synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Earl of Dunmore. On a peninsula formed by the circuitous course of the river Forth are the ruins of the abbey of Cambuskenneth, founded in 1147 by David I. of Scotland, for canons regular of St. Augustin. This abbey was one of the richest monastic establishments in Scotland; several parliaments were anciently held here, and the buildings were very extensive; but no part of the edifice is now standing excepting a tower which seems to have formed the north-west angle of the church, and an arch apparently belonging to a door-way. Here were interred James III. and his queen, the former of whom was killed at Stirling in 1487. In this parish are vestiges of silver and copper mines, which have been worked, but with little advantage. The hill of Dunmyatt, which rises from the level of a plain in the form of a cone, affords from its summit views over twelve counties.

LOGIE-ALMOND, or LOGIE-AMON, shire of Perth, S.

A district, commonly called the New Parish, having been separated from the parishes of Foulis Wester and Monzie, and annexed to the parish of Moneydie. It is situated on the north side of the river Al-

mond, and its surface is about three miles square. The soil, near the river, is a light loam, partly gravelly; and the hills, which are divided into sheep-walks, abound with game. Here are several relics of antiquity, among which are two stone circles, and the ruins of castles near the Almond.

LOGIE-BRIDE, shire of Perth, S.

Pop. with Auchtergaven.

An ancient parish, now united with that of Auchtergaven. Part of the church is still standing, which, together with the churchyard, is still used for the interment of the dead.

LOGIE-BUCHAN, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Ellon (133) 2½ m. ESE. Pop. 629.

A parish in the district of Ellon, about four miles in length and two in breadth. It is intersected by the river Ythan, which is navigable for about three miles for small vessels; and in which it appears that a pearl-fishery was carried on in the reign of Charles I. The living is in the presbytery of Ellon, synod of Aberdeen; patron, Mr. Buchan, of Auchmacoy.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE, or LOGGIE-COLDSTONE, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Tarland (123) 2¼ m. W. Pop. 858.
Fair, 1st Thurs. in Sept., O. S.

A parish in the district of Cromar, about six miles in length and three and a half in breadth. It consists of arable land, in general fertile, but intermixed with hills and barren moors, where game of all kinds is found in abundance, especially on the Hill of Morven. The living is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, synod of Aberdeen, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown, and Mr. Farquharson, of Invercauld. There are in the parish three large cairns, and several stone circles, supposed to be of Druidical origin. Near the church is a mineral spring, called Poldow, much resorted to on account of its medicinal qualities.

LOGIE-DURNŌ. See Garioch.

LOGIE-EASTER, or LOGGIE-EASTER, shires of Ross and Cromarty, S.

P. T. Tain (201) 4 m. S b W. Pop. 813.

A parish, about seven miles in length and two in breadth, the soil of which is in some parts deep stiff clay, and in others approaches to a light loam. Much of the land, formerly uncultivated, is now made very productive, and the parish contains some flourishing plantations of trees. The living is in the presbytery of Tain, synod of Ross; patron, the Hon. Mrs. Mackenzie. The prevailing language is the Gaelic.

LOGIE-RAIT, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Dunkeld (55) 3 m. NNW. Pop. 3095.

A parish, occupying a triangular space, between the rivers Tummel and Tay, besides some other portions, both contiguous and detached, the latter situated partly south of the Tay, on the road to Taymouth,

and partly in the district of Rannoch, at the distance of thirty miles. There are in the whole about 3000 acres of arable land, and nearly 1000 acres covered with wood; the hills afford fine pasture for sheep. The living is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Duke of Athol. The village of Logie-Rait is noted for the distillation of whisky, which is carried on to a considerable extent. At the distance of about half a mile from it, on the banks of the Tummel, are the ruins of a castle, said to have been the residence of King Robert II., after he had resigned the administration of the government to his brother, the Duke of Albany. This parish was the birthplace of the learned historian, Dr. Adam Ferguson, professor of moral philosophy, at Edinburgh, who died at a very advanced age, in 1816. Many ancient superstitions and customs, apparently derived from the Druids, are still preserved here, especially the festival of Beltein, on the 1st of May, O. S., and that of Hal-loween, the 31st of October, O. S.

LOGIE-WESTER, shire of Ross, S.

Pop. with Urquhart.

An ancient parish, now united with that of Urquhart.

LOLWORTH, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 6 m. WNW. Pop. 111.

A parish in the hundred of North Stow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons (1829) P. Orchard, Esq., and Sir H. Hawley, Bart.

LONAN, Isle of Man.

Douglas 7 m. NE.

A parish, the church of which, dedicated to St. Lomanus, stands about a mile from the village of Laxey.

LONCARTY, shire of Perth, S.

A village in the parish of Redgorton, where there is a very extensive bleach-field. At this place an important victory over the Danes was gained by Kenneth III., of Scotland, at the close of the twelfth century, of which historians relate that the defeat of the invaders was owing to the prowess of a husbandman, named Hay, who, with his two sons, was ploughing land, near the field of battle, and who, armed with the yokes from their oxen, joined the Scottish army; and, for the effective services they performed, the family was ennobled by the style of Earls of Errol. There seems to be an allusion to this romantic story in the arms borne by the family, displaying an ox-yoke, and the motto "Sub Jugo;" but the truth of the narrative has been questioned by Pennant and others, as having too much the air of a legendary tale.

LONDESBROUGH, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Market Weighton (192) 3 m. N b W.
Pop. 241.

A parish in Holme Beacon division of the

wapentake of Harthill; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Duke of Devonshire. Here is an hospital, founded by the first Earl of Burlington and his countess, for twelve poor persons. This is supposed to have been the Roman station, Delgovitia, many Roman coins as well as several repositories for the dead having been discovered.

LONDON, eos. Middlesex and Surrey.

Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. Lon. from Greenwich Observatory, 5 min. 47 sec. W. Pop. (1821) City within the walls, 58,400; City without the walls, 72,000; City and liberties of Westminster, 189,400; Outparishes, within the Bills of Mortality, 730,700; Parishes not within the Bills of Mortality, 224,300; total 1,274,800. Memb. of Pt. 4 for London; 2 for Westminster; 2 for Southwark.

The metropolis of the British empire, comprising the ancient cities of London proper and Westminster, locally in the hundred of Ossulston, county of Middlesex; and the borough of Southwark, in the hundred of Brixton, county of Surrey; together with several populous and extensive suburbs, situated in both counties, and governed by the county magistrates; the other parts of this metropolis being under separate jurisdictions. London, in the most extensive acceptance of the term, covers a spacious area on both banks of the Thames, a considerable portion of which consists of alluvial soil, at a remote period overflowed by the river, while the higher ground, receding from its banks towards the north, is covered frequently to the depth of several feet with argillaceous loam, or brick earth, furnishing an almost inexhaustible supply of material for making bricks, of which the modern buildings are chiefly constructed. Such has been the rapid enlargement of this vast metropolis, which has become connected with places formerly distinct, and some of them distant villages, that it is by no means an easy task to determine its extent, or assign its boundaries. Miegé, in his "Present State of Great Britain," published in the beginning of the last century, estimates its length at eight miles, and its greatest breadth, from Shoreditch church to the south end of Blackman Street, Southwark, at two miles and a half. Since that period its limits have been greatly augmented, especially on the northern and southern borders; and its dimensions at present may be more accurately stated as being about seven miles and a half, from the east end of Blackwall to Hyde Park Corner on the west, and nearly four miles from King's Cross, Battlebridge, on the north, to Kennington Cross, on the south. Its circumference, making allowance for the irregularity of the outline, is supposed to be about thirty miles; and the area covered by buildings and streets, together with the surface of the Thames, is reckoned to be not less than eighteen square miles.

The site of that part of London, popularly called the city, was in ancient times nearly encompassed by woods and marshes extending southwards to the river, and was precisely such a station as was usually chosen by the Britons for the erection of their towns or hill-forts, as described by Cæsar; who, in his account of his invasion of Britain, mentions a tribe of people inhabiting the north bank of the Thames, where they had a settlement, which he styles *Civitas Trinobantum*—the city or town of the Trinobantes. On the conquest of the southern part of this island, in the reign of the emperor Claudius, this place became a Roman station; and its rising importance is testified by the historian Tacitus, who states that before the insurrection of the Britons under Boadicea, London was the principal residence of merchants, and the grand mart of the trade and commerce of the island, though not dignified with the name of a colony. At this period (A. D. 61) it must have been an open town, as it was taken without opposition by the undisciplined forces of Boadicea, and totally destroyed. After the revolt was suppressed it was probably soon rebuilt, and recovered or surpassed its former prosperity. To this event may be attributed the settlement of the south bank of the Thames, by Roman fugitives who here sought refuge from the fury of the British insurgents. Indeed the geographer Ptolemy, writing in the middle of the second century, represents Roman London as standing south of the Thames; and some moderns, misled by his authority, and by the discovery of Roman antiquities in St. George's Fields, have adopted the same opinion; but the tessellated pavements, urns, and other pottery, coins, utensils, fragments of masonry, and various relics of antiquity, obviously derived from the Romans, which have been found in different parts of the city, afford abundant evidence that it was the principal station of that people, connected, however, with the settlement on the opposite side of the river by a ferry from Dowgate, in the line of the ancient road called Watling Street. At the commencement of the third century, when the emperor Severus visited this country, London was a great and wealthy city, considered as the metropolis of Roman Britain; and Zosimus the historian states, A. D. 359, that there were 800 vessels belonging to this port employed in the exportation of grain. London was fortified by the Romans, but at what period is uncertain. Richard of Cirencester, in his "Description of Britain," says this city was surrounded with a wall by the empress Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great; while others ascribe its erection to Theodosius, a Roman officer who was sent into Britain about 369, to repel the invasion of the Picts and Scots. But that general probably only restored and completed the fortifications of London, one portion of which at least must have been constructed at a much earlier period.

The excavations recently made preparatory to the erection of the archway over Thames Street and other works on the line of approach to the New London Bridge, have disclosed the interesting fact that there were no less than three ancient ramparts, or embankments on the north side of the river, the rudest and most distant having, perhaps, been the work of the Belgic Britons, and the others the result of Roman industry and skill in successive encroachments on the bed of the Thames. The original city-wall appears to have commenced at a fortress near the spot where the Tower now stands, thence extending northward to the east end of Leadenhall Street, next bending towards the north-west till it reached the north end of Bishopsgate Street within, then passing westward by Cripplegate to Aldersgate, and south-westward to Newgate, it was continued by Ludgate and along the east border of the river Fleet to the Thames at Blackfriars, where it joined one of the ramparts already mentioned. The existing relics of the city-wall are extremely inconsiderable, consisting of a remnant discovered some years ago in taking down some houses in Hand-and-Pen Court, Tower Hill; and other fragments between London Wall and Fore Street, in Cripplegate Churchyard, and in a court on the south side of Ludgate Hill; but these remains exhibit no traces of Roman masonry, the superstructure having doubtless been rebuilt and often repaired in the middle ages; but wherever the foundation has been exposed this rampart appeared to have been built of rag stone, with single layers of Roman bricks at intervals of two feet. Besides the Watling Street, already mentioned, which traversed the city from Dowgate to Newgate, whence it crossed the island to Holyhead, the Roman road, called Ermin Street, passed through Cripplegate northwards, to Lincoln, and under Aldgate passed a vicinal way by Bethnal Green, across the river Lea to Colchester.

On the extinction of the Roman government in Britain in the earlier part of the fifth century, London probably became an independent state, under the government of its municipal magistrates, who retained their authority after the Anglo-Saxon invasion, till about 477, when Hengist, King of Kent, made himself master of this place; but after his death in 488, it was retaken by the British commander Aurelius Ambrosius. In the course of the sixth century, it fell under the power of the Saxons, and from its situation between the territories of the East and West Saxons, the adjacent district was named Middle Saxony, or Middlesex; but London belonged to the former, and, during the heptarchy it was regarded as the capital of the kingdom of Essex. On the introduction of Christianity by the conversion of King Sebert, in 604, this city was made the see of a bishop, and a few years after a cathedral church was erected, on a spot said

to have been previously occupied by a Roman temple dedicated to Diana, now the site of St. Paul's church. Repeated visitations of the plague somewhat checked the growing prosperity of London in the seventh and eighth centuries, and in 793 it suffered severely from a destructive fire; but more permanent injury was inflicted under the government of King Egbert and his immediate successors through the incursions of the piratical Danes. It is stated in the Saxon Chronicle that these marauders took up their winter quarters here in 872, and the place remained for some time in their possession; but in 883 they were expelled by Alfred the Great, who, having restored the fortifications, consigned the government of the city to his son-in-law Ethelred, Earl of Mercia; Winchester, which had been the capital of Wessex, being then considered as the metropolis of England. In the reign of Athelstan it appears to have surpassed every other English city in wealth and importance; for in the laws of that prince, eight mint-masters are appointed to superintend the coinage of money in London, and only seven at Canterbury, six at Winchester, and fewer in other places. The citizens repeatedly distinguished themselves by their resistance against the attacks of the Danes in the reigns of Ethelred II. and Edmund Ironside; but on the assassination of the latter they submitted to the government of Canute the Dane, who soon after his accession having levied a tax for the payment of his troops, the whole amount of which was 83,000*l.* the portion charged on the Londoners was 11,000*l.* After the battle of Hastings in 1066, and the submission of the men of Kent to William of Normandy, the Conqueror advanced towards London, and the citizens, after some opposition, alarmed by the burning of the suburb of Southwark, opened their gates to the new sovereign, who was crowned at Westminster on the following Christmas-day. In the first year of his reign he granted a charter of privileges to the citizens, which is still extant. In 1077 a great part of London was destroyed by fire; and the next year was remarkable as the date of the foundation of the Tower. Shortly after, probably, the Castles of Baynard and Montfichet were erected by two Norman barons, whose names they bear; and the former gives name to one of the city wards, in which it was situated. London is not included in the Domesday record; but the then neighbouring hamlet of Holborn is therein stated to have consisted of a few houses on the banks of the Old-bourn, a stream which ran into the river Fleet; and Norton Folgate is mentioned as a small manor belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who are still the lords of that manor. The historian William of Malmesbury, who wrote about 1140, styles London "a noble city, famed for the wealth of its inhabitants, and stored with merchandise, brought by the merchants of every country, but chiefly

from Germany." William Fitzstephen, a monk of Canterbury, about 1174, wrote a book entitled, "A Description of the Noble City of London," from which it appears that the city was then surrounded on three sides by a lofty wall, with seven gates, extending from the Tower on the east, to other fortresses on the bank of the river westward; that there were thirteen conventual churches, and 126 smaller parochial ones; that northward of the city were open fields, and beyond them a great forest, in which were stags, wild boars, and bulls; and that at Smithfield, without the walls, was held a weekly market for horses. The coronation of Richard I. was distinguished by a dreadful massacre of the Jews in London, which unhappily extended subsequently to York and other places. At this period the title of mayor was first given to the chief civic magistrate, who had been previously called a portgreve, or portreve. In 1196 an alarming insurrection took place, in consequence of the pressure of the taxes; but it was at length quelled, and the ringleader, named Longbeard, was executed, though he had made himself so popular, that the multitude long preserved splinters of the gallows on which he was hanged, as sacred relics. Edward I. established the division of the city into twenty-four wards, to which two more have since been added. A terrible pestilence depopulated England in 1348, and such were its ravages in London that new cemeteries were formed without the city-walls, in one of which, now the site of the Charterhouse, more than 50,000 bodies were interred. In the reign of Richard II. occurred the memorable insurrection under Wat Tyler, which terminated in the destruction of that rebel leader, who was killed in Smithfield at the head of the insurgents, by Walworth, the mayor of London. About 1410 the Guildhall was erected on its present site, previously to which the city courts were held in a small building in Aldermanbury, which probably derived its appellation from that circumstance. The streets were first lighted at night in the reign of Henry V., lanterns being suspended, by means of ropes extending from the houses on one side to the other; somewhat in the same manner that the street-lamps are hung at Paris. In 1450 a rebellion took place under one Cade, who entering London with his riotous followers, committed many outrages; but the citizens, assisted by the Governor of the Tower, expelled the mob, who were soon after dispersed, and Cade was put to death. About 1472 the art of printing was introduced into England by William Caxton, who set up the first printing-press under the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Abbot of Westminster, in whose convent his office was established. At this period the city-walls were repaired with bricks, burnt for that purpose in Moorfields; and it was supposed that on this occasion the art of brick-making was re-

vived, or re-discovered, after having been disused in England since the fifth century ; but it appears from recent researches that bricks were made at Kingston-upon-Hull, in Yorkshire, in the reign of Richard II.

In 1485 the metropolis was visited by a dreadful pestilence, called the sweating sickness, which destroyed eight magistrates in one week, and vast multitudes of persons in the course of the eight months during which it prevailed. It desolated the country again in 1506, 1517, and lastly in 1551, when, after five months' continuance, it totally disappeared. This fatal malady, which derived its name from the principal symptom, a profuse perspiration, is said to have been peculiar to the English, no foreigners resident here having been attacked by it. In the reign of Henry VII. Houndsditch, which had been an open kennel, or sewer, outside the city-wall, was arched over, and the ground built upon ; and the river Fleet was made navigable from Blackfriars to Holborn Bridge. In 1497 a field, for the practice of archery, was formed near Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate Street: the present Artillery Ground, Finsbury, having been appropriated to a similar purpose at a subsequent period. In 1517 happened a formidable riot among the London apprentices, which seems to have been caused by a jealousy of the settlement of foreign traders in the metropolis ; and which, from its date, has been styled in the city annals "Evil May Day." In the reign of Henry VIII., in consequence of the almost impassable state of the principal streets, an order was made for paving some of them with stone, at the charge of the ground-landlords ; and in consequence of the dissolution of monasteries in 1537, the number of the religious buildings, which had given a sombre appearance to the city, was considerably diminished, some of them being pulled down, and others appropriated to different purposes. The noble church, belonging to the monks of Westminster, was happily preserved by being made a cathedral ; and having been restored to its conventual destination by Queen Mary, it was at length, by her successor, constituted a collegiate church as at present. At this period, also, were founded St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, for the sick ; and Christ's Hospital for the education of youth, which all originated from religious establishments. An act of Parliament passed in 1553, limiting the number of taverns within the city and its liberties to forty, and those within the city of Westminster to three. In 1563 and 1564, more than 20,000 persons died in London of the plague, on which occasion bills of mortality were first published ; and since the reign of James I., when the plague again raged, they have been regularly continued. Coaches are said to have been introduced here in 1564 ; the Royal Exchange was erected in 1567 ; and two years afterwards the first public lottery

was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral. When the Spanish Armada approached our shores, in 1588, the citizens of London displayed their patriotism and wealth by raising and paying a body of 10,000 men, and fitting out sixteen well-equipped ships for the service of government. A map of the metropolis is extant, which was drawn in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, whence it appears that the buildings were then chiefly confined within the walls of the city, also including several gardens, since converted into streets, lanes, and houses. The city, at this period (1563), was bounded on the south-east by the hospital of St. Catherine, now the site of St. Catherine's Dock ; East Smithfield was open to Tower Hill, with no buildings beyond it. The Minories was a single line of houses, fronting the city-wall ; and Houndsditch another ; Whitechapel ending a little beyond the bars ; and both Goodman's Fields, and the wide extent of Spital Fields being pasture-ground. An irregular street was continued from Bishopsgate to Shoreditch church, the country being open on both sides of it, and to the west lay the swamp, called Moorfields, and beyond it Finsbury, or Fensbury, on the higher parts of which stood several wind-mills. There were buildings to the north of Cripplegate ; but St. John's Street extended only from Smithfield to Clerkenwell ; and Cow-cross Street opened into the fields. Holborn formed a continued street, stretching down the hill to Holborn Bridge, but the houses on the north side bordered immediately on the fields, excepting where Gray's Inn Lane branched off for a short distance ; and on the south the only buildings towards Fleet Street were those in Shoe Lane and Fetter Lane. St. Giles's-in-the-Fields was then, as its present name implies, a detached country village. The Strand was the favourite place of residence for the nobility ; and the mansions of the Archbishop of York, and the Earls of Essex, Norfolk, Exeter, and Bedford, have given name to streets and places in its vicinity. To the north there were only a few buildings at the bottom of Drury Lane ; and the modern Covent Garden was part of the site of a garden belonging to the convent of Westminster, extending westward to the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, then nearly surrounded by pasture-ground. The village of Charing connected the Strand with Westminster, the principal part of which occupied the south and south-west sides of St. James's Park. Lambeth was a detached village, to the east of which, on the south bank of the river, were a few buildings ; and from Bankside, where stood the Globe Theatre, and other places of public amusement, the line of houses was continued to Southwark. The fatal pestilences which had so often thinned the dense population of London, occasioned repeated attempts on the part of government, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.,

to prevent the increase of buildings within the city, or in its immediate vicinity ; but these regulations, which have been the subject of more animadversion than they perhaps deserved, had only a temporary effect, at least as to the suburbs of the metropolis, the rapid enlargement of which, during the last two centuries, has been attended with such arrangements as obviated the dangers formerly apprehended. In 1601 the establishment of the East India Company gave a new impulse to the commerce of London, by occasioning an increasing demand for its manufactures, and by affording supplies of foreign luxuries, some of which, especially tea, have become necessities of life, and occasioned important alterations in our national habits and usages. In the reign of James I. the city and its eastern confines were still inhabited by persons of rank and consequence ; and in Petticoat Lane, recently denominated Middlesex Street, was the residence of the Spanish ambassador, Count Gondomar. Great improvements in the buildings of the metropolis took place at this period, principally through the influence of the celebrated architect, Inigo Jones, from whose designs were erected the Barbers' Hall, Monkwell Street, Falcon Square ; houses still standing on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields ; the Piazza, in Covent Garden ; and the Banqueting-house, Whitehall. Among the public benefactors of London, Sir Hugh Myddelton deserves a distinguished place, for his scheme of supplying the inhabitants with water by means of the New River, which was carried into execution in 1613. The convenience and advantage of the citizens were also promoted by the introduction of hackney-coaches, of which fifty were licensed in 1637 ; and by the establishment of the post-office in 1643, some arrangements for forming a regular communication between London and Exeter, Holyhead, Edinburgh, &c., having been made by a royal proclamation in 1635. At the commencement of the civil war, Parliament gave directions for the construction of forts and ramparts, for the defence of the metropolis, the remains of some of which, in and near Somers' Town, appear to have been sometimes mistaken by antiquaries for Roman fortifications. From the imprudent and arbitrary measures of Charles I. and his ministers, the Londoners suffered considerably ; and hence they were generally hostile to the royal cause, and aided the anti-courtiers in those measures which led to the execution of Lord Strafford and Archbishop Land, and subsequently of their misguided sovereign, as betrayers of the liberties of the nation. Charles having been condemned by a tribunal, which sat in Westminster Hall, called the High Court of Justice, established under a special commission, but whose jurisdiction he disclaimed, was beheaded on a scaffold, in front of the palace of Whitehall, January 30, 1649. About 1651 a coffee-house was opened in St. Michael's

Alley, Cornhill, which was the earliest establishment of the kind in London ; but coffee seems to have soon become a favourite beverage ; for, in 1660, it was subjected to a duty of four pence a gallon, if made for public sale. Shortly after the restoration of Charles II., acts of Parliament were passed for paving and lighting the streets, and widening the principal avenues ; but vast improvements also took place in the reign of that prince, which directly originated from calamities which threatened the very existence of the metropolis. In December, 1664, the plague made its appearance, and gradually increased its ravages till October, 1665, when deaths became less frequent ; and in January, the following year, the pestilence subsided. At one time the number of victims amounted to 8000 weekly, whole districts were depopulated, law proceedings and commercial business entirely suspended, and grass grew in the principal streets, and in the Royal Exchange. One hundred thousand persons are said to have perished in this last and severest visitation of this scourge of the human race. The great plague was speedily followed by what has been termed the great fire of London. September 2, 1666, this conflagration commenced, near the site of the Monument, on Fish Street Hill ; and being at first neglected, it spread on every side, till the city from the Tower to the Temple church, and from the Thames to Aldersgate and Holborn Bridge, was almost reduced to a heap of ruins. It consumed eighty-nine churches, the city-gates, the Guildhall, and many other public structures, with 13,200 houses ; fifteen wards being utterly destroyed, and eight others partially, besides many buildings not within the city. The fire lasted four days, and the people had time to escape with much of their moveable property, notwithstanding which the total loss has been estimated at ten millions sterling. Great exertions for the relief of the sufferers were made both by the government and by individuals ; and an act of Parliament was passed to provide for rebuilding the city. On this occasion, Sir Christopher Wren formed a plan for restoring this great metropolis, in a style of regularity and elegance worthy of the taste and genius of the architect, and of the wealth and grandeur of the nation. But the conflicting interests of the municipal authorities, the ground landlords, and various other descriptions of proprietors, prevented the execution of this design ; yet in spite of the difficulties which arose, numerous and important improvements were introduced, and the city was rebuilt in rather more than four years, in such a manner as greatly to surpass the ancient capital in point of health, convenience, and general arrangement. In 1683 a penny-post was established, under the sanction of government ; in 1684 the Thames was frozen over, so as to admit of booths and shops being erected, and great crowds of people congregated on

its surface ; and after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, several thousands of French Protestants emigrated to London, and settling chiefly in Spitalfields and the district southward of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, gave occasion for the building of many new streets, eastward of Bishopsgate Street and Norton Folgate, and in the neighbourhood of the Seven Dials and Soho Square. The invasion of the municipal rights of the citizens, by James II., will be noticed elsewhere ; and the trial of the seven prelates, and other unpopular measures of that prince, with their consequences, belong to the history of the nation rather than that of the metropolis ; but it should be noticed, that after the accession of William and Mary, the city charters were renewed, and the White Friars, in Fleet Street, known by the cant appellation of Alsatia, and other places of sanctuary against arrest, which had become harbours of thieves and sharpers, were deprived of their infamous privileges ; though the Mint, in Southwark, retained them till a later period. In 1694 the Bank of England was established by act of Parliament. A violent tempest happened November 26, 1703, which occasioned damage in the city only to the estimated amount of two millions sterling. Montagu House, now the British Museum, was a mansion, built by the Duke of Montagu, in 1685, for some time after which the fields behind it were, from their retired situation, chosen as the usual place for fighting duels. In the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne were erected the buildings of Hatton Garden, Bedford Row, Red Lion Square, Ormond Street, Queen Square, and their vicinities ; Bond Street was continued across a field, called Conduit Mead, into Oxford Street, or Tyburn Road, as it was then styled ; and in the latter reign passed the well-known act of Parliament for building fifty new churches in the metropolis, though but few were immediately erected in consequence of it.

The year 1720 was a period of popular delusion, owing to the South Sea scheme, which exciting a rage for speculation in the funds of a joint-stock company, occasioned the acquisition of vast wealth by some, and the ruin and beggary of vast multitudes more ; and which terminated in the exposure and punishment of the undertakers. Among the additions and improvements which the metropolis now underwent, was the erection of a line of buildings on the north side of Oxford Street (Tyburn Road), from Rathbone Place to Vere Street, completed in 1729 ; the streets and squares on the south side of that line are of a somewhat earlier date, and those to the north rather later. Fleet-ditch was arched over in 1733, and became the site of Fleet Market recently removed. Regulations were now made for generally lighting the streets by parochial assessment. In 1737 an act of Parliament was passed for restricting the number of the theatres in London, and

placing the drama under the control of the Lord Chamberlain. A remarkably severe frost, which lasted from Christmas-day, 1739, to February 17, 1740, covered the Thames with ice, on which multitudes of people met for the purposes of traffic or diversion. Westminster Bridge, the second metropolitan structure crossing the Thames, was begun in 1739 and finished in 1750. In 1753 the strange imposture of Elizabeth Canning proved a fertile subject of popular excitement, which continued even after her conviction at the Old Bailey for perjury. The ancient city-gates were pulled down in 1760 ; and the same year commenced the foundation of Blackfriars' Bridge, which was opened for passengers in 1770. The Londoners, in 1762, were amused by the silly farce of the Cock Lane ghost, the contrivers of which were prosecuted and deservedly punished, and their dupes, among whom were persons of respectability, were, with equal justice, laughed at for their credulity. An act of Parliament passed in 1765, for paving, lighting, &c., occasioned important improvements, by the introduction of flag-pavements, and the removal of signs and other projecting annoyances from the fronts of houses. In 1768 happened the alarming riot in St. George's Fields, in consequence of the imprisonment of Wilkes, the famous demagogue, in the King's Bench ; in 1771, the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver were committed to the Tower by the House of Commons, for a breach of privilege ; and in 1780, took place the disgraceful insurrection caused by the prejudice excited against the Roman Catholics, in which Lord George Gordon was implicated, and in the course of which the rioters destroyed the prisons of Newgate and the King's Bench, several Catholic chapels, and other buildings ; but the military being at length called out to oppose them, they were dispersed after much bloodshed and the capture of numbers, many of whom were tried and convicted, and several executed. In 1784 occurred the first successful attempt at aërostation in England, when Vincenzo Lunardi ascended in an air-balloon from the Artillery Ground, Finsbury Square. On the 23d of July, 1794, a fire broke out at Cock Hill Wharf, Ratcliffe Highway, which destroyed more buildings, and caused a greater loss of property than any that had happened since 1666. In the latter part of the last century were erected Finsbury Square and Bank Buildings, Portland Place, Stratford Place, and various streets and buildings north of Oxford Street, towards the Edgeware Road, besides others on the line of the New Road from Islington to Paddington.

Among the public occurrences since the commencement of the present century more immediately affecting the metropolis may be mentioned the funeral of Nelson, who having fallen in the battle of Trafalgar, lay in state at Greenwich Hospital, and was interred with extraordinary

solemnities in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 9th of January, 1806; the visit of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia to the Prince Regent in 1814, and the splendid entertainments on that occasion; the alarming riot in December, 1816, which originated in a public meeting called by Mr. Henry Hunt in Spa Fields, and for which John Cashman, a poor sailor, who had acted as flag-bearer to the insurgents, was executed at the Old Bailey; the Cato Street conspiracy, which was a miserably ill-concerted plot for the assassination of some of the cabinet ministers, on account of which Arthur Thistlewood, who had been implicated in the Spa Fields riot, and four other persons, suffered as traitors, May 1, 1820; the proceedings in Parliament against Queen Caroline, the same year, and the processions and illuminations which took place on the abandonment of the prosecution; embracing outrages which occurred after the death of that princess in August, 1821, in consequence of a successful attempt to convey the corpse through the city, in opposition to the orders of government; the suppression of state-lotteries, which had long been a source of much greater emolument to the contractors and their agents, than of advantage to the revenue; and the formation of a vast number of joint-stock companies in 1825, when the rage for speculation resembled that which had been exhibited about a century earlier, in the case of the South Sea project.

The architectural alterations, augmentations, and improvements of the metropolis since 1800, are numerous and important beyond those of any former limited period: a few only of the more remarkable can be here noticed. In the city the narrow avenue of Snow Hill has been replaced by Skinner Street; the Strand has been widened beyond Temple Bar, and Pickett Street erected on the north side of it; Covent Garden Theatre was burnt down in 1808, and that of Drury Lane the next year, but both were rebuilt, the former so speedily as to have been opened about ten months after the fire; in 1811 commenced the erection of the magnificent bridge from the Strand across the Thames, which was finished in 1817; an iron bridge leading from Pimlico and Chelsea to Vauxhall was completed and opened in 1816; another iron bridge from the bottom of Thames Street to Bankside, Southwark, in 1819; and a noble stone bridge, designed to replace the old London Bridge, was completed and opened to the public August 1, 1831. Since 1818, Spa Fields has been nearly covered with streets and buildings; more recently some good streets and fine squares have been formed westward of the north end of Gray's Inn Road; great improvements have taken place on the western side of the Haymarket; and Regent Street, has been continued from Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, to Portland Place, which now extends northward to Park Crescent, connected with

the new buildings in Regent's Park, the latter consisting of several ranges of edifices displaying much variety of architectural decoration, some beautiful detached villas, the Diorama, the Colosseum, St. Catherine's Hospital, and the gardens belonging to the Zoological Society; several handsome public structures have been erected in Pall Mall East, which forms a grand opening from the Haymarket to the front of St. Martin's church; Bethlehem Hospital has been pulled down and rebuilt in St. George's Fields, and on its site and the area to the north, formerly shaded with trees, stands Finsbury Circus and other fine buildings. Near the banks of the Thames several extensive docks have been constructed; on the north side, the East India Docks at Blackwall, the West India Docks at Poplar, the London Dock at Wapping, and St. Catherine's Dock near the Tower; and on the south side, the Greenland or Commercial Docks, and those connected with the Grand Surrey Canal. In 1825 was begun that stupendous undertaking the Tunnel under the Thames, which having been extended from Rotherhithe more than half-way across the bed of the river, its progress was unfortunately impeded by the repeated influx of the water from above, and the work remains unfinished. On the 28th of February, 1828, the Brunswick Theatre, Wells Street, Welleclose Square, then just completed, fell down, when twelve persons were killed, the accident originating from the improper suspension of a great weight to the roof, which was constructed of cast-iron; in 1826 commenced the erection of the London University, Gower Street, Bedford Square, opened October 1, 1828; and another university called King's College, at Somerset Place, was opened Oct. 1, 1831. One of the greatest modern improvements effected in the city has been produced by the erection of Farringdon Market, and the removal of Fleet Market, the site of which forms a spacious street, named Farringdon Street; the area of Covent Garden Market has been highly improved, by rebuilding it with a colonnade on the north, east, and south sides, and by forming extensive cellarage and other conveniences; at Pimlico, besides a new palace on the site of Buckingham House and gardens, magnificent squares and streets, a church, a public school, and various other edifices, have been recently erected; the low ground on the north bank of the Thames, westward of Vauxhall Bridge, formerly called the Neat House Gardens, has been raised by means of the soil excavated from St. Catherine's Dock, to a level with the Chelsea Road, and on this artificial foundation new streets are partially built; and on the north side of the Strand a grand line of buildings have recently been completed, which has rendered that avenue one of the handsomest and most spacious streets in the metropolis. The establishment of collections of shops, or stands for the sale of goods, on the plan of the oriental bazaars,

though not novelty in London, has been of late more extensively adopted than formerly : Exeter Change, now pulled down, was literally a bazaar, and among the modern ones are those in Soho Square and Bond Street. A most valuable improvement in the mode of lighting the streets has arisen from the adoption of coal-gas, which, as well as gas from oil, is now regularly furnished by the conveyance of subterraneous tubes, or by portable machines, for the illumination of shops or private houses. The pavement of streets and avenues has been the subject of many experiments in the metropolis as well as elsewhere : the construction of the Commercial Road from Whitechapel to Limehouse has been previously noticed. See *Limehouse*. The Macadamization of the streets, adopted in Pall Mall, Regent Street, and other places, though it affords some advantages over the old method of paving, may be considered as of somewhat questionable utility.

The municipal government of the city of London with the borough of Southwark is vested in the corporation established by royal charter, the principal members of which are the aldermen, twenty-six in number (including the lord mayor) who preside respectively over the following twenty-six wards : Dowgate, Cheap, Cripplegate, Langbourn, Billingsgate, Candlewick, Cornhill, Tower, Farringdon Within, Farringdon Without, Vintry, Coleman Street, Basingshaw, Bishopsgate, Castle Baynard, Queenhithe, Portsoken, Aldersgate, Walbrook, Lime Street, Broad Street, Cordwainers, Bread Street, Aldgate, Bridge Within and Bridge Without, which last consists of the borough of Southwark. Charters were granted to the citizens of London by William I., Henry I., and Richard I. ; and renewed by King John, who granted the privilege of electing a mayor, or continuing in office the same person ; as in 1817, when Alderman Wood was re-chosen, though he had held that post the preceding year. Henry III., being obliged to raise money by the sale of his plate and jewels, was so much piqued at finding the Londoners become the purchasers, that in order to punish them he granted to the Abbot of Westminster the right to hold a fair annually at his manor of Tothill Fields, for fifteen days, during which all traffic was to be suspended in the city ; but to this prince the corporation owes the important privilege of having the mayor sworn into office before the barons of the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, instead of being obliged, as before, to attend on the King in person, wherever he might happen to be resident. By Edward I. the city was divided into wards, under the government of aldermen and common-councilmen ; and Edward III. in the early part of his reign granted two charters, by one of which Southwark was annexed to the city, but it was not placed permanently under the control of the corporation till the time of Ed-

ward VI. Under Richard II. the aldermen were rendered more independent, by the privilege of holding their offices during good behaviour, whereas they had previously been appointed only for a year ; and in 1475 a new regulation was made as to the right of electing the mayor and sheriffs, which, with some exceptions, has been ever since observed. Extensive territories in the province of Ulster in Ireland having been forfeited to the crown in consequence of rebellions in the reign of Elizabeth, her successor made large grants of lands to the corporation of London, on condition of their colonizing the country ; and the proposal being accepted, it was agreed in December 1609, that 15,000*l.* should be expended on the plantation, and 5000*l.* in the purchase of private interests ; hence originated the incorporated Irish Society, the members of which are chosen annually in the Court of common council ; and under their direction were formed the settlements of Londonderry and Coleraine. Charles I. annulled the grants by means of a decree of the Court of Star-chamber ; but the estates were restored to the society by Cromwell, and Charles II. renewed the charter. In 1685 a prosecution was instituted against the corporation, in the Court of King's Bench, under the statute of Quo Warranto, for alleged abuse of franchises, when the charter was adjudged to be forfeited ; and the office of lord mayor was granted by the king's commissioner to Sir Henry Tulse, during pleasure. On the submission of the citizens, however, a fresh charter was granted, with new limitations, among which was the regulation that the lord mayor should after his election be presented to the king or his chancellor for approval before he could enter on his office. Under William and Mary, in 1692, the charters were renewed, and the ancient rights and privileges of the city restored. George II., by letters patent, granted in 1741, constituted all the aldermen justices of the peace for the city and liberties of London ; anterior to which appointment the judicial authority was confined to the lord mayor, the recorder, the nine senior aldermen, and such others as had passed the civic chair. The corporation consists of the lord mayor, twenty-five other aldermen, a recorder, two sheriffs, a chamberlain, 236 common-councilmen, two bridge-masters, a remembrancer, a common serjeant, a town-clerk, a solicitor, a comptroller of the chamber a sword-bearer, a common hunt, a common crier, two city marshals, and a water-bailiff, with various other officers, legal and municipal. The lord mayor is elected annually, on the 29th of September, the liverymen choosing two aldermen, of whom one, generally the senior, is appointed by the court of aldermen, and declared the lord mayor elect. On the 9th of November following, popularly styled the Lord Mayor's Day, he proceeds in civic pomp, with a large train of attendants, from Guildhall to the Court of Exchequer,

Westminster, and having been sworn into office, returns to the city hall, to preside at the Lord Mayor's Feast, the expenses of which, amounting to about 3000*l.* are jointly defrayed by the mayor and sheriffs. The aldermen are chosen for life, by the householders of any ward in which a vacancy occurs; excepting in Bridge Ward Without, or Southwark, over which always presides the senior alderman, commonly called the Father of the City. Each alderman has a deputy or deputies of ward, elected from among the common-council. The recorder is appointed for life, by the lord mayor and aldermen, with a salary of 2500*l.* a-year. The sheriffs are chosen annually by the liverymen, and they act jointly for the city and the county of Middlesex. The chamberlain is chosen for life by the liverymen, and his office is one of great responsibility: as he is cashier of the corporation and keeper of the orphans' fund, he is consequently required to give security to the court of aldermen for the performance of his duty; his emoluments have been also very considerable, though variable, but steps have been recently taken with a view to commuting them for a fixed salary. The common-councilmen are chosen annually from among the livery, by the freemen who are householders in each ward respectively; the number being regulated by ancient custom; but the corporation has power to increase the number, and four were added for Cripplegate Ward, through the influence of the present alderman (Wood). The bridge-masters are chosen by the livery; the common sergeant, common crier, and town-clerk, by the common-council; and the other officers chiefly by the mayor and aldermen. Connected with the corporation are the city companies or incorporated guilds, some of which doubtless are of Saxon origin, and it is probable that the form of these institutions was derived from the municipal arrangements which existed under the Roman government in Britain: thus the fraternity of weavers, or *Thenarii*, are stated to have paid to the crown 16*l.* a-year, to preserve their immunities, in the reign of Henry I.; and the Saddlers' Company existed in the time of Richard I., and probably much earlier, though not incorporated till the latter part of the thirteenth century. Other companies appear to have originated from religious fraternities, or lay associations connected with some church or chantry chapel, as the Drapers' Company, which thus subsisted previously to its incorporation by letters patent of Henry VI. in 1439, under the style of "The Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London." The number of these companies at present is ninety-one, the twelve principal companies being those of the mercers, grocers, drapers, fishmongers, goldsmiths, skinner, merchant-tailors, haberdashers, salters, iron-

mongers, vintners, and clothworkers, to which belong large revenues, and the patronage of many considerable charities. The companies are respectively under the government of a master, wardens, and assistants; several of them have large and handsome halls, for the transaction of business and for social meetings; and among their honorary members they have often enrolled the names of kings, princes, nobles, statesmen, and officers of the highest distinction both naval and military. The freedom of the city, which implies admission into some company, may be obtained by serving a regular apprenticeship to a resident freeman, by a gift of the corporation, or by purchase; and those thus qualified are exempt from the payment of municipal tolls throughout the kingdom; while none but a freeman can practise as an artisan for gain, or carry on trade as a master or journeyman, within the city. No civic magistrate in England, except the mayors of London and York, have a right to the title of Lord; and the former in virtue of his office, acts as chief butler at the king's coronation. The jurisdiction of the lord mayor extends over the city of London and its liberties, and also as conservator of the Thames, over that part of the river which extends from Staines on the west to Gravesend on the east. A court of record, called the Lord Mayor's Court, is held at Guildhall, before the recorder, for the trial of suits involving sums to any amount; the Court of Hustings is a most ancient court of record, held at Guildhall, before the lord mayor and sheriffs with the recorder, for enrolment of deeds and similar proceedings, and in this court also members of Parliament are elected; the Court of Gaol Delivery is usually held eight times a-year for the trial of criminal causes, by the king's commission to the lord mayor, those aldermen who have passed the chair, the recorder, and the common-sergeant, usually assisted by the sheriffs, and by one at least of the king's judges; the Court of Aldermen is a court of record, held twice a-week at Guildhall, chiefly for the transaction of business relating to the transfer of property and the protection of buildings within the city; the sheriffs hold courts at Guildhall, four days in the week, in which actions of debt or trespass are tried before one of the sheriffs or his deputy; the Chamberlain's Court is held daily at his office, Guildhall, for the admission of freemen, and the binding and regulation of apprentices; a Court of Pie Powder is held during Bartholomew fair, by the lord mayor and the stewards; petty sessions are held daily, before the lord mayor, at the Mansion-House, and before two aldermen at Guildhall: and a Court of Requests for the recovery of debts under five pounds is held at Guildhall, before commissioners appointed by the lord mayor and aldermen, under the authority of an act of Parliament. London has sent mem-

bers to Parliament from the earliest period at which the elective franchise was enjoyed by citizens and burgesses. There are some returns previous to the twenty-sixth year of Edward I. since which they have regularly taken place. Four members for the city, principally from the Court of Aldermen, are elected by the liverymen, in number about 12,000; and the sheriffs are the returning officers.

That part of Southwark, under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London, is styled the Borough Liberty, and was a separate borough, governed by its own bailiff, previously to 1327, when it was annexed to the city; from which, however, it was again separated, till the reign of Edward VI., when for a pecuniary consideration the mayor and aldermen obtained a grant of the borough, which has been since governed by a steward and a bailiff, under the alderman of Bridge Ward Without. A Court of Record is held weekly at the Town Hall, St. Margaret's Hill, by the steward, for the trial of all causes relative to debts, damages, and trespasses, arising within his jurisdiction; and there are also three courts-leet held for the three manors in this part of Southwark, namely, the Great Liberty, the Guildhall, and the King's Manor, at which, besides other business, are chosen constables, ale-conners, and flesh-tasters. The other part of Southwark, called the Clink Liberty, is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, who appoints a steward and a bailiff, who hold a Court of Record on Bankside, near St. Saviour's church, for the recovery of debts, &c., and likewise a court-leet. Two members have been returned to Parliament for the borough of Southwark ever since the reign of Edward I. By a resolution of the House of Commons, November 10, 1702, it was decided that the right of election is vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, 3500 in number; and the bailiff is the returning officer. The city of Westminster, before the Reformation, was under the government and control of the abbot, to whose authority the dean and chapter have succeeded. They appoint a high steward, usually a person of rank, who holds his office for life, and he chooses an under steward, by whom the business of the office is conducted. There are likewise a high bailiff, chosen by the dean and chapter, a deputy-bailiff, a high constable, appointed at the court-leet of the manor, and fourteen burgesses, seven for the city, and as many for the liberties, each having an assistant, with a town-clerk, and other officers. On the surrender of the convent of Westminster, or the West Monastery (so called in contradistinction to Eastminster, or the Abbey of Grace Dieu, on Tower Hill), by the last abbot, William Benson, in 1541, Henry VIII. made it the see of a bishop, whose diocese, formed by the dismemberment of that of London, included the whole county of Middlesex, excepting the parish of Fulham. Westminster

being thus constituted a city, retained the title, though the bishopric was suppressed in 1560; and it was probably summoned to send members to Parliament on the acquisition of its civic character, but it does not appear that any returns took place till the 6th of Edward VI., since which they have been regularly continued. The elective franchise is exercised by the inhabitant householders of the city and liberties paying scot and lot, about 17,000 in number; and the high bailiff is the returning officer. No other city or borough in the kingdom has perhaps been the scene of so many important contested elections as Westminster. The district of St. Martin's-le-Grand, though locally within the city of London, is a distinct liberty, under the jurisdiction of that of Westminster. In the eastern suburb of the metropolis is an extensive district, called the Tower Hamlets, under the military jurisdiction of the Constable of the Tower, including not only the liberties of that fortress, but also twenty-one other places, and extending northward to Shoreditch and Hackney, and eastward to Oldford, Bow, and Blackwall, inclusive; which district is independent of the county of Middlesex, as to the raising of the militia, two regiments of Tower Hamlets Militia being embodied under the authority of the constable of the Tower, acting here as lord-lieutenant. For the more prompt administration of justice, especially in those parts of the metropolis which are not within the jurisdiction of the city magistrates, police-offices have been established in various stations, under the direction of stipendiary magistrates, in addition to which has been formed, under the authority of an act of Parliament, passed June 19, 1829, a regular body of policemen, constantly on duty, who have superseded the nocturnal watchmen in the protection of the peace and property of the citizens. This force is under the control of two Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, whose office is at Whitehall Place. The other police-offices are, 1. Bow Street, Covent Garden; 2. Great Marlborough Street; 3. Hatton Garden; 4. Worship Street, Shoreditch; 5. Lambeth Street, Whitechapel; 6. High Street, Mary-le-Bone; 7. Queen Square, Westminster; 8. Union Hall, Southwark; 9. Thames police-office, Wapping. At each of these offices are stationed three magistrates, who preside daily, in turn, or assemble together when important cases demand their attention; and they are assisted by various clerks and other officers. At the Sessions House, or County Hall, Clerkenwell, are held the quarter sessions for Middlesex, before the county magistrates; and as they are continued by adjournments, there are eight sessions in a year. Some interesting facts concerning the relative increase of crimes and punishments, as connected with the increasing population of London, are afforded by the reports of the Parliamentary commissioners on the police of the metropolis.

During the respective periods from 1811 to 1817, and from 1821 to 1827, the average increase of committals in the latter seven years, was as 148 to 100; and the convictions had increased at an average of 155 to 100. The increase of population during the same period had been about nineteen per cent., therefore the convictions had exceeded what could be accounted for from that cause by thirty-six per cent. This augmentation of crime may be attributed to the greater number of petty offences, as stealing from the house or the person, goods easily abstracted, and readily converted into money, and to the superior vigilance and activity of the police. From a table, in the reports, of the classes of criminal offences in the respective periods before stated, are obtained the following important inductions:—while the average of the convictions from 1821 to 1827 has increased fifty-five per cent. beyond those in the former period, the number of criminals sentenced to death has increased only four per cent., whence it appears that the population having increased nineteen per cent., there has been a positive diminution of fifteen per cent. upon the aggregate of capital offences. As to cases of murder, manslaughter, poisoning, stabbing, shooting, and other acts of personal violence, the number of convictions, followed by sentence of death, has decreased fifty per cent.; and with regard to the more atrocious offences against property, such as arson, and maiming of cattle, the number of convictions, followed by sentence of death, has decreased in the same proportion. For the offence of forgery, uttering base coin, &c., the number of convictions has decreased twenty-two per cent.; and the number sentenced to death for such crimes has decreased forty-three per cent., which last diminution has chiefly resulted from the suppression of one pound banknotes. The principal increase of convictions has therefore been for frauds and larcenies of all kinds; while it is gratifying to observe that sanguinary and atrocious crimes have been less frequent by far in the metropolis during the latter than in the former period.

Besides the Tower Hamlets Militia, already adverted to, there are two regiments of militia raised in the city, by ballot, under the authority of an act of Parliament passed in 1794, which materially modified the military establishments of the metropolis. These regiments comprise 2200 men; the officers are appointed by the king's lieutenancy for the city of London; and there are peculiar regulations as to their being called upon for actual service. The most efficient military corps, connected with the city, is the Artillery Company, which dates its original institution from 1585, when a volunteer association of armed citizens was formed, some of whose members, as Stow relates, had the command of men in the great camp at Tilbury, in Essex, in 1588. The meetings for exercising were afterwards

discontinued till 1610, when the society was established, with the warrant of the privy council; and it has since greatly increased in numbers and importance. Over this company, his late Majesty, George IV., presided, as the captain-general, under whom are a president, a vice-president, a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and other officers. The old Artillery Ground, or place for drilling the members of this corps, was situated to the north-east of Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate Street, whence they removed to a more capacious area, on the western side of Finsbury Square, in which stands a large and substantial brick building, called the Armoury. Another brick edifice near it, bordering on Bunhill Row, forms the head quarters of the London Militia. There are also barraeks at Knightsbridge for regular troops, horse and foot, and others in the Regent's Park, for cavalry only; and three regiments of Foot Guards, and two of Horse Guards, are stationed in or near the metropolis, as appendages of state to the royal person and establishment. As military retainers of the court, may also be mentioned the band of Gentlemen Pensioners, forty in number; and the Yeomen of the Guard, a more numerous body, principally distinguished for peculiarity of dress or uniform, derived from the period of their institution, in the reign of Henry VII.

The bishopric of London was founded by Sebert, King of Essex, in the seventh century, and Melitus, an Italian ecclesiastic, who accompanied Augustin in his mission for the diffusion of Christianity among the Saxons, was appointed the first bishop, since which a succession of 103 prelates have occupied the episcopal seat. The deanery was founded before the Norman Conquest, the archdeaconry of London previous to 1136, the chancellorship in 1150, the treasurer'ship in 1160, and the precentorship in 1203. The diocese includes the counties of Middlesex, Essex, and part of Hertfordshire; and the revenue is valued in K. B. 1119*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The metropolitan establishment now consists of a bishop, a dean, a chancellor, a precentor, a treasurer, the archdeacons of London, Middlesex, Essex, Colchester, and St. Alban's, three canons residentiary, twenty-six prebendaries, and twelve minor canons. The cathedral church of St. Paul is the most magnificent Protestant church in Europe; and in the uniformity of its plan it surpasses St. Peter's at Rome. It was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, on the site of a grand and spacious Gothic structure, founded by Maurice Bishop of London, in the latter part of the eleventh century, and which was destroyed by the great fire in 1666. The ground plan of this edifice exhibits the form of a Greek cross, and over the intersection of the principal transept with the body of the church rises a stately dome or cupola, from the top of which springs a lantern, surrounded at its base by a balcony and orna-

mented with Corinthian columns; and the lantern supports a gilded ball surmounted by a cross. There are three porticoes, that at the principal or western entrance consists of twelve lofty Corinthian coupled columns below and eight of the Composite order above, supporting a grand pediment, the entablature of which displays the Conversion of St. Paul sculptured in bas relief; at the apex of the pediment is a colossal statue of St. Paul, and on the sides those of St. Peter, St. James, and the four Evangelists. The smaller porticoes, at the extremities of the north and south transepts are semicircular. The walls are rusticated, and are ornamented with ranges of coupled columns, corresponding with those of the western portico; the angles of the west front are crowned with handsome bell-towers; and the east end of the cathedral is semicircular. As to its general arrangement the interior resembles the plan of ancient cathedrals, consisting of three vaulted aisles, divided by pillars and arches. The western portion forming the Morning Prayer Chapel and Consistory Court has been particularly admired; the central area, under the dome, has on the sides eight openings instead of four, resembling in this unusual arrangement the cathedral of Ely; the choir is terminated by a curved apsis; the stalls and enclosures are adorned with beautiful carved work by Grinling Gibbons; and the pavement is variegated with black and white marble in alternate squares. The interior of the great dome was ornamented by the pencil of Sir James Thornhill, with scenes from the life of St. Paul. Among the numerous sepulchral monuments and cenotaphs are several fine pieces of sculpture; and among the celebrated personages they commemorate are the architect Wren, John Howard, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, General Sir John Moore, Sir William Jones, and Lord Nelson. The first stone of this edifice was laid June 21, 1675, the choir was opened for divine service December 2, 1696, and the building was completed in 1710, excepting some of the decorations, which were not finished till 1723; the whole having cost one million and a half sterling. The length of this structure, from east to west, within the walls is 500 feet; the extent, from the north door to the south, inside, 286 feet; the breadth of the west portico, 100 feet; the circumference of the cupola, 430 feet; the diameter of the ball, six feet; the height from the ball to the top of the cross, thirty feet; the height from the pavement to the top of the cross 370 feet; and the height of the western towers, 287 feet each.

The collegiate church of St. Peter, at Westminster, commonly styled Westminster Abbey, from its original appropriation as a conventual church, claims distinct notice both on account of its peculiar establishment, and its importance as an architectural structure. A monastery is said to

have been erected here in the beginning of the seventh century, by Sebert, King of Essex, which having been destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt and largely endowed by King Edgar about 960; and having again fallen into decay it was re-established by Edward the Confessor, whose bounty with that of his successors, and a multitude of other benefactors, rendered this conventual foundation superior in wealth, dignity, and importance to any other in the kingdom. The abbot was one of the mitred barons who were entitled to sit in the House of Peers; and at the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., the gross revenue of the convent amounted to nearly 4000*l.* a-year. The monastic establishment was restored by Queen Mary, but finally suppressed by Elizabeth, who, in 1560, founded instead of it the collegiate chapter, at present consisting of a dean, who is also dean of the order of the Bath, twelve prebendaries a precentor, and five minor canons. The revenues of the deanery are 1000*l.* a-year, and of the prebends 350*l.* a-year each. Edward the Confessor rebuilt the abbey church, which was finished and consecrated a very short time previous to his death in 1066. To this date may be assigned the oldest part of this edifice, but the superstructure, as far as the west end of the choir was erected in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., the nave and west front were subsequently added by different abbots, exclusive of the western towers which were built by Sir Christopher Wren. The attached Lady Chapel at the east end, usually styled, from its founder, Henry the Seventh's Chapel, is one of the most elegant and elaborately ornamented specimens of the pointed architecture of the 16th century in existence. Like other cathedral and collegiate churches this structure is cruciform, and though the various parts were erected at different periods, they display sufficient correspondence in style and arrangement. The nave is of a plainer character than the other parts, but the lofty vaulting here produces a grand effect; and the great west window is richly ornamented with stained glass, as also is the window at the end of the north transept. In the choir are many remarkable monuments, among which is the tomb of King Sebert, erected in commemoration of the founder of the monastery by the monks in the reign of Edward I., and exhibiting specimens of oil-painting on board of that period. The pavement in front of the altar is most curiously adorned with mosaic work; and adjoining the choir is the chapel of St. Edward the Confessor, containing the shrine of the canonized prince, with his tomb and those of several other kings, besides the chairs used at the coronations of our sovereigns, which always take place in this church. In Henry the Seventh's Chapel the magnificent tomb of the founder and his queen, with the surrounding screen, both of brass or copper are splendid works of

art, worthy of the beautiful edifice of which they are the appropriate ornaments. The bare catalogue of the names of royal, noble, and other distinguished personages for whom monuments have been erected in various parts of this collegiate church, would encroach too much on the space devoted to this article. The extreme length of this structure, from the west door to the east end of Henry the Seventh's Chapel is 530 feet, the length of the nave 166 feet, its breadth thirty-eight and a half, the length of the choir $155\frac{1}{2}$, the length of the transept, including the breadth of the choir 203, the height of the nave and choir about 101, that of the western towers to the summits of the pinnacles $225\frac{1}{4}$, the length of Henry the Seventh's Chapel 115, and its breadth seventy feet. The cloisters of the convent situated on the south side of the church, remain nearly in an entire state, and contain many sepulchral monuments, ancient and modern. The Chapter House is an octangular building, now fitted up as a repository for the records of the crown, among which is the famous Domesday Book.

At St. James's Palace is the Chapel Royal, which is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, and under a distinct ecclesiastical establishment, consisting of a dean of the chapel, a sub-dean, gentlemen of the chapel in holy orders, clerks of the chapel, an organist and other officers, with the royal chaplains.

The city of London, within the walls, contains 102 parishes, some of which are united to other parishes, in consequence of the destruction of their churches by fire, in 1666. The living of the parish of St. Anne and St. Agnes, Aldersgate Street, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 8*l.*; united with the rectory of St. John Zachary, valued in K. B. 11*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; and in the alternate patronage of the Bishop of London, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall Street, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 25*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; with the rectory of St. Mary Axe, valued in K. B. 5*l.*; patron, the Bishop of London. St. Catherine Coleman is a rectory, valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop of London. St. Catherine Cree, or Christ Church, Leadenhall Street, is a vicarage, not in charge; in the patronage of Magdalen College, Oxford. St. James, Duke's Place, is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. St. Michael the Archangel, or St. Michael Bassishaw, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 17*l.*; in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. St. Botolph, Billingsgate, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 23*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*; with the rectory of St. George, Botolph Lane, valued in K. B. 8*l.*; in the alternate patronage of the King and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. St. Margaret Pattens is a rectory, valued in K. B. 10*l.*; with the rectory of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street, valued in K. B. 12*l.*; in the alternate patronage of the King and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. St. Mary-at-

Hill is a rectory, valued in K. B. 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; with the rectory of St. Andrew Hubbard, valued in K. B. 16*l.*; in the alternate patronage of the Parishioners and the Duke of Northumberland. St. Ethelburga is a rectory, valued in K. B. 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Bishop of London. St. Helen is a vicarage, not in charge; patron, in 1822, A. Macdougall, Esq. Allhallows, Bread Street, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 37*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; with the rectory of St. John the Evangelist, Watling Street, valued in K. B. 15*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. St. Mildred, Bread Street, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; with the rectory of St. Margaret Moses, valued in K. B. 12*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; in the alternate patronage of the Lord Chancellor and another. St. Bennet, Gracechurch Street, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 18*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; with St. Leonard, Eastcheap, a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in K. B. 25*l.* 10*s.*; in the alternate patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. St. Magnus, London Bridge, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 69*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; with the rectory of St. Margaret, New Fish Street, valued in K. B. 31*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop of London. Allhallows, London Wall, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the King. St. Bartholomew, near the Royal Exchange, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 18*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the King. St. Bennet Fink, Threadneedle Street, is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. St. Christopher-le-Stock is a rectory, valued in K. B. 14*l.*; patron, the Bishop of London. St. Martin Outwich is a rectory, valued in K. B. 13*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; in the patronage of the Merchant Taylors' Company. St. Peter-le-Poor, Broad Street, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. St. Clement, Eastcheap, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 13*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; with the rectory of St. Martin Orgars, valued in K. B. 19*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; in the alternate patronage of the Bishop of London, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. St. Lawrence Pountney is a perpetual curacy; with the rectory of St. Mary Abchurch, valued in K. B. 20*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; in the patronage of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. St. Michael, Crooked Lane, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 26*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. St. Andrew by the Wardrobe is a rectory, valued in K. B. 17*l.* 10*s.*; with the rectory of St. Anne, Blackfriars, not in charge; in the alternate patronage of the King, and the Parishioners of the latter parish. St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 13*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; with the rectory of St. Peter, near Paul's Wharf, valued in K. B. 9*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 19*l.* 5*s.*; with the rectory of St. Gregory, not in charge; in

the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. St. Laurence, Jewry, is a vicarage, valued in K. B. 18*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; with the rectory of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, valued in K. B. 19*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; in the alternate patronage of Baliol College, Oxford, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. St. Mildred, Poultry, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; with the rectory of St. Mary Colechurch, not in charge; in the alternate patronage of the King and the Mercers' Company. St. Margaret, Lothbury, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the King. St. Olave, Old Jewry, is a vicarage, valued in K. B. 10*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*; with the rectory of St. Martin Pomroy, Ironmonger Lane, valued in K. B. 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the King. St. Stephen, Coleman Street, is a vicarage, valued in K. B. 11*l.*; in the patronage of the Parishioners. St. Antholin, Budge Row, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 20*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; with the rectory of St. John the Baptist, valued in K. B. 15*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; in the alternate patronage of the King, and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. St. Mary Aldermay is a rectory, valued in K. B. 41*l.*; with the rectory of St. Thomas the Apostle, valued in K. B. 12*l.*; in the alternate patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. St. Mary-le-Bow is a rectory, a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in K. B. 33*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*; with the rectory of Allhallows, Honey Lane, valued in K. B. 19*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; and the rectory of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; in the alternate patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury for two turns, and the Grocers' Company for one. St. Michael, Cornhill, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 35*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; in the patronage of the Drapers' Company. St. Peter, Cornhill, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 39*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.*; in the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. St. Alban, Wood Street, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 16*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.*; with the rectory of St. Olave, Silver Street, valued in K. B. 7*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; in the alternate patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and Eton College. St. Alphage, Aldermanbury, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 8*l.*; in the patronage of the Bishop of London. St. Mary, Aldermanbury, is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Parishioners. St. Michael, Wood Street, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; with the rectory of St. Mary, Staining, valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; in the alternate patronage of the King for one turn, and the Parishioners of St. Michael for two. Allhallows the Great, Thames Street, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 41*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*; with the rectory of Allhallows the Less, not in charge; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. St. Augustin, Watling Street, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 19*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; with the rectory of St. Faith, the Virgin, under St. Paul's, valued in K. B. 23*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter

of St. Paul's. Christ Church, Newgate Street, is a vicarage, valued in K. B. 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; with the rectory of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, valued in K. B. 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; in the alternate patronage of the Governors of Christ's Hospital, and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. St. Martin, Ludgate Street, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 33*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of London. St. Matthew, Friday Street, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 21*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; with the rectory of St. Peter, Westcheap, valued in K. B. 26*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; in the alternate patronage of the Bishop of London, and the Duke of Buccleugh. St. Vedast, Foster Lane, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 33*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; with the rectory of St. Michael-le-Quern, valued in K. B. 21*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; in the alternate patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Allhallows, Lombard Street, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Allhallows Staining is a rectory, not in charge; in the patronage of the Grocers' Company. St. Dionis Backchurch is a rectory, valued in K. B. 25*l.*; in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. St. Edmund the King, Lombard Street, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 21*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; with the rectory of St. Nicholas Acons, valued in K. B. 13*l.*; in the alternate patronage of the King and the Archbishop of Canterbury. St. Mary Woolnoth is a rectory, valued in K. B. 25*l.*; with the rectory of St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, valued in K. B. 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; in the alternate patronage of the King and J. Thornton, Esq. St. Botolph, Aldgate, is a perpetual curacy; patron, (1829) R. Knaston, Esq. The Holy Trinity in the Minories, is a perpetual curacy; patron, the King. St. Mary Somerset is a rectory, valued in K. B. 10*l.* 10*s.*; with the rectory of St. Mary Mounthaw, valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.*; in the alternate patronage of the Bishops of Hereford and London. St. Michael, Queenhithe, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 16*l.*; with the rectory of the Holy Trinity the Less, valued in K. B. 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; in the alternate patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. St. Nicholas Cole Abbey is a rectory, valued in K. B. 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; with the rectory of St. Nicholas Olave, valued in K. B. 7*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; in the alternate patronage of the King and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Allhallows Barking is a vicarage, valued in K. B. 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the King. St. Dunstan in the East is a rectory, valued in K. B. 60*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. St. Olave, Hart Street, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 17*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; with the rectory of St. Nicholas ad Macellas, valued in K. B. 23*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; in the patronage of the Trustees of Sir Andrew Richards's charity. St. James the Less, Garlick Hithe, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 17*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; in the patronage of the Bishop of London. St. Michael Royal in Paternoster is a rectory,

valued in K. B. 7*l.*; with the rectory of St. Martin Vintry, valued in K. B. 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; in the alternate patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Worcester. St. Stephen, Walbrook, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 17*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; with the rectory of St. Bennet Sherehog, valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; in the alternate patronage of the King and the Grocers' Company. St. Swithin, London Stone, is a rectory, val. in K. B. 15*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; with the rectory of St. Mary Bothaw, Dowgate, val. in K. B. 10*l.* 10*s.*; in the alternate patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury and — Thorpe, Esq. The City of London without the Walls, contains nine parishes, besides the extra-parochial precinct of the Middle Temple and some others. St. Botolph without Aldersgate is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. St. Botolph without Bishopsgate is a rectory, valued in K. B. 20*l.*; patron, the Bishop of London. St. Giles without Cripplegate is a vicarage, valued in K. B. 32*l.* 5*s.*; in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. St. Andrew, Holborn, is a rectory, valued in K. B. 18*l.*; patron, the Duke of Buccleugh. St. Bride, or St. Bridget, Fleet Street, is a vicarage, valued in K. B. 16*l.*; in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. St. Bartholomew the Great is a rectory, val. in K. B. 8*l.*; patron, (1829) W. Phillips, Esq. St. Bartholomew the Less is a vicarage, valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; in the patronage of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. St. Sepulchre, or the Holy Sepulchre, is a vicarage, valued in K. B. 20*l.*; in the patronage of St. John's College, Oxford. St. Dunstan in the West is a vicarage, valued in K. B. 26*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*; patron (1829) Rev. C. Simeon and Society for Purchasing Livings alternately. The benefice, or mastership of the Temple, is in the patronage of the Crown. These livings are in the archdeaconry and diocese of London, excepting a few, within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, is one of the few ancient city churches which escaped destruction in the fire of 1666: it is of Norman architecture, having been founded in the twelfth century; and it is nearly in the same state as it was left at the Reformation. St. Mary's, Inner Temple, or the Temple Church, originally founded by the Knights Templars about 1185, is a noble example of the pointed style, and it has within a few years been tastefully repaired by R. Smirke, R.A. St. Stephen's, Walbrook, built by Sir Christopher Wren, and finished in 1679, has been reckoned the masterpiece of that great architect; and the beauties of the interior of the structure fully justify the praise which has been bestowed on it. St. Bride's, Fleet Street, St. Bennet's, Gracechurch Street, St. Magnus, London Bridge, and St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, were erected from the designs of Wren, as also were several others. St. Dunstan's in the East, Tower-

street, has a fine Gothic tower, by Wren, but the body of the church was rebuilt by Mr. David Laing, in 1821. St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate Street, is a spacious and well-built structure, with a handsome tower and spire, erected in 1729, from the design of George Dance, Esq. sen. St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, was built by Nicholas Hawksmoor, in the massive style that usually distinguishes the works of that architect.

The city of Westminster comprises only two parishes, and within its liberties are seven parishes and the precinct of the Savoy. The living of St. Margaret is a rectory, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Westminster, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter, in whom also is vested the patronage. St. John the Evangelist is a rectory, not in charge, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. St. Martin-in-the-Fields is a vicarage, valued in K. B. 12*l.*; patron the Bishop of London. St. James is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. St. Ann, Soho, is a rectory, in the same patronage. St. George, Hanover Square, is a rectory, in the same patronage. St. Paul, Covent Garden, is a rectory; patron, the Duke of Bedford. St. Mary-le-Strand is a rectory, valued in K. B. 13*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; in the patronage of the Crown. St. Clement Danes is a rectory, valued in K. B. 52*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; patron (1827) Lord St. Helen's. The eight benefices last mentioned are all in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London. St. Margaret's church is a Gothic building of the fourteenth century, having at the east end a curious painted window, representing the crucifixion: it has been repeatedly repaired by means of grants from Parliament, in consequence of its being the place of worship for the House of Commons. St. Martin's is a very handsome edifice, with a grand Corinthian portico and a lofty steeple, erected from the design of James Gibbs, and opened in 1726. St. James's is a brick building with stone quoins, displaying in the interior the great skill and genius of the architect, Sir C. Wren. St. Paul's, Covent Garden, was originally built in 1640, by Inigo Jones, and having been greatly injured by fire in 1795, it was restored in exact accordance with the old design by Mr. Hardwick.

The parishes, not within the cities of London or Westminster, but constituting part of the suburbs of the metropolis north of the Thames, are numerous, and some of them are sufficiently important to form the subjects of separate articles—the others will be here specified. St. Giles-in-the-Fields is a rectory, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Crown. St. George, Bloomsbury, is a rectory in the patronage of the Crown; St. George the Martyr, Queen's-square, is a rectory; patron, the Duke of Buccleugh; St. James, Clerkenwell, is a

perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of London, and in the patronage of the parishioners; St. John, Clerkenwell, is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and in the patronage of the Crown; St. Luke, Old Street, is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; St. Leonard, Shoreditch, is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of London, valued in K.B. 17*l.*; and in the patronage of the archdeacon; Christchurch, Spitalfields, is a rectory in the diocese of London, but exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction, and in the patronage of Brazenose College, Oxford; St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, is also an exempt rectory in the diocese of London, and in the same patronage; St. Mary, Whitechapel, is an exempt rectory, valued in K.B. 31*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.* and in the same patronage with the preceding; St. Dunstan, Stepney, is an exempt rectory, valued in K.B. 40*l.*; and in the same patronage with the preceding; St. John, Wapping, is an exempt rectory, in the same patronage with the preceding; St. George in the East is an exempt rectory, in the patronage of King's Hall and Brazenose College; St. Paul, Shadwell, is an exempt rectory; patron, the Dean of St. Paul. St. Giles's church is a spacious edifice, with a handsome steeple-tower, built in 1733, and said to have been designed by Gibbs, though it is usually ascribed to Henry Flitcroft, an architect patronized by Lord Burlington; the church of St. George, Bloomsbury, designed by Hawksmoor, and regarded as one of his best productions, has a grand southern portico, and on the western side a tower, on which is a pyramid, supporting a large statue of George I. in whose reign the edifice was erected; St. Luke's is remarkable for its tower, surmounted by a fluted obelisk by way of spire; in King's Square, Goswell Road, a new district church has been erected, from the design of Philip Hardwicke, Esq. St. Leonard's is a fine structure, with a Doric portico and a steeple, designed after that of St. Mary-le-Bow, by Geo. Danee, Esq. sen., about 1735. St. Dunstan's is an ancient building, having probably been erected in the fourteenth century. Several now distinct and adjacent parishes have at different periods been dismembered from Stepney; and in 1819 a new church was built, near the London Hospital, from the design of John Walters, Esq., forming a beautiful specimen of the later pointed style of architecture. St. George's in the East, designed by Hawksmoor, and completed in 1729, is a ponderous edifice, with a tower of corresponding architecture at the west end.

The borough of Southwark comprises the following five parishes: St. Saviour, a rectory, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; and in the patronage of the Parishioners, who appoint two chaplains or curates; St. Olave, a rectory in the same archdeaconry, valued

in K.B. 68*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*; and in the patronage of the Crown; St. Thomas, a donative in the same archdeaconry, and in the patronage of the Governor's of St. Thomas's Hospital; St. John, Horsley Down, a rectory, in the same archdeaconry, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor; St. George, in the same archdeaconry, valued in K.B. 18*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The suburbs of London, south of the Thames, comprehend the parishes of Christchurch and Bermondsey, besides others, noticed separately. Christchurch is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, diocese of Winchester, and in the patronage of certain Trustees, under the will of Mr. John Marshall, who, in 1627, bequeathed property for the foundation and endowment of this church. St. Mary, Bermondsey, is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey, valued in K.B. 15*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.*; and in the patronage of Mrs. Hambley. St. Saviour's is one of the few ancient Gothic churches remaining in the metropolis: it was founded before the Norman Conquest, and principally rebuilt in the fourteenth century, but since 1818 it has undergone repeated repairs and restorations, in close conformity with the original plan and style of the building. St. John's, built in 1732, has a tower, awkwardly terminated by a columnar steeple, forming a truncated cone. St. George's, erected in 1737, is a handsome edifice, with a lofty spire. St. Mary's Bermondsey, has been recently improved by a stuccoed front, and the restoration of the pointed windows, which had been defaced by former repairs. A new district church has been erected in the eastern part of the parish of Bermondsey, from the design of James Savage, Esq. There are a great number of chapels of ease, proprietary chapels, and chapels belonging to public institutions, all connected with the ecclesiastical establishment of the country, dispersed throughout various parts of the metropolis. Among these are Ely Chapel, Ely Place, Holborn, which was anciently the domestic chapel in the palace or town-house of the Bishops of Ely; and at the east end it has a window, ornamented with stained glass and tracery: it is now attached to the national schools;—the Episcopal Chapel, with a school of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, at Bethnal Green;—Wycliffe Chapel, Stepney, a handsome, recently-erected building, with architectural decorations of the Doric order;—St. Andrew's Chapel, Queen Street, Holborn, a lately-erected imitation of the pointed style;—the chapel, or church of St. Mary-le-Savoy, on the west side of Waterloo Bridge, Strand, a building in the later pointed style, having a ceiling, ornamented with carvings: it was formerly called the chapel of St. John the Baptist, and belongs to the extra-parochial precinct of the Savoy, the living of which is a curacy, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster;

St. Philip's Chapel, Regent Street, is an elegant structure, with a portico of the Doric order ;—St. George's Chapel, in the same street, was built from the design of S. P. Cockerell, Esq., in imitation of the ancient Grecian temple of Minerva Polias.

The chapels belonging to Protestant Dissenters from the church of England, both British and foreign, are extremely numerous. There are about six Scottish churches, or places of worship, connected with the kirk of Scotland, including the Caledonian Chapel, Sidmouth Street, a modern Gothic structure, with angular towers in front; Albion Chapel, Moorfields; and St. Andrew's Scottish church, or chapel, Stepney, built in 1823. The Arians have one place of worship; the General Baptists one; the Particular Baptists about forty-four; the Congregationalists, or Independents, nearly seventy; the Society of Friends six; the followers of Lady Huntingdon five; the Huntingtonians, founded by W. Huntington, S. S., three; the Wesleyan Methodists, about twenty; the Whitefieldite Methodists four; the Moravians, the Philadelphia Universalists, and the Sandemansians, one each; the Swedenborgians four; the Unitarians seven; and there are four Welsh chapels. Some of these are handsome buildings, particularly that in Jewin Street, Aldersgate Street, erected in 1808, by Edmund Aikin, architect, for the congregation of Arians, over which formerly presided Dr. Abraham Rees, the learned editor of the *Cyclopædia*; the Unitarian chapel, Stamford Street, Blackfriars, with a fine Doric portico, built in 1823, by John Rennie; and another Unitarian chapel, in South Place, Moorfields. There are six French Protestant chapels, one of which, in Austin Friars, is also used by the Dutch Protestants, for whom there is a chapel in St. James's Palace, established by William III. In Welclose Square, Ratcliffe Highway, is a Danish chapel, built by Cainus Gabriel Cibber, the father of the celebrated comedian. There are seven German chapels, a Swedish chapel, and a Swiss, or Helvetic chapel. In Spitalfields is a chapel for the Armenian or Nestorian Christians. Among the chapels appropriated to the public worship of the Roman Catholics, are those which were erected for the use of the French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Bavarian, and Sardinian ambassadors, and their attendants; and there are about ten more, the most distinguished of which is that bordering on the Circus, Moorfields, built by John Newman, architect, in 1821. There are likewise seven Jewish synagogues.

Here may be noticed Sion College, Aldermanbury, founded on the site of Elsing Spital (suppressed at the Reformation), by Dr. Thomas White, Vicar of St. Dunstan in the West, and incorporated by letters patent in 1631. The collegiate establishment consists of the Bishop of London, as visitor, a president, two deans, four assistants, and a body of fellows, comprising the incum-

bents of all the parishes within the city of London and its liberties, with a valuable and extensive library; and there is an almshouse for ten men, and ten women, endowed with 160*l.* a-year. Red Cross Street Library was founded, apparently in imitation of the preceding, in 1711, by Dr. Daniel Williams, a dissenting minister, for the use of divines of the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist denominations; and it is under the management of twenty-four trustees. The public schools of the metropolis include some of the most eminent scholastic institutions in the kingdom. St. Paul's School, at the east end of St. Paul's Churchyard, was founded in 1510, by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, for the instruction of youth in classical learning; and it is under the patronage of the Mercers' Company. The present school, which is a handsome building, with a colonnade in front, was erected on an enlarged scale, by George Smith, architect, in 1824. Westminster School, Dean's Yard, was founded in 1590, by Queen Elizabeth, for forty boys, who are called queen's or king's scholars, and are entitled to exhibitions to the universities; but there are also always a great number of pupils not on the foundation. Christ's Hospital, or the Blue-coat School, Newgate Street, was founded and endowed by Edward VI., in 1552; and Charles II., in 1674, founded a mathematical school within this establishment, for the education of forty boys, to be qualified for the naval service. There are nearly 1200 children on the foundation, of whom about 500 are at the auxiliary school, at Hertford. This institution is under the direction of a president and governors, who are members of the corporation of London. The buildings are very irregular, but the hall, or refectory, recently erected from the design of Mr. Shaw, is a fine example of the pointed style of architecture. The Charterhouse, near Aldersgate Street, so called from its occupying the site of a convent of Chartreux, or Carthusian monks, was founded under the authority of a royal charter, in 1611, by Thomas Sutton, a wealthy merchant, as an hospital and school, for eighty decayed gentlemen and forty-four boys, and he endowed the establishment with property, said to have been then worth 4500*l.* a-year. It is under the direction of a body of incorporated governors, among whom are the King, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Lord Chancellor. Merchant Taylors' School, Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, was founded in 1561, by the Merchant Taylors' Company, in consequence of the gift of 500*l.* by Richard Hill, one of that body, for the instruction of 100 boys on the foundation, and 150 more who pay a small stipend. The scholars are entitled to forty-six out of the fifty-two fellowships at St. John's College, Oxford. Mercers' School, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, originated from the ancient hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, which, on its suppression, in 1531, was

purchased by the Mercers' Company, under whose direction the school has been ever since continued. Besides the preceding, which are classical schools, there are many other seminaries for the gratuitous instruction of youth distinguished for their magnitude, importance, or the peculiar objects of their institution. The Foundling Hospital, Great Coram Street, was established through the exertions of Captain Coram, in 1739, under the management of a body of governors incorporated by a royal charter. The Marine Society, Bishopsgate Street, was instituted in 1756, and incorporated in 1772, for the purpose of educating poor boys for the sea service. The Philological Society, Gloucester Place, New Road, was founded in 1792, for the instruction of the sons of respectable persons who cannot afford them a liberal education. The Orphan Working School, City Road, was founded in 1759. The City of London School of Instruction and Industry, Aldgate, in 1806. The Freemasons' Charity for Female Children, St. George's Fields, in 1788. The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Kent Road, was instituted in 1792, and the building erected in 1807. The School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's Fields, was established in 1799. Raine's Hospital, St. George's in the East, is a noble institution of a private individual, founded in 1737, for the education of fifty boys and fifty girls, two of the latter annually receiving marriage portions of 50*l.* each. St. Ann's Society Schools, St. Ann's Lane, Aldersgate Street, were founded in 1709. The Green-coat Hospital, founded in 1633; the Blue-coat Hospital, 1688; and the Grey-coat Hospital, 1698, are all in Westminster. The Welsh Charity School, Gray's Inn Road, was established in 1714, and the present building erected in 1772. The Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, Stamford Street, Blackfriars, was founded in 1784, and in 1809 united to the Irish Charitable Society, since which a handsome building, with a Grecian Doric portico, has been erected for the schools belonging to the society. The Caledonian Asylum, Copenhagen Fields, near Holloway, for the education of children of soldiers, sailors, and marines—natives of Scotland, &c., was established in 1815. The Protestant Dissenters have many charity-schools in London, among the more considerable of which are that in Bartholomew Close, founded in 1717, the buildings of which were burnt down in 1830, and have been since re-erected; and that in Maze Pond, Southwark. The institutions supported by the Catholics include St. Patrick's Charity Schools, Bloomsbury and Soho, founded in 1803; the East London Catholic Charity Schools; the Poplar, Blackwall, and Limehouse Charity School; St. Aloysius's Charity Schools, Somerstown; Southwark Catholic Charity Schools; and the Catholic Freeschool Association, Weaver Street, Bethnal Green. In a work published in

1707, it is stated that in London, Westminster, and within ten miles of those cities, there were then sixty-four charity-schools, all but two established within the preceding twelve years; and that besides 685 boys and 280 girls, who had been placed out as apprentices, there were under instruction in these schools 753 boys and 915 girls, who went in procession to attend divine service at St. Sepulchre's church, Snow Hill. Since that period the numbers of the metropolitan charity schools have increased at a ratio far superior to that of the population. For some years past it has been customary for the charity children of the metropolis to assemble at St. Paul's cathedral annually on the Thursday before Whit-Sunday; and on these occasions they have amounted in number to about 8000, whence, reckoning that the population has been doubled, the increase of charity-schools may readily be estimated. The extension of education among the lower orders has been greatly advanced by the improvements introduced by Joseph Lancaster and Dr. Andrew Bell, which have led to the formation of two societies in the metropolis productive of much public benefit. The British and Foreign School Society, Borough Road, originated in the exertions of Lancaster, who first opened a school in London for teaching children on his peculiar plan in 1798; this society was established in 1808, and remodelled in 1813; its object is the dissemination of knowledge without regard to any sect or party, and its schools are therefore open to the children of persons of all countries and religious denominations. The National Society, whose central school, in Baldwin's Gardens, was established on the principles of Dr. Bell, in 1810, differs from the preceding in confining its purpose to the instruction of the children of those parents who belong to the church of England. Sunday schools, either under the patronage of the established clergy or the dissenters, are numerous in the metropolis. From a report published by the National Society in 1828, it appears that in the whole diocese of London there were 536 Sunday schools, in which were instructed 18,147 boys, and 16,633 girls. The returns on which this report was founded do not include the Dissenters' Sunday schools, the number of which is very considerable. A great many religious associations exist in this metropolis, of which the following may be specified, as among the most extensive and important. The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Lincoln's Inn Fields, founded in 1699; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, incorporated in 1701; the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in Scotland, charters granted in 1709 and 1738; the British and Foreign Bible Society, Earl Street, Blackfriars, instituted in 1801; the Society for Promoting the Building of Churches and Chapels, established in 1818; and the Church of Eng-

land and other Missionary Societies. Many charitable institutions have been formed for the relief of the sick or disabled and of the indigent and aged. The princely establishments of Greenwich Hospital for seamen, and Chelsea Hospital for soldiers, have been described elsewhere. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, was founded as a religious establishment, in the early part of the twelfth century, by Rahere, who is said to have held the office of minstrel, or jester, in the court of Henry I., and it was refounded as an hospital for the sick and maimed by Henry VIII. in 1546. The edifice was rebuilt from the design of James Gibbs in 1730, except the front towards Smithfield erected in 1702. St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark is a similar royal foundation, established on the basis of an ancient hospital in 1553; but the present building was erected in 1699, and enlarged in 1732. Guy's Hospital, Southwark, was founded and most liberally endowed by Thomas Guy, a bookseller in London; the building was begun in 1721, and nearly completed before the death of the founder, who devoted to the use of this charity more than 238,000*l.*; St. George's Hospital, Knightsbridge, established in 1733; the London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, in 1740; the Westminster Hospital, near Buckingham Gate, in 1719; the Middlesex Hospital, in 1745, with some others, are, like the preceding, for the relief of the sick or wounded. Bethlehem Hospital, which was founded in 1547, in Moorfields, and rebuilt at Lambeth in 1812; and St. Luke's, Old Street, originally founded in 1751, and the present building erected in 1782, by George Dance, jun., R. A., are appropriated for the reception of lunatics. The Royal Humane Society, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, for the recovery of persons from apparent death, by drowning, &c. may be noticed as a public institution of great utility; and since its foundation in 1774, between five and six thousand individuals have, through its agency, been restored from a state of suspended animation. Besides these there are a multitude of lying-in hospitals, dispensaries, and institutions for the cure of particular diseases. In the metropolis and its environs are many establishments for the support of old age and indigence, some of which are richly endowed, and their arrangements are in a style uniting so much splendour with convenience, as to have become the habitations of persons by no means the victims of indigence or distress. St. Catherine's Hospital, founded on a spot eastward of the tower, about 1145, by Matilda the wife of King Stephen, was in 1825 taken down and rebuilt in the Regent's Park, by Mr. Poynter. The establishment is collegiate, and is under the management of the queen consort as visitor, and it consists of a master, brethren, sisters, a chapter clerk, and a commissary; the buildings comprising a handsome chapel, with the decorations and

monuments from the former chapel, residences for the brethren and sisters, and a handsome villa for the master, were designed in imitation of the ancient ecclesiastical and domestic architecture of this country. The College of God's Gift, at Dulwich; Whittington's Almshouses, originally founded in 1421, on College Hill, Upper Thames Street, and recently rebuilt on Highgate Hill; Trinity Hospital, Greenwich; Morden College, Blackheath; Aske's Almshouses, Hoxton; and Emanuel Hospital, Tothill Fields, Westminster, founded by Lady Dacre in 1601, are noticed in other articles. There are likewise in the city and suburbs various other almshouses, principally under the patronage of some of the city companies. Several institutions have been formed for the relief of distressed individuals belonging to particular classes or professions. The Society of Schoolmasters was established in 1798, to constitute a fund for the benefit of necessitous teachers and their near relatives; and among the associations whose objects are somewhat similar may be mentioned—the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen, founded in the reign of Charles II.; the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in and near London, established in 1788; the Literary Fund Society, Lincoln's Inn Fields, instituted in 1790, and incorporated in 1818; the Artist's General Benevolent Institution, established in 1813; the Artist's Fund Society, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1827; the Royal Society of Musicians, incorporated in 1790; the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund, instituted in 1765; and the Drury Lane Theatrical Fund, in 1777.

A few observations on what may be termed the localities of London may serve as a proper introduction to notices of the streets, squares, and various buildings, private or public, contained in this great capital of the British empire. In the city, or central part of the metropolis, are the municipal and judicial courts and other structures appertaining to the corporation, several public offices, the establishments of commercial companies, a multitude of shops and warehouses, and some manufactories; on the banks of the Thames, on both sides, eastward of London Bridge, are docks, wharfs, warehouses, and workshops of tradesmen and artificers connected with the shipping, foreign commerce, and the coasting trade; on the banks of the river, westward of the bridge are wharfs and warehouses, chiefly for articles furnished by the inland commerce; at Westminster and its environs are the royal palaces and town-houses of the nobility and gentry, the government offices, the national courts of justice, the principal theatres and places of amusement, and bazaars and shops for the display of rich and costly goods and furniture; in the northern suburb of London are several handsome streets and squares for the resi-

dence of merchants and wealthy citizens, and there also are buildings belonging to some important literary institutions; the vicinity of Houndsditch and Aldgate is the chief resort of the Jews; Spitalfields is the principal seat of the silk manufacture; and Clerkenwell of that of clocks and watches; the Borough, with its suburbs, is distinguished for manufactories of considerable extent and magnitude, as iron-foundries, breweries, vinegar-works, distilleries, glass-houses, and shot manufactories; and Bermondsey is the peculiar residence of tanners. The city is intersected by two grand lines which cross each other near the spot which seems to have been regarded as the centre of London, since from this point, the standard in Cornhill, the distances of various places were calculated. One of these lines of streets extends from Stoke Newington and Kingsland, on the north, through Shoreditch, Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate Street, Gracechurch Street, Fish Street Hill, High Street, Southwark, and Blackman Street, to Newington Butts, Walworth, and Camberwell on the south; and the other from Mile End on the east, through Whitechapel, Aldgate, Leadenhall Street, Cornhill, the Poultry, to the west end of Cheapside, where the line diverges into two branches, one proceeding on the north, through Newgate Street, Skinner Street, Holborn, High Street St. Giles's, and Oxford Street, to its termination in the Uxbridge Road; and that on the south passing by St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate Street, Fleet Street, the Strand, Pall Mall East, the Haymarket, and Piccadilly, towards Knightsbridge and Kensington, on the grand western road. The streets eastward of the city require no particular notice; but the Commercial Road, from Whitechapel to Blackwall, may, probably, at no distant period become a very handsome and extensive street. The principal or more remarkable streets in the city, besides those mentioned above, are Thames Street, Fenchurch Street, Eastcheap, and Watling Street, the two last chiefly on account of the recollections of times of yore, connected with them, Lombard Street, formerly the principal residence of goldsmiths and now of bankers, Broad Street, Aldersgate Street, Bridge Street Blackfriars, and Farringdon Street. Northward of the city are several good streets, together with Finsbury Circus and Finsbury Square. In that district which has been termed the northern suburb, between Gray's Inn Lane and Tottenham Court Road, are various handsome modern streets and squares; among the latter are Bloomsbury Square, in which is the statue of Charles James Fox; and Russell Square with the statue of Francis Duke of Bedford. At the west end of the town is Regent Street, consisting of splendid ranges of buildings, reaching from Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, to Langham Place, north of Oxford Street, whence it is continued by Portland Place to Park Cres-

cent, on the south side of the Regent's Park. In this part of the metropolis also are Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Arlington Street, Albemarle Street, Bond Street, Harley Street, Wimpole Street, Stratford Place, Baker Street, Gloucester Place, and Connaught Place, with several noble squares, among which are Hanover Square, Grosvenor Square, Cavendish Square, and Portman Square; besides St. James's Square, which, though the buildings are irregular, may be noticed as the residence of some of the principal nobility. There are also some handsome ranges of buildings on both sides of the New Road from Islington to Paddington; and on the north of that road is the Regent's Park, so named in honour of the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. It is tastefully laid out, with a canal, plantations, and roads, designed by John Nash, Esq., and comprises, besides detached villas and other edifices, various magnificent ranges of buildings, denominated from the titles of members of the royal family, as the terraces of Ulster, York, Cornwall, Clarence, Hanover, Chester, Cumberland, and Cambridge, and Sussex Place. Hyde Park, extending from the western border of the metropolis to Kensington Gardens, is a noble enclosure, which became the property of the crown in the reign of Henry VIII.: it has a canal, called the Serpentine River, formed by order of Queen Caroline, in 1730; and great improvements have recently been made in it, by the erection of a bridge over this piece of water, by the substitution of iron rails for the dead wall by which the park was partly encompassed, and by building handsome lodges at the entrances. The Green Park, on the south side of Piccadilly, is bordered on the east by several noble mansions. St. James's Park, communicating with the preceding, was enclosed and planted by Henry VIII., but greatly improved in the reign of Charles II., when the trees were planted, which form the grand avenues on each side of the canal; and under George IV. beautiful plantations were formed by Mr. Nash. London contains about 9000 streets, lanes, terraces, &c.; eighty squares, twenty-four market-places, more than 180,000 houses, of which, in 1826, 13,000 were uninhabited, and 3200 then in the progress of erection. The buildings were formerly composed chiefly of wood-work and plaster, a mode of construction still observable in a few ancient houses remaining in some of the suburbs, and which must, when generally practised, have contributed in no small degree to occasion those destructive fires which are recorded in the annals of the metropolis. Such disasters have given rise to legislative enactments for the prevention of their recurrence; as the act of Parliament passed the 14th of George III., ordering the construction of party-walls, of stone or brick, between contiguous houses, regulating the thickness of walls in general, and proscribing the use of timber, except in particular parts of buildings. But

notwithstanding all precautions, fires are of by no means unfrequent occurrence, and sometimes cause extensive damage. To guard against their consequences, insurance offices have been established, by means of joint stock companies. The oldest is the Sun Fire Office, Cornhill, founded in 1706, which issues policies of insurance to a much greater extent than any other fire-office in London; the duty paid by this office in 1829, amounting to 118,856*l.*, while sixteen metropolitan fire-offices paid altogether for the same year about 530,000*l.* The buildings of London are now principally of brick, often, however, ornamented with stuccoed fronts, in imitation of stone. Hence there is much more apparent solidity than real strength in these structures; and those who have watched the progressive elevation of ranges of handsome shops and dwellings, must have frequently remarked the insecure appearance of the naked walls and pillars, which, when finished, present a widely different aspect. This mode of building must be attributed chiefly to the nature of this kind of property, houses being generally erected on ground taken on building leases, for terms varying from sixty to ninety-nine years, and the edifices are therefore constructed in such a manner as to become ruinous about the period of the expiration of the lease. Such motives do not exist in the case of public buildings, which, whether of brick or stone, are seldom deficient in strength and durability. The occasional accidents which have happened to such edifices hardly afford any exception to this remark: thus, the failure of the Custom House, was owing to the insecurity of the foundation, sufficient provision not having been made by pile-driving against the yielding nature of the alluvial soil, the tenacity of which was incompetent to the support of the massive superstructure. Among the improvements or innovations in modern metropolitan architecture, is the use of iron for many purposes to which it was not formerly applied; and it has not only been used in building bridges, but also to supply the place of timber in the construction of roofs, and that of brick or stone for the pillars of colonnades and porticoes. The lamentable fall of the Brunswick Theatre, of Mandesley's manufactory, at Lambeth, and of other buildings with iron roofs, are circumstances calculated to excite some suspicion that the nature and properties of this metallic substance as a building material are not at present perfectly understood. All the principal streets and squares, and most of the bye-streets, are paved in the centre (excepting those which have been Macadamized), and on the sides they have raised footways, covered with flags, under the sanction of an act of Parliament passed in 1762; and particular regulations for preventing obstructions and annoyances in the streets were enforced by the metropolitan paving act, commonly called from its author, Michael Angelo Taylor's act, obtained in 1817. The

streets of London and its suburbs are at present in general brilliantly illuminated at night by means of coal-gas, supplied for that purpose by the gas-light companies, of which there are seven established by acts of legislature. Water is also furnished for general use by joint-stock companies, the oldest of which is the New River Company, established in the beginning of the seventeenth century, by Sir Hugh Myddleton, who made a canal for conveying water from a spring, at Chadwell, in Hertfordshire, to reservoirs at Clerkenwell, called the New River Head, whence supplies are distributed throughout several parts of London. There are four other companies which supply the metropolis, north of the Thames, and three other districts south of the Thames with this important necessary of life, the daily consumption of which, by the inhabitants, and for the use of various manufactories, appears to be about 29,000,000 gallons, or 4,650,000 cubic feet. Large sewers, connected with lateral drains, are constructed beneath the surface of the streets, for the conveyance of surface-water and land-springs, and for carrying off refuse matter and impurities constantly accumulating amidst the crowded population of a great city. These works, which may rival in extent, though not in magnitude, the celebrated cloacæ of Rome, are under the management of the Commissioners of Sewers, appointed and regulated by the provisions of various acts of Parliament.

The palaces of our sovereigns contribute much less to the ornament of the metropolis than the mansions of the nobility; and the latter, with some splendid exceptions, are not of the highest order of architectural structures of their own class. St. James's Palace, at the west end of Pall Mall, though the principal town-residence of royalty, displays in its exterior nothing more remarkable than an old-fashioned gate-house, forming the entrance to a spacious but irregular brick building. But the interior exhibits much magnificence, particularly the suite of three principal apartments, the innermost of which is the grand presence-chamber. This edifice was originally erected by Henry VIII., on the site of an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. James, which was suppressed at the Reformation. The eastern wing was accidentally destroyed by fire, in January, 1809, and it has been only in part rebuilt; but the whole palace was put into ornamental repair in 1821—1823. Whitehall is the only part which was completed of a royal palace, designed by Inigo Jones; and adjoining it was an extensive structure, anciently the town mansion of the archbishops of York, and on the fall of Cardinal Wolsey, appropriated by Henry VIII., who greatly improved it; but after having been long the residence of our sovereigns, it was burnt down in 1695. The edifice, now standing, called from its original destination, the Banqueting House, consists chiefly of a grand room, which has been converted

into a chapel, where divine service is regularly performed by the royal chaplains. The ceiling is decorated with paintings, by Rubens, representing the apotheosis of James I.; and over the altar are placed the eagles, taken from the French, in Spain, and at Waterloo. On a scaffold, in front of this building, Charles I. was decapitated, January 30, 1649. It will be sufficient barely to mention the new palace at Pimlico, begun in the reign of the late king, but at present unfinished; and the palace and gardens of Kensington, as notices of them may be found in other articles. Among the town mansions of the nobility are Northumberland House, in the Strand, erected chiefly in the reign of James I.; Burlington House, Piccadilly, built from the designs of the celebrated amateur architect, the Earl of Burlington; Uxbridge House, Burlington Gardens, from the designs of Leoni; Cleveland House, St. James's Place; Devonshire House, Piccadilly; Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, greatly improved by its present proprietor, the Duke of Wellington; and Grosvenor House, Park Lane, recently erected from the designs of Mr. Cundy. At Cleveland House and Grosvenor House are rich and extensive collections of ancient and modern paintings, which are open at certain periods, and under particular restrictions, to the inspection of visitors; there is also a valuable collection of pictures at Devonshire House, but not open to public inspection. Public structures, purely ornamental, are extremely rare in this metropolis. The Monument, on Fish Street Hill, is the only work of architecture deserving notice, strictly appertaining to this class. It was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, between the years 1671 and 1677, in commemoration of the great fire of London, on the site of the ancient church of St. Margaret, destroyed in that conflagration. It consists of a noble Doric column, 202 feet in height, surmounted by a balcony, in the centre of which rises a flaming vase of gilt bronze; and the sides of the pedestal of the column display emblematic sculpture and various inscriptions. The other principal detached public monuments are the fine equestrian statue of Charles I., at Charing Cross, cast in bronze by Hubert le Sueur, in 1633, and placed in its present situation in 1678; and the colossal statue of Achilles, in Hyde Park, cast by R. Westmacott, R.A., erected in 1822, in honour of the Duke of Wellington and his companions in arms, by their country-women. The ancient city-gates were entirely removed in 1760. Temple Bar is a comparatively modern structure, having been erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1671, to mark the boundary between London and Westminster. On the east side are niches, containing the statues of Queen Elizabeth and James I.; and on the west, others with the statues of Charles I. and Charles II. The only ancient gate remaining is St. John's Gate, West Smithfield, a relic of the priory of the Knights

Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, any description of which is unnecessary, from its regular exhibition for the last century, on the covers of the Gentleman's Magazine, the original publisher of that miscellany, Edward Cave, having resided at St. John's Gate. Buckingham Stairs water-gate is a deservedly-admired production of Inigo Jones. The beautiful gate at Hyde Park Corner, ornamented with Ionic columns and sculpture on the entablature, and connected with the richly-decorated iron railing in front of Apsley House, was recently erected from the designs of Decimus Burton, Esq. On the opposite side of the road is a noble gateway, or triumphal arch, leading into the grounds belonging to the new palace at Pimlico, with appropriate architectural decorations, and richly-ornamented bronzed gates.

The public buildings remaining to be noticed, consist of those belonging to the national and municipal governments, those dedicated to the purposes of commerce, literature, and the arts, and the places of public amusement. The Tower of London is situated at the south-eastern angle of the city, and the oldest part, called the White Tower, is supposed to have been built in the reign of William I., by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, a distinguished Norman architect, but it was renovated or rebuilt in 1638, and various additional structures and fortifications have been erected at different periods. The present extent of ground within the walls is more than twelve acres, and the circumference outside the ditch 1052 feet. This fortress was anciently the principal palace of the kings of England; but it has long been used as a state prison; and it also includes a menagerie of wild beasts and an armoury. Within its walls likewise is the church of St. Peter in Vinculis, a Gothic structure, founded by Edward I.: the living is a rectory in the diocese of London, but under a peculiar jurisdiction; annual value P. R. 130*l*.; and in the patronage of the Crown. The Tower is under the government of a constable, a lieutenant, a deputy lieutenant, a fort-major, and other officers. The Mint, Tower Hill, for the coinage of the United Kingdom, is a large and handsome building, erected partly from the designs of R. Smirke, R. A. The Trinity House, Tower Hill, originally founded at Deptford, as the office of a corporation for the management of certain naval affairs, was built under the direction of Samuel Wyatt, Esq., and opened in 1795. The Guildhall, or City Hall of the Corporation, King Street, Cheapside, was founded in the reign of Henry IV.; the interior was destroyed by the fire in 1666; and the ancient front was rebuilt in 1789, by George Dance, Esq. In the Great Hall are sculptural monuments in honour of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; William Pitt, the son of that great statesman; Admiral Lord Nelson; and William Beckford, lord mayor in 1762 and 1769. In the Council Chamber and

other apartments there are a considerable number of historical paintings and portraits. Near Guildhall, on the site of Blackwell Hall is the office of the Commissioners of Bankrupts, erected in 1820; to the south of which stands a range of building comprising the London Land-tax Office, the Irish Chamber and the City Court of Requests. The Mansion House of the lord mayor, near the west end of Lombard Street, is a spacious structure, with a Corinthian portico in front, built between 1739 and 1753, from the designs of George Dance, sen. Somerset House, so called from a palace erected by the Protector Somerset, the uncle of Edward VI. was rebuilt in 1775, under the authority of an act of Parliament, from the designs of Sir William Chambers, the front facing the Strand being ornamented with Corinthian columns and various sculptures. The interior includes several government offices, and apartments appropriated to the use of the Royal Academy of Arts and the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. Part of the new university called King's College, now building from the designs of R. Smirke, R. A., will when completed form the eastern wing of Somerset House. The Duchy of Lancaster Office, on the western side of Wellington Street, in the Strand, is a handsome and extensive modern edifice, for the transaction of the affairs of that duchy. The Admiralty Office, Whitehall, has in front a handsome screen of Portland stone, designed by Robert Adam. The War Office, usually called the Horse Guards, is a substantial structure, built by W. Kent, about 1730. The Treasury, with various government offices forms a range of buildings with an ornamented front opposite Privy Gardens, designed by John Soane, R. A. The Board of Control for the Affairs of India, Cannon Row, has a fine Ionic portico, and was erected by William Atkinson, Esq. Westminster Hall, between the Abbey and the Thames, was built by William Rufus, and was altered and enlarged, if not rebuilt, in the reign of Richard II.: it was also completely repaired, and the front was renovated in 1822. Parliaments were formerly held in this hall, and it is still appropriated for coronation feasts. On the western side of the hall, and communicating with it, are the new Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, erected by Mr. Soane. The House of Lords, Old Palace Yard, was fitted up for its present purpose, on the Union with Ireland, it having been previously the Court of Requests. A splendid throne was erected at the accession of George IV.; and the walls of this apartment are hung with tapestry, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. The House of Commons, adjoining the former was anciently a chapel, dedicated to St. Stephen (whence its occasional designation); it was rebuilt as a collegiate church by Edward III. in 1347, and after the Reformation, in the reign of Edward VI.

it was appropriated to the use of the representatives of the people. In the Old Bailey is the Sessions' House for the city of London; on the south side of Clerkenwell Green stands the County Hall, or Sessions' House for Middlesex, a spacious detached edifice; and in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is the Insolvent Debtors' Court, a commodiously arranged modern structure. In connexion with the buildings for the use of the legislature and the administration of the laws, may be mentioned the Inns of Court, designed for the education of lawyers. The Temple, consisting of a number of quadrangles, passages, and buildings, on the south side of Fleet Street and the Strand, is divided into two establishments, the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple, under the government of their respective societies, the principal officer, being a clergyman, called the Master of the Temple. These buildings, comprising the Temple Church, were anciently the residence of the Knights Templars, from whom they were transferred in 1324, to the students of the common law. Lincoln's Inn, on the west side of Chancery Lane, stands on the site of a mansion anciently belonging to the Laceys, Earls of Lincoln; its buildings include a spacious hall, and a chapel, designed by Inigo Jones; it is governed by a society established in 1310. Gray's Inn, on the north side of Holborn, is so called because it anciently belonged to the noble family of Grey or Gray de Wilton; and in 1541 Henry VIII. granted it to the students of law. There are other Inns of Court in the vicinity of the preceding, as Serjeant's Inn, Clement's Inn, Staple's Inn, &c. Among the metropolitan prisons, those necessary appendages to courts of law, one of the most important is Newgate, deriving its name from its situation near one of the city gates. It occupies an extensive space at the angle formed by Newgate Street and the Old Bailey; it was built from the designs of George Dance, Esq., in 1770; and the interior being burnt in the riots of 1780, it was afterwards repaired and fitted up in its present state, constituting the common gaol for the city of London, and the county of Middlesex. The other prisons are those in Giltspur Street and Whitecross Street; the King's Bench, in St. George's Fields; and the Fleet, Farringdon Street, for debtors; the Middlesex House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields; the New Prison, Clerkenwell; the Bridewell, Blackfriars; the Marshalsea Prison, and the Borough Compter, Southwark; the County Gaol and House of Correction for Surrey, Horsemonger Lane; Tothill Fields Bridewell; and the Penitentiary, Milbank, Westminster; which last is partly constructed on the panoptic plan recommended by Mr. Bentham.

The buildings devoted to commerce are chiefly in the city of London. The Royal Exchange, Cornhill, was originally founded for the congress of merchants, by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1567, and having been burnt

down in 1666, it was rebuilt probably from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, at the expense of nearly 100,000*l.* and opened in 1669. The present tower was recently erected by George Smith, architect to the Mercer's Company. It consists of a spacious quadrangle, encompassed by a colonnade, above which, arranged in niches, are statues of the Kings of England from Edward I. to George III.; on a pedestal in the central area is a statue of Charles II., and under the piazza or colonnade are those of Sir T. Gresham and Sir John Barnard. The Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, belonging to a chartered company, established in 1693, under the management of a governor, a deputy-governor, and twenty directors, was built in 1732, its concerns having been previously transacted at Grocers' Hall, in the Poultry. The edifice was enlarged by Sir Robert Taylor, and many parts were added, others re-constructed, and the whole was brought to its present state by the labours of Mr. Soane, whose improvements, particularly in the south front, and the Lothbury Court have been much admired. The East India House, Leadenhall Street, was built in 1726, and enlarged in 1799, by the addition of the portico and east wing, from the designs of Richard Jupp, Esq. The front, with its hexastyle Ionic portico, has the tympanum of the pediment appropriately ornamented with emblematical sculpture, by Banks; and it is surmounted by the statue of Britannia in the centre, and on the sides others representing Europe and Asia. Some of the apartments are handsomely decorated, and there are a museum and a library, the latter rich in oriental manuscripts. The Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane, is a spacious and commodious building, erected in 1810, from the designs of John Walters, Esq. The Commercial Hall, Mincing Lane, for the sale of colonial produce, was built in 1811, by Joseph Woods, F. S. A., and its front is ornamented with Ionic columns and bas-reliefs. The Corn Exchange, Mark Lane, is a handsome edifice, erected in 1827, at the expense of a joint-stock company, from the designs of G. Smith, Esq. The Custom House, Lower Thames Street, was originally founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and having been repeatedly destroyed by fire, was rebuilt on a most extensive scale, by David Laing, architect to the Board of Customs, in 1814; but the foundation having given way in 1825, the front next the Thames has been since rebuilt from the designs of Mr. Smirke. The Excise Office, Broad Street, is a spacious structure, erected in 1768, on the site of Gresham College. The General Post Office, the business of which was formerly carried on in Lombard Street, is a noble structure, the principal front of which is towards St. Martin's-le-Grand. It is a building of great extent, consisting of a central portico of fluted columns of the Ionic order, with the arms of

the united kingdom in the tympanum of the pediment; and lateral portions, terminating in wings, ornamented with columns of the same order. It was erected in 1828, from the designs of Mr. Smirke; and it may be fairly regarded as one of the finest monuments of architectural taste and skill in the metropolis. A handsome edifice, called the Philadelphion, has been recently erected in the Strand, near the site of Exeter Change, for charitable and other assemblies, and for lectures and other public purposes. The King's Mews, Charing Cross, formerly the royal stables, built from the designs of Lord Burlington, are now used as exhibition-rooms for the national repository of machines and various works of art, but it will shortly be pulled down, on account of the projected improvements in the vicinity. At Pimlico, a building has very recently been erected, called the Pantheon, comprising ranges of spacious apartments for the display of carriages for sale, store-rooms for wines, &c., well arranged, and by the mode of construction, secured against danger from fire. Some of the public edifices and institutions for the benefit and advancement of literature, arts, and sciences, have been already specified. Among our literary institutions, the most extensive in its objects and the most distinguished for its magnitude and importance is the British Museum, comprising cabinets of various departments of natural history, of medals, of antiquities; galleries of ancient marbles and casts of sculpture; and a magnificent library of books and manuscripts. This establishment originated in the munificent bequest of Sir Hans Sloane, who, having at a vast expense formed a museum of natural and artificial curiosities, left it at his death, in 1753, on certain terms to the nation; in consequence of which an act of Parliament was passed for the foundation of the British Museum, for adding to it the Cottonian library, which was previously public property, and for making future augmentations. Montagu House, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, a mansion built by the Duke of Montagu, in the reign of William III., was purchased for the use of this establishment, and other buildings were subsequently erected; but vast additions having been made both to the library and the museum, a new edifice has been commenced from the designs of Mr. Smirke, of which one wing is erected, and the whole, when completed, will compose a uniform and magnificent structure. A mansion, for the use of the Royal Society of Literature, established under the patronage of the late king, in 1823, has been erected near the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, from the designs of Mr. D. Burton. The London Institution, Finsbury Circus, is a handsome and commodious edifice, built from the designs of W. Brooks, Esq., and comprising a good library, news-rooms, lecture-rooms, &c., under the management of a joint-stock

company. On a similar plan are the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, founded in 1800; the Russell Institution, Great Coram Street; and some others. The Royal Academy of Music, whose establishment is in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, was founded in 1822. The British Institution, Pall Mall, where is a gallery for the exhibition of paintings, is under the direction of a society for promoting the fine arts, founded in 1805. The National Gallery of Pictures, Pall Mall, contains works of art, purchased by government, or presented to the nation by individuals. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, whose rooms are in John Street, Adelphi, was instituted in 1754. The great room is ornamented with a number of emblematic paintings, by James Barry, R. A. Near St. Catherine's Hospital, Regent's Park, are the gardens of the Zoological Society, in which various ornamental buildings have recently been erected for the animals; and there is a museum belonging to this institution in Bruton Street. A similar institution, called the Surrey Zoological Gardens, has been established at Walworth under the patronage of the Queen. The Linnæan Society, for the improvement of natural history, founded in 1788, and incorporated in 1802, has a house in Soho Square, the bequest of Sir Joseph Banks. The Horticultural Society, whose gardens are at Turnham Green, was founded in 1804; the Geological Society, Somerset House, in 1813; and the Astronomical Society, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1820. The London University, Gower Street, Bedford Square, is a handsome and spacious edifice, surmounted by a central dome, erected from the designs of William Wilkins, Esq. It is governed by a council, under the control of a proprietary company, at whose expense it was built. The College of Physicians, established by royal charter, in 1523, had their hall and theatre, in an edifice in Warwick Lane, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1689; but the institution has been transferred to a structure in Pall Mall East, built a few years since from the designs of Mr. Smirke, and having a chastely and beautifully ornamented front, composed of an Ionic portico, with an appropriate pediment. The College of Surgeons, founded by charter, in 1800, after the extinction of the old city company of surgeons, have their establishment in a building, on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, erected from the designs of George Dance, Esq., and ornamented with a projecting portico of the Ionic order, with appropriate decorations. Doctors' Commons, Great Knight-riding Street, St. Paul's Churchyard, is a college of doctors of the civil law; and here are held the court of admiralty, and the ecclesiastical courts. The building, erected after the fire, in 1666, contains a library, rich in works relating to history and jurisprudence. The Law Institution is an association of members of the legal profession, for whose

use an edifice has been erected by L. Vulliamy, Esq., on the west side of Chancery Lane, with an ornamented front, to comprise a library and various offices. The Herald's College, near St. Paul's, rebuilt on the site of a former edifice, at the sole charge of Sir William Dugdale, in 1683, belongs to a corporation, founded in 1340, and under the government of the Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, president of the college, by virtue of his office. There is a public hall, in which are held courts of chivalry; and the library of the college contains a copious and valuable collection of genealogical and other national records.—The munificent founder of the Royal Exchange, Sir Thomas Gresham, also founded and endowed a collegiate establishment of lecturers, or professors of divinity, civil law, astronomy, music, geometry, rhetoric, and medicine, by the name of Gresham College, and appropriated to the institution a mansion in Bishopsgate Street, under the patronage of the corporation, who in 1767, sold the site of the building to the Lords of the Treasury, for the erection of the Excise Office, and the lectures were afterwards delivered in a room at the Royal Exchange. The ordinance of the founder, that the lectures (excepting those on music) should be given in Latin, has contributed, with other causes, to the decay and utter inefficiency as a school of knowledge of this ancient institution. At a period when Latin was the general language of science, and the best books relating to it were written in that language, the regulation just mentioned was not improper; but for the benefit of society in its present state, it were much to be wished that the Gresham committee would make some compensation for the errors of their predecessors, and do justice to the noble design of their benefactor, by procuring an act of the legislature to authorize the delivery of the lectures in English, and for the transfer of the lectureships to some existing institution, or for the re-establishment of the college on a scale and plan, alike honourable to the city, and useful to the public.

Among the buildings devoted to amusement, the King's Theatre, or Italian Opera House, may claim the precedence, as being the largest theatre in Europe, except that of La Scala, at Milan. It was rebuilt, after its destruction by fire, in 1790, by Novosielski, a Russian architect; but the exterior, especially the front towards the Haymarket, with the Doric colonnade, was completed from the designs of Nash and George Repton; and the centre is decorated by an emblematic bas-relief in terra cotta, executed by Bubb. Drury Lane Theatre is the oldest theatrical establishment existing in the metropolis, Sir William Davenant having opened a theatre here in 1658. The site has been occupied by three different edifices previously to the present, which was built after the fire in 1809, from the designs of Benjamin Wyatt,

Esq., and the interior has been completely altered by Mr. Beazley. Covent Garden Theatre was erected from the designs of Mr. Smirke, and the principal front, towards Bow Street, is adorned with a Grecian Doric portico, on each side of which are bas-reliefs, sculptured by Flaxman and Rossi, emblematical of the ancient and the modern drama. The Haymarket Theatre was built by Mr. Nash, and opened in 1821. The three last-mentioned theatres ought to be appropriated solely to the exhibition of the regular drama; but though in virtue of their exclusive patents the proprietors have resisted such performances in any other part of the metropolis, they have introduced on their own stages, rope-dancing, feats of horsemanship, learned dogs, elephants, and monkeys, with other spectacles, hitherto deemed derogatory to the regular drama. The minor theatres are the English Opera House, the Adelphi, the Olympic, Sadler's Wells, the West London, in Tottenham Street, the City Theatre, the Pavilion, the Surrey, and the Coburg theatres, with Astley's Amphitheatre, near Westminster Bridge. The Diorama, Regent's Park, is a building for the display of architectural and landscape scenery, arranged and lighted so as to exhibit alternations of light and shade and other natural appearances with surprising effect and accuracy. Near this structure is the Coliseum, or Colosseum, an immense edifice, resembling in form the Pantheon at Rome, with a noble Doric portico and cupola, built by Mr. D. Burton. The exhibition consists of a panoramic view of the country round London, from sketches made by Mr. T. Hornor, who had an observatory raised for the purpose above the summit of St. Paul's Cathedral, during the construction of the present ball and cross; there are likewise a saloon for the display of works of art, beautiful conservatories, a Swiss cottage, and Alpine scenery. Vauxhall Gardens, though the buildings are of little importance, may be considered as one of the most fascinating places of amusement in or near London. Nocturnal illuminations, fire-works, concerts, rope-dancing, and a variety of dazzling spectacles and fanciful exhibitions, seldom fail of drawing crowds of visitors during the summer season. These gardens, which were opened to the public in the beginning of the last century, and are mentioned in some of the papers of the Spectator, were at first mere tea-gardens, but were greatly improved by the proprietor, Mr. Jonathan Tyers, and the amusements have at different periods undergone great alterations, displaying more splendour and variety under the present management than at any former period. Among the more fashionable and expensive places of amusement are Almack's or Willis's Assembly Rooms, King Street, St. James's; and Crockford's Rooms, in St. James's Street. The club-houses are also places of fashionable resort, including the Athenæum, the mansion appropriated

to which is a spacious and elegant edifice, built by Mr. D. Burton; and that belonging to the United University Club is a very handsome structure, in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

The commerce of London is more than commensurate with its importance in other respects. It appears that more merchant ships sail from its port during a given period than from all other places in the world; so that it has truly become what it was styled several centuries ago—"The great Emporium of Nations." It has been computed that the total value of the property shipped and unshipped on the Thames annually exceeds 70,000,000*l*. The situation of this great city as to the circumstance of navigation is admirably well chosen; had it been placed nearer the mouth of the Thames, besides being annoyed by the marshes, it would have been exposed to insults and injuries from foreign foes; and had it been seated higher up the river, it would not, as at present, have been accessible to vessels of great burden. It now enjoys all the advantages and capabilities of a seaport without its inconveniences and dangers; and at the same time, by means of its noble river and a canal navigation, it possesses the means for most extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, and thus it receives manufactured goods and produce of every description for exportation or home consumption, and returns its own manufactures together with the tributary stores of foreign regions, for distribution throughout the island. The commerce of this capital, foreign and domestic, is a subject of too much extent and importance to be here noticed, except in its general outlines, with the addition of a few prominent facts and observations by way of illustration. The foreign trade is carried on with almost every part of Europe, with China and the East Indies, with some parts of Africa, with North and South America and the West Indies. The commercial intercourse with Russia is very considerable; from Sweden and Norway, and other countries bordering on the Baltic, timber is imported, but not so largely as formerly, since the increase of supplies from Canada; Germany and the Netherlands receive great quantities of British merchandise; from France, Spain, and Portugal, wines are principally obtained; with Italy and with the Levant an advantageous trade is extensively prosecuted; the commerce with the southern and western parts of Asia is chiefly under the control of the East India Company; manufactured goods are sent to the United States of North America, whence in return we receive flour and other articles; and from our colonies in the West Indies are obtained sugar and other colonial produce. Besides the East India Company, there are various other commercial associations for the prosecution of trade in particular countries or parts of the world. Such are the Russian Company, whose office is over the Royal Exchange;

the Eastland Company, founded by charter in 1679; the Levant, or Turkey Company; the African Company, Mark Lane; and the Hudson's Bay Company, Fenchurch Street, incorporated in 1670. The following data relative to the amount of shipping employed in the foreign trade of London will furnish the means of in some degree estimating its present extent: the number of the British vessels which entered this port in 1820 was 3774, and their united burden 699,130 tons; and the number of the foreign vessels during that year was 856, and their united burden 122,619 tons; the number that cleared outwards in the same period was 2589 British and 789 foreign ships; the burden of the former 522,573 tons, and that of the latter 122,505 tons. In 1827, the number of the ships in the foreign trade which entered this port was 4012 British, and 1534 belonging to other countries. The coasting trade and that with Ireland are likewise very considerable. By the former, the metropolis is supplied with coal for fuel; and in the year 1829, the quantities of coal and cinders brought coastwise to London were 265 tons and 1,548,170 chaldrons, and of culm 3797 chaldrons, the whole duty on which amounted to 464,599*l*. The coasting vessels which entered the port of London in 1827 were in number 17,677, and their burden extended to 2,226,040 tons. There were belonging to this port, in 1829, 2663 ships and vessels of various burdens, amounting in all to 572,835 tons. With regard to inland commerce, exclusive of that which takes place by water carriage, it is calculated that more than 40,000 waggons, vans, &c., including repeated journeys, arrive and depart annually laden with articles of domestic, colonial, and foreign merchandise, occasioning a traffic (including cattle and provisions) of goods worth more than 50,000,000*l*.; which, added to the amount of the maritime trade, gives the sum of 120,000,000*l*. sterling, as the estimated value of the merchandise annually transferred by means of the commerce of this metropolis. Among the institutions connected with commerce, not already adverted to, may be mentioned the Society of Underwriters, whose rooms or offices are at Lloyd's Coffeehouse, over the Royal Exchange, and whose object is to insure merchants and shipowners against losses from the dangers of war or of the sea, to a certain extent, in consideration of the payment of premiums, fluctuating in amount according to circumstances. London is the great mart for the transfer of property in the funds, whether British or foreign, and for buying and selling all sorts of productive securities; which business is principally carried on at the Stock Exchange, Capel Court, Bartholomew Lane, under the control of an associated body of subscribers, and at the Rotunda, in the Bank of England, which is open to all. Besides the multitudinous classes of warehousemen and dealers, wholesale and retail,

with which 'this city abounds,' there are various descriptions of merchants, factors, agents, and brokers, by whom are conducted the more extensive operations of commerce; and of the last order of fiduciary negotiators are the sworn-brokers, so styled from the nature of the engagements under which their agency is performed, and who are subject to the control of the corporation of London. The system of banking or money-agency, so essential to the prosperity of commerce, though in some of its branches monopolized by the Bank of England, yet affords sufficient employment for private bankers also, of whose establishments there are about seventy in this metropolis. The arts and manufactures of London, which would furnish abundant scope for interesting and important disquisition, can be at present but briefly noticed. Among those which yield occupation to great numbers of artists and artificers, and materially augment the wealth of the nation, are the silk and ribbon manufactures in all their varieties; clock and watch making, with their subsidiary trades and operations; engraving in all its branches; printing, bookbinding, and other arts connected with typographical literature; carving and gilding, and the manufacture of picture-frames and looking-glasses; embossing, chasing, making gold and silver plate, and the works of the lapidary and jeweller; coach and carriage building, &c.; the manufacture of all kinds of musical instruments; and ship-building and equipping and storing vessels for the sea service. There are other arts and manufactures prosecuted on an extensive scale, or distinguished for their importance or ingenuity. The number of the public breweries in London, in 1829, was eighty-four; of the retail breweries, eighty-five; of the intermediate breweries, eight; and there were 4461 licensed victuallers, of whom seventeen only brewed their own beer. There are likewise various iron and brass foundries and bell foundries, distilleries, drug-mills, oil-mills, sugar-refineries, glass-houses, saw-mills, shot-manufactories, establishments for refining saltpetre, and for making vinegar and acetic acid, aquafortis and oil of vitriol. In London are made agricultural machines and implements, surgeons' instruments, artificial hands, legs, and eyes, steam-engines, copying-machines and pen-tagraphs, needles, for the manufacture of which Whitechapel was formerly noted, fishing-tackle, sold chiefly in Crooked Lane till the recent removal of the buildings, to make way for a new street leading to London Bridge, guns and pistols, with the latest improvements, works in ivory, tortoiseshell, and mother of pearl, scagliola and ornamental stone-work, artificial flowers and feathers, optical and mathematical instruments, engines for drawing beer, the curious and useful invention of a Mr. Dalby, locks on an improved construction, invented by Mr. Bramah, floor-cloths and painted window-blinds.

The population of London, in general, has for a long period been rapidly augmenting, but that of the city, separately taken, and especially in the parishes within the walls, has greatly decreased since the beginning of the last century, owing to the widening of the streets and the erection of public buildings and warehouses, instead of dwellings. In 1700 the city of London, within the walls, contained 139,300 inhabitants, in 1801 only 78,000, and the number has since diminished. The two cities, with their suburbs, in 1800 contained about 900,000 inhabitants, and in 1830 about 1,300,000, being more than double the number at the commencement of the eighteenth century. The decennial enumeration lately completed by order of government, will supply correct information relative to this interesting subject, and will, with other statistical details, be given in the Addenda. The number of marriages which took place in the metropolis in 1811 was 11,549; the number of baptisms, 20,274; and that of burials, 20,726: in 1820 there were 12,757 marriages, 30,422 baptisms, and 24,367 burials. The consumption of provisions in London in 1826, during twelve months, comprised 466,168 sacks of flour; 250,973 quarters of wheat; 158,920 cows and oxen; 1,485,080 sheep; and about 1,700,000 barrels of porter: to which must be added, the estimated numbers of 770,000 lambs; 250,000 calves; 200,000 swine; besides fish, game, poultry, fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, cheese, &c. It appears from probable computations, that the inhabitants of London, though exceeding in number those of Paris by one-third, do not consume much more than one-fourth of the quantity of bread eaten by the Parisians; but the Londoners consume double the quantity of beef eaten by the former, and drink as much again beer as their transmarine neighbours take of table wine.

London is the grand central mart of British literature of every description, and especially of periodical literature. Among the more important publications are the Edinburgh, Quarterly, Westminster, Foreign, and Retrospective Reviews, which appear quarterly; the Monthly and Eclectic Reviews, and the Gentleman's, Monthly, New Monthly, London, Metropolitan, Fraser's, and Englishman's Magazines, which appear monthly; and the Literary Gazette, Athenæum, and other weekly reviews. There are also various journals devoted to the arts and sciences, several exclusively to medicine or jurisprudence, and a considerable number to religious subjects. The newspapers and political journals form a very important and influential class of literary productions, issuing from the press daily, or weekly, or at intermediate periods. The principal morning papers are the Times, the Morning Chronicle, the Morning Post, the Morning Herald, the Morning Advertiser, and the Public Ledger; evening papers, the Globe and

Traveller, the Courier, the Sun, the Standard, the Albion, and the Star; weekly papers, the Atlas, the Observer, the News, Bell's Messenger, the Examiner, the Spectator, the Sunday Times, the Weekly Times, the Sunday Monitor, the Age, the Satirist, the John Bull, Bell's Weekly Dispatch, the Ballot, the World, and the County Chronicle; and the Evening Mail, the English Chronicle, St. James's Chronicle, and the London Gazette, are published twice or thrice a-week. It was calculated a few years ago that of the morning papers collectively about 20,000 copies were published, of the evening papers from 15 to 16,000, and of the weekly papers about 70,000. The number of the stamps issued from the Stamp Office for the London newspapers in 1825 was 16,910,066; in 1826, 16,631,099; in 1827, 17,242,697; in 1828, 17,735,604; and in 1829, 17,996,279; besides which, a few of the publishers of newspapers are furnished with stamps from the stationers. For additional information, see *Camberwell, Chelsea, Deptford, Dulwich, Greenwich, Hackney, Holloway, Hoxton, Islington, Kennington, Kensington, Knightsbridge, Lambeth, Limehouse, Mary-le-bone, Mile End, Newington Butts, Paddington, St. Pancras, Pentonville, Pimlico, Somers' Town, and Walworth.*

LONDONDERRY, County of, Ulster, I.

N to S 40 m. E to W 40 m. No. of Acres, 511,688. Baronies 6. Boroughs 1. City 1. Market-Towns 10. Parishes 43. Pop. 193,869. Memb. of Pt. 4 Diocese of Derry. Archdiocese of Armagh.

One of the nine counties into which the province of Ulster is divided, and though not inland, presents but a very small front to the sea. It is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean; on the west by Lough Foyle, and the county Donegal; on the south by Tyrone county; and on the east by Lough Neagh, the river Bann, and part of the county of Antrim. It is rather mountainous, and comprises much waste land. A chain of hills stretches along the southern boundary, with a range issuing in a further direction towards Magilligan, and occupies an area of 476 square miles; the average height of this vast range is 1807 feet, but the summit of Sawel rises to an elevation of 2257 feet above sea-level. The vale of the Faughan river is a favoured district. It has a loamy bottom, and there is abundance of limestone on the upland banks. Kenaught barony is wholly mountainous. Loughinsholin includes a great extent of waste lands and swamps, stretching from the southern boundary of Lough Neagh to the Salmon Leap, below Coleraine; and waste lands occur again on the coasts of Magilligan, where some thousand acres might be reclaimed by embanking. The principal rivers are the Bann, which flows from Lough Neagh, the Foyle, which passes under the walls of Derry, besides the Faughan, Roe, and Mayola, which takes their rise in the mountains of this county. The salmon-fishery on the Bann is one of

the most valuable in the kingdom ; and the other rivers and lakes contain many varieties of the finny tribe. Eels, lampreys, trout, char, and a species of fresh-water herring are taken in Lough Neagh. Agriculture has long been conducted upon improved principles by the numerous resident gentry, and the condition of minor persons is likely to be considerably improved by the judicious and considerate conduct of the London companies. There is a great variety of mineral productions scattered through the county ; granite, limestone, basalt, and iron and coal most probably will be discovered. The baronial division consists of Coleraine half-barony, Coleraine town and liberties, Kenaught, Derry city, and liberties, Loughlinsholin, and Tyrkeeran. James the First of England, upon the attainder of O'Neil, granted vast estates in Loughlinsholin to the drapers and other companies of London, and the greatest part of the remaining baronies also to an association of settlers, incorporated by the name of "The Society of the Governors and Assistants of London, of the new Plantation of Ulster, in the Realm of Ireland." Upon the determination of many of the leases, granted by these companies, they have retained the possession, subdivided the lands, and have endeavoured to establish a class of independent yeomen, whose own private interests in the community will be a guarantee for the propriety of their conduct. The companies have declined renewing leases with their former tenants, and have commenced a system of improvement at once wise and benevolent. The city of Derry is the capital of the county, and the assizes are held there. Coleraine is a borough-town, and Newtown, Limarady, Killea, Castle Dawson, Magherafelt, Money-more, Dungiven, Maghera, and Garvagh, are all market-towns. There is a good brisk trade carried on at Derry port ; and the construction of a pier at Portrush will contribute much towards the amelioration of the trade of Coleraine. Linen is the staple ; and although there are several markets for its disposal, perhaps Coleraine is the most prosperous in the county. Inland navigation will at length force its utility into public notice in this district. It is decided that a canal shall be opened from Lough Foyle to Lough Erne ; the union of Loughs Foyle and Swilly is nearly determined upon ; a canal has long been in contemplation between Lough Neagh and Lough Erne ; a cut is much wanted from Coleraine to Portrush, and the practicability of rendering the Bann navigable has been demonstrated by a competent engineer. There are two members returned to Parliament for the county, one for the city of Derry, and one for the borough of Coleraine. The family of Stewart take the title of Marquis from this county. The ancient families of the county, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, were the O'Cahans, O'Murrys, O'Conors, and O'Donalds.

LONDONDERRY. See *Derry*, I.

LONDONTHORPE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Grantham (110) 4 m. ENE. Pop. 195.

A parish in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven ; living, a vicarage, with that of North Grantham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge ; church ded. to St. John the Baptist ; patronage with North Grantham vicarage.

LONG-BENTON. See *Benton Long*.

Longborough, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Stow-on-the Wold (86) 2 m. N b W. Pop. with Bankfsc, 526.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate ; living, a dis. vicarage with the rectory of Seasoncote, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester ; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 15*s.* ; church ded. to St. James ; patron (1829) Sir C. Cockerell, Bart.

Longbridge, co. Sussex.

Pop. 1426.

A hundred in the rape of Pevensey, and nearly in the centre of the county, containing five parishes.

Long-burgh, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 6 m. W b N. Pop. 151.

A township in the parish of Burgh upon the sands, Cumberland ward.

Long Burton. See *Burton Long*.

Longcote, co. Berks.

P. T. Great Faringdon (68) 3½ m. S b W. Pop. 419.

A township and chapelry in the parish and hundred of Shrivenham ; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Shrivenham, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge ; chapel ded. to St. Mary ; patronage with Shrivenham vicarage.

Longdon, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 6½ m. SW b S. Pop. 387.

A chapelry in the parish of Pontesbury and hundred of Ford ; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Pontesbury, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry ; certified value 8*l.* 14*s.* ; chapel ded. to St. Ruthen ; patron, the rector of Pontesbury.

Longdon, co. Stafford.

P. T. Lichfield (119) 3 m. NW b N. Pop. 1115.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Offlow, situated on a brook, which runs into the Trent ; living, a vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield ; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 5*s.* ; church ded. to St. James ; patron, the Prebendary of Longdon, in Lichfield cathedral. The manor-house is a handsome building, situated on the declivity of a sloping eminence, and entirely enveloped in trees of the finest and most luxuriant growth ; near the summit of the hill are the remains of an ancient encampment, which is surrounded by a vast rampart and two ditches, and commands a very noble and extensive view

over no less than nine counties in England and Wales. Longdon produces a great supply of coal, especially of that species called cannel coal, which, on account of the fine polish it takes, is used in making a variety of useful and ornamental articles.

LONGDON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Lecke (154) 2 m. W b S. Pop. 350.

A township in the parish of Lecke and north division of the hundred of Totmonslow.

LONGDON, co. Worcester.

P. T. Shipston-upon-Stour (83) 3 m. WNW. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Tredington and upper division of the hundred of Oswaldslow.

LONGDON, co. Worcester.

P. T. Upton-upon-Severn (111) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 640.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore; living, a vicarage, with the curacies of Castle Morton and Chaseley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

LONGDON-UPON-TERN, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 3 m. SE. Pop. 95.

A parish in Wellington division of the hundred of Bradford, south; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Pontesbury, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patronage with Pontesbury rectory.

LONGFIELD, co. Kent.

P. T. Dartford (15) 5 m. SE. Pop. 113.

A parish in the hundred of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron, the Bishop of Rochester.

LONG-FLEET, co. Dorset.

P. T. Pool (103) 1 m. NNE. Pop. 810.

A tithing in the parish of Cranford Magna and hundred of Cogdean, Shaston division.

LONGFORD, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

Dublin 74 m. W. Pop. 3783. Fairs, June 10; Aug. 19 and 20; and Oct. 22.

A town in the parish of Temple-Michael and barony of Longford, situated upon the Camlin river, on a level plain, from which rises the hill of Fenagh-fadd, a little to the south of the town, and attains a height of 200 feet. The main street is a good avenue, divided into a central and side paths. Here is a handsome church, adorned with a spire; a new gaol, house of industry, market-house, court-house, Roman Catholic chapel, infirmary, and an inn, affording accommodation of the best description. There is a tolerable inland trade here, a market for the sale of yarn and brown lincens, a brewery in the town, and flour-mills adjacent. The

extension of the Royal Canal to this town, which took place in the year 1830, has increased the advantages of a residence, and is likely to improve the trade. This is also a permanent military station. Here is the district school for the diocese of Ardagh and Meath; salary of master 27*l.* per annum; patron, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. A charter-school of forty-three boys was founded here and endowed by Lord Longford in 1753; and there are 103 boys and twenty-four girls instructed in the school sustained by the Baptist Missionary Society. An abbey was founded here, over which St. Idus, a disciple of St. Patrick, presided. A monastery for Dominican friars was established here by O'Ferral, prince of Annaly, A. D. 1400, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was destroyed by fire, but popes Martin and Eugene granted indulgences to all those who contributed to its restoration, and the parish church now occupies the site of the restored monastery. King James I. granted the possession of this house to Lord Valentia. The family of Aungier enjoyed the title of Earls from this place; the Micklethwaites that of Viscounts; and the Pakenhams are now Earls of Longford.

LONGFORD, co. Leinster, I.

N to S 25 m. E to W 24 m. No. of Acres 215,522. Baronies 6. Market Towns 4. Parishes 36. Pop. 107,570. Memb. of Pt. 2. Dioceses of Ardagh and Meath, Archdiocese of Armagh.

A small county in the west of the province. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Cavan and Leitrim; on the east and south by Westmeath county; and on the west by the navigable river Shannon. It presents for the most part a level surface, with the exception of the north-western angle, which is occupied by a chain of rugged hills, forming, in part, the separation between this county and Leitrim. Portions of the surface are fenny and unwholesome; and those parts bordering on the Shannon are subject to the inundation of that great river. There is a sufficient number of rivers to insure fertility, and supply a stock of fish in proportion to the area of the county. The Shannon ranks foremost, after which comes the Inny, Camlin, Tallen, and several others of less importance. Lakes Gawnagh and Cranny form part of the aqueous superficies, and contribute to the supply of trout, pike, and eels, for which the waters of this county are remarkable. This may be considered an agricultural county purely. Wheat, barley, and oats, are grown extensively, and transported to the markets of Dublin and Drogheda. Minerals have not yet been discovered to any extent. Iron ore is found in the mountains in the northern baronies; and it is probable that the Leitrim coal-field extends into the same district. The civil division of the county includes the baronies of Abbeyshrule, Ardagh (an ancient bishopric), Granard, Moydow, and Ratheline. In these are several

good towns, the chief of which are Longford, the assize-town, Granard, Edgeworthstown, Ballymahon, and Lanesborough. Linen is manufactured in various places, and markets for linen and yarn established in the principal towns. Gratuitous education is extended to about 8000 children. The navigation of the river Shannon, in its passage along the boundary of this county, admits of a free mode of transport to the port of Limerick, and so on to the Atlantic; while the extension of the Royal Canal to Richmond Harbour, with a branch to the town of Longford, throws open the market of the metropolis to this county, as a medium through which the English market may be attained. On the banks of the river were born two remarkable individuals, the recital of whose names will be a sufficient panegyric, Oliver Goldsmith and Maria Edgeworth. Two members are returned to the Imperial Parliament for this county.

LONGFORD, co. Derby.

P. T. Ashborne (139) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S b E.
Pop. of Pa. 1264. Of To. 573.

A parish and township in the hundred of Appletree; livings, a rectory and a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; the former valued in K. B. 14*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, and the latter 3*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 93*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Chad; patron (1829) T. W. Coke, Esq.

LONGFORD, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (101) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE b N.
Pop. 215.

A hamlet, partly in the parish of St. Catherine, and partly in that of St. Mary-de-Load, and upper division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton.

LONGFORD, co. Middlesex.

P. T. Colnebrook (17) 2 m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet, partly in the parish of Harmondsworth, partly in that of Stanwell, partly in the hundred of Elthorne, and partly in that of Spelthorne.

LONGFORD, co. Salop.

P. T. Newport (112) 1 m. W b S. Pop. 231.

A parish in Newport division, of the hundred of Bradford, south; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 2*s.* 8*½d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) R. Leeke, Esq.

LONGFORGAN, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Dundee (40½) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pop. 1544.
Fairs, third Wed. in June, and third Wed. in Oct.

A parish and village in the carse of Gowrie; the latter formerly a market-town, consists of a long irregular street, pleasantly situated on the road from Dundee to Perth. It was constituted a free burgh of barony in 1672, by Charles II. in favour of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinchorn, with power to choose bailies, burgesses, and other officers,

and to have a market and fairs. The living is in the presbytery of Dundee, synod of Angus and Mearns; and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a handsome modern edifice, by Mr. Paterson, of Castle Huntley, who acquired by purchase the superiority of the village. The parish is seven miles in length and about three in breadth, containing 7000 acres. It is bordered on the south by the river Tay, which is here between two and three miles wide, and at the ebb of the tide leaves nearly a mile of dry sand. The surface of the ground is irregular, but the soil is chiefly rich clay and very fertile: there are in the parish considerable quantities of timber of various kinds, and several orchards noted for producing fine fruit. Freestone, of a superior quality, is found here in abundance. Besides Longforgan, the parish contains the villages or hamlets of Kingoodie and Lochtown. Castle Huntley, the seat of Mr. Paterson, is situated in the centre of a plain, on the summit of a rock, whence there is a beautifully varied and extensive prospect: the edifice is said to have been built by Andrew Lord Gray of Foulis, about the middle of the fifteenth century.

LONGFORMACUS, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Dunse (40½) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW b W. Pop. 402.

A parish twelve miles long and six broad, situated in the midst of the mountainous ridge of Lammernuir. Its surface is covered with heath, and affords pasturage for about ten thousand sheep. This parish, properly called Lochermachus, has united to it the ancient parish of Ellam: the living is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, Mr. Home. There are indications of a rich copper-mine, which has never yet been worked. In this parish are two noble conical hills, called Dirrington Laws, visible at a great distance.

LONGHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Dereham (100) 4 m. NW b W.
Pop. 298.

A parish in the hundred of Launditch; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 19*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) T. W. Coke, Esq.

LONGHOPE, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Newent (112) 5 m. SW b S. Pop. 790.

A parish in the hundred of the Duchy of Lancaster; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Hereford and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 7*s.* 11*½d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829); Edm. Probyn, Esq.

LONG ISLAND, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Skibbereen (219) 10 m. SW. Pop. 230.

An island in the parish of Skull West, off the coast of West Carbery barony (west division), situated in Roaring Water Bay, and having an area of 510 acres of land.

LONG-ISLAND, shires of Ross and Inverness, S.

An appellation applied to a district of the Hebrides, or Western Islands, extending from Lewes on the north, to the Isle of Barray on the south, a line of 166 miles in length, including the straits between the several islands, and comprehending 466,000 acres of land. These islands appear to have been united at a former period, and the channels by which several of them are separated are still dry at low water.

LONGNEY, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (104) 6 m. SW b W.
Pop. 443.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Whitston; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; church ded. to St. Lawrence; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LONGNOR, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 8½ m. S. Pop. 222.

A chapelry in the hundred of Condover; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Condover, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 42*l.* 12*s.*; patronage with Condover vicarage.

LONGNOR, co. Stafford.

London 161 m. NNW. Pop. 460. M. D. Tues. Fairs, Tues. before Old Candlemas, Easter Tuesday, May 4, 17; Whit Tuesday, for cattle and pedlery; Aug. 5, for lambs, cattle, and pedlery; Tu. before Old Mich, for cattle and pedlery; and Nov. 12, for sheep, cattle, and pedlery.

A small market town, township, and chapelry, in the parish of Alstonefield and north division of the hundred of Totmonslow, situated near the source of the river Manifold; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Alstonefield, in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, of the certified value of 3*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Giles; patronage with Alstonefield vicarage.

LONG PARISH, co. Southampton.

P. T. Whitechurch (56) 3 m. SW. Pop. 693.

A parish in the hundred of Wherwell, Andover division; livings, a prebend and a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; the former valued in K. B. 18*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, and the latter 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) of the former Lady Henrietta Churchill, and of the latter, Dr. Woodeock, as prebendary of Longparish.

LONGPORT, co. Stafford.

P. T. Newcastle-under-Lyne (150) adjacent.
Pop. with Pa.

A flourishing and populous manufacturing village, belonging to the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, hundred of Pirehill, situated in a valley within the district called the Potteries, in the characteristic manufacture of which it largely participates. This place, which

is quite a modern establishment, derives its name partly from a sort of bridge or range of stepping-stones, laid across meadows bordering on the Trent for the convenience of passengers, which were removed on the erection of houses and other buildings near the spot, the assemblage of which received the appellation of Longport. Through it passes the Trent and Mersey Canal, on the banks of which are wharfs and warehouses. Here are several manufactories of earthenware, and an extensive china and glass manufactory.

LONGRIDGE, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Berwick-upon-Tweed (337) 4 m. SW.;
Pop. 81.

A township in the parish of Norham, Northumberland.

LONGRIDGE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 7½ m. NE. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, May 13, and Nov. 6, for cattle.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Ribchester and hundred of Blackburn; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 122*l.*; patron (1829) Sir H. Hoghton, Bart. Longridge Fell is a mountainous ridge, extending to the distance of seven miles; over the north end was formerly a Roman road.

LONGRIDGE, co. Stafford.

P. T. Stafford (141) 6½ m. S b E.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Penkridge, and east division of the hundred of Cuttlestone.

LONGSHAWs, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 5½ WNW. Pop. 38.

A township in the parish of Langhorsley and west division of Morpeth Ward.

LONGSIDE, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Peterhead (154) 7 m. WNW.
Pop. 2357. Fair, third Tues. in Nov. O. S.

A parish in the district of Buchan, about five miles square, and the surface so level, that when the river Ugie, which intersects it, overflows its banks, almost the whole parish becomes inundated. Flax-spinning is extensively practised; and at the hamlet of Nether Kirmundy is a woollen manufactory. Granite is found here abundantly, and some fine specimens of it are beautifully veined. The living is in the presbytery of Deer, synod of Aberdeen; and in the patronage of the Crown.

LONG SLEDDALE, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 8 m. N b W. Pop. 185.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby in Kendal, Kendal ward; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 9*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 64*l.*; patrons, the inhabitants.

LONGSTANTON, ALL SAINTS, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 6½ m. NW b W.
Pop. 370.

A parish in the hundred of North Stow;

living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Ely.

LONGSTANTON, ST. MICHAEL'S, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 6½ m. NW b W.
Pop. 131.

A parish in the hundred of North Stow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, Magdalen College, Cambridge.

LONGSTOCK, eo. Southampton.

P. T. Stockbridge (66) 1½ m. N. Pop. 397.

A parish in the hundred of King's Sombourne, Andover division; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir C. Mill, Bart.

LONGSTONE, GREAT, co. Derby.

P. T. Bakewell (153) 3½ m. NNW.
Pop. with Holme, 442.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Bakewell and hundred of High Peak; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bakewell, and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 116*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; chapel ded. to St. Giles; patronage with Bakewell vicarage.

LONGSTONE, LITTLE, co. Derby.

P. T. Bakewell (153) 3 m. NW b N.
Pop. 145.

A township in the parish of Bakewell and hundred of High Peak.

LONGSTOW, co. Cambridge.

Pop. 4797.

A hundred on the western side of the county, containing fourteen parishes, including the town of Caxton, which it nearly surrounds.

LONGSTOW, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Caxton (49) 2 m. S b W. Pop. 191.

A parish in the hundred of Longstow, pleasantly situated, and surrounded by fine woods; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. W. Wright.

LONG-STREET, co. Wilts.

P. T. Ludgershall (71) 8 m. W b N.
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Endford and hundred of Elstub and Everley.

LONGTHORPE, co. Northampton.

P. T. Peterborough (81) 2 m. W. Pop. 240.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of St. John the Baptist, liberty of Peterborough; living, a curacy with the vicarage of St. John the Baptist, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough, not in charge; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patronage with St. John the Baptist vicarage.

LONGTHORPE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Boroughbridge (206) 1 m. NW b W.
Pop. 143.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Hill and wapentake of Hallikeld.

LONGTON, eo. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Preston (217) 5 m. SW b W.
Pop. 1501.

A chapelry in the parish of Penwortham and hundred of Leyland; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 14*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 72*l.* 10*s.*; patron (1829) J. Rawstorne, Esq.

LONGTON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Newcastle-under-Lyne (150) 3½ m. ESE.
Pop. with Lane End, 7100.

A hamlet in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent and north division of the hundred of Pirehill.

LONGTOWN, eo. Cumberland.

London 309 m. NNW. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Thurs. after Whit-Sund., for horses and linen-yarn; Thurs. after Martinmas; Nov. 22, for horses, horned cattle, and linen cloth.

A small market-town, in the parish of Arthuret, and ward of Eskdale, situated on the high road from Carlisle to Edinburgh, at the northern extremity of the county, and on the banks of the river Esk, near its confluence with the Liddel. The streets are regular and spacious, and the houses are chiefly of modern architecture, having the appearance of convenience and respectability. Here are held the petty sessions for the division of the ward in which Longtown is situated. The parish church of Arthuret stands about a mile from the town. There are an hospital, a charity-school, for sixty poor children, founded and endowed by Reginald Graham, and a school of industry for girls. In 1688, Longtown contained only twelve houses, which were built of turf or clay; but there was a town-hall of free-stone, and a considerable market was held there, being the only one in that part of the county, and which appears to have been held under the authority of a charter, granted by Henry III. A market for corn was established here in 1810; and a considerable trade is carried on in bacon and butter, the latter brought chiefly from Scotland. Cranberries, when in season, are sold in Longtown market in great quantities, to be sent to the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom. In the vicinity is Netherby Hall, the elegant mansion of Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart., on whose estate Longtown is situated.

LONGTOWN, or CLONDOCK, eo. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 17 m. SW b W.
Pop. 842.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Clondock and hundred of Ewyas Lacy; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; eer-

tified value 16*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Rev. James Rogers.

LONGTREE, co. Gloucester.

Pop. 17,349.

A hundred, situated on the southern side of the county, bordering upon Wiltshire, containing nine parishes, including the town of Tetbury.

LONGWITTON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 10 m. WNW. Pop. 149.

A township in the parish of Hartburn and west division of Morpeth ward.

LONGWOOD, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 4 m. W. Pop. 1942.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Huddersfield and upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 116*l.* 8*s.*; patron, the Vicar of Huddersfield.

LONGWOOD, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Clonard (33) 4 m. NE. Pop. 309.
Fairs, Feb. 1; Whit-Tues.; July 12; and Dec. 11.

A town and fair-green in the parish of Clonard and barony of Moyfenrath.

LONGWORTH, co. Berks.

P. T. Great Faringdon (68) 7 m. NE b E.
Pop. 974.

A parish in the hundred of Ganfield; living, a rectory, with the curacy of Charney, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 27*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Jesus College, Oxford.

LONGWORTH, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Great Bolton (197) 5½ m. N b W.
Pop. 238.

A township in the parish of Bolton and hundred of Salford.

LONINGBOROUGH, co. Kent.

Pop. 2116.

A hundred in the lathe of Shepway, situated on the south side of the county, containing four parishes.

LONMAY, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Frasersburgh (163½) 6 m. SE. Pop. 1589. Fair, 1st Tues. in June, O. S.

A parish in the district of Deer, about ten miles in length, and nearly four in breadth, extending along the border of the German Ocean. It is divided from the parish of Crimond by the lake of Strathbeg, abounding in trout; and it is watered by a considerable branch of the river Ugie. The living is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Mr. Gordon, of Buthlaw. The church was dedicated to St. Colm, from whom the parish formerly received its appellation; and it has been since called Longmay or Lonmay, from the name of the estate to which the church was removed in 1787. There are two considerable fishing villages, of recent foundation, on the estate of Mr. Gordon.

LONSDALE, co. Westmorland.

Pop. 4951.

A ward, forming the south-eastern extremity of the county, and bordering upon Lancashire and Yorkshire; it is the smallest of the divisions of the county, for though fourteen miles in length, is for a considerable portion not more than one and a half in breadth. It is watered by the river Lune, from which it takes its name, and contains three parishes, including the town of Kirkby-Lonsdale, six chapelries, and five townships.

LONSDALE, North of the Sands, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

Pop. 22,890.

A hundred, forming the northern extremity of the county, bounded on the north by Westmorland, on the west by Cumberland and the Irish Sea, and on the east by Yorkshire. It is divided from the hundred of Lonsdale, South of the Sands, by the river Ken, which pursues its course to the bay of Morecambe. It contains nine parishes, including the boroughs of Hawkshead and Ulverston, eleven chapelries, and twenty townships.

LONSDALE, South of the Sands, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

Pop. 29,740.

A hundred, forming the southern division of the northern extremity of the county, bounded on the north by the river Ken. The vale of Lune, through which that river delightfully meanders, is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery. It contains twelve parishes, including the borough of Lancaster, eleven chapelries, and thirty-three townships.

LOOE, EAST, co. Cornwall.

London 234 m. WSW. M. D. Sat. Pop. 770.
Fairs, Feb. 13; July 10; Sept. 4, and Oct. 10; for cattle, &c. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A market and borough town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally in the parish of St. Martin, hundred of West, situated on the sea-coast at the mouth of the river Looe, by which it is separated from the town of West Looe; both these places deriving their respective denominations from the sites which they relatively occupy with regard to the river. Looe was a place of some note in the reign of Henry II. who granted to Henry de Bodrygan, the lord of the manor, the right of establishing a market and a fair, with other privileges, as appears from a writ of quo warranto, dated in the reign of Edward I. It seems to have been the only sea-port in the county of any importance, except Fowey, in the middle of the fourteenth century, as it furnished a contribution of twenty ships and 315 mariners, towards a fleet fitted out against the French by Edward III. The town was first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1587; and James I. granted a supplemental charter in 1623; but both

charters having been surrendered to James II. a new one was obtained in 1685, under which the corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, twelve capital burgesses, and thirty-six free burgesses. The mayor is elected annually on the court-day preceding Michaelmas day, by the capital and free burgesses, from among the former. The mayor, the preceding mayor, and the recorder are justices of the peace; and the mayor and recorder have the power of appointing deputies who are also justices. East Looe, in conjunction with Fowey, sent a delegate to a council at Westminster in the reign of Edward I., but members were first returned to Parliament for this borough the 13th year of Elizabeth. The right of election is vested in the corporation; and the mayor is the returning officer. The living is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Talland, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, of the certified value of 27*l.*; patronage with Talland vicarage. The chapel, of ancient date, is free, the benefices being an endowment, given in 1716, by Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Exeter, and afterwards of Winchester. Having become dilapidated, it was rebuilt in 1806. There is a school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of the county of Cornwall, in mathematics, and especially those branches which relate to navigation, founded in 1716, by the Trustees of John Speccott, Esq. of Penhale, who bequeathed 1000*l.* to charitable uses. The town consists of several narrow irregular streets, and many of the houses have 'old-fashioned' timber-work gables. On the beach there is a fort, with a battery of cannon. Over the river, between East and West Looe, is a long narrow bridge, which has the appearance of considerable antiquity; and which originally consisted of fifteen arches, but one of them has been filled up with masonry. The scenery in the neighbourhood of both these towns is highly picturesque and romantic, the ground rising from the banks of the river into terraced hills, adorned with many beautiful seats and villas. A considerable trade was carried on from this port in the beginning of the last century with France, Spain, and the Mediterranean; but there is now no foreign commerce, nor are there any manufactures. The pilchard fishery is industriously prosecuted here; and some advantage is derived from the shipping of tin, brought hither from the coinage town of Liskeard, by the Liskeard and Looe Canal.

LOOE, WEST, co. Cornwall.

London 231 m. WSW. Pop. 539. M. D. Sat. (disused). Fair, May 6, for cattle, &c. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough-town, under a separate jurisdiction, but situated in the parish of Talland, hundred of West, standing, as its name imports, on the western bank of the river Looe. This place is also called Port Pig-

ham; and the manor of Port Looe, or Port Pigham, which is included in the town, belonged in the reign of Henry III. to the ancient family of Treverbin, by whom many privileges were granted to the burgesses. The manor has since been annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, and it is now held on lease from the Crown, by the corporation, consisting of twelve burgesses, including the mayor, incorporated by charter of Queen Elizabeth in 1574. The mayor, the steward of the borough, and the deputy mayor, are justices of the peace. West Looe first sent members to Parliament in the sixth year of Edward VI. The right of election belongs to the corporation and freemen, fifty-five in number; and the mayor is the returning officer. There was formerly in the town a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas; but the building, which is still standing, has been converted into a town-house, or guildhall. The pilchard fishery is carried on here as well as at East Looe. There was anciently a weekly market, which has been long discontinued; but the fair is well attended for the sale of cattle, &c.

LOOP-HEAD. See *Lean Cape*.

LOOSE, co. Kent.

P. T. Maidstone (31) 2½ m. S. Pop. 882.

A parish in the hundred of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, delightfully situated near a small stream which flows into the Medway, on which, though scarcely three miles long, are many paper and corn-mills, and much tanning and fulling are carried on here. The living is a curacy exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LOOSEBARROW, co. Dorset.

Pop. 1384.

A hundred in the Shaston division, and southern side of the county containing three parishes.

LOPEN, co. Somerset.

P. T. Crewkerne (132) 3 m. NNW. Pop. 425.

A parish in the hundred of South Pether-ton; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 85*l.*; church ded. to All Saints.

LOPHAM NORTH, or MAGNA, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Harling (89) 4 m. SE. Pop. 741.

A parish in the hundred of Gilt-Cross; living, a rectory with that of South Lopham, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) George H. Barrow, Esq.

LOPHAM SOUTH, or PARVA, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Harling (89) 4½ m. SE b S. Pop. 821.

A parish in the hundred of Gilt-Cross; liv-

ing, a rectory with North Lopham, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 0*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) George H. Barrow, Esq. The rivers Waveney and Little Ouse take their rise here; and although the space which divides them at their source is only nine feet of ground, yet the former passes eastward by Diss, to Yarmouth, and the latter takes a contrary direction to Thetford, and thence to Lynn, forming nearly the whole of the river boundary to the western side of the county.

LOPPINGTON, co. Salop.

P. T. Wem (163) 2½ m. W. Pop. 622.

A parish in the hundred of Pimhill; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LORBOTTLE, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 11½ m. WSW. Pop. 100.

A township in the parish of Whittingham and north division of Coquetdale ward.

LORN, or LORNE, shire of Argyll, S.

Pop. 15,270.

A district about thirty miles long and nine broad; bounded on the north by Lochaber and Moidart, on the east by Braidalbin, on the south by Loch Etive, which divides it from Knapdale, and on the west by the sea. Within its limits stood the city of Bregonium, said to have been the ancient seat of the Scottish government; here also was the royal castle of Dunstaffnage; and the remains of towers, fortresses, and religious edifices of early date are of frequent occurrence. Lorne gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Argyll.

LORRAH, or LORRHA, or LORHOE, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Birr (86) 10 m. W. Pop. of Pa. 3249. Of Vil. 252.

A village and parish in the barony of Lower Ormond. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel, being part of the corps of the archdeaconry of Killaloe. Amount of commutation for tithes, 483*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Here are a church and parsonage; patron, the Bishop. An abbey of Regular Canons was founded here by St. Ruadan, who presided here over 150 monks, and died A. D. 584, when he became patron saint thereof. St. Ruadan's hand was preserved in this abbey, enclosed in a silver case, until the suppression of religious houses. Walter de Burg, earl of Ulster, founded a Dominican friary here, in the year 1269, and in the year 1688 a provincial chapter of the order was held here, at which 150 friars, clothed in their proper habits, attended.

LORTON, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Cockermouth (306) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 593.

A township and chapelry in the parish of

Brigham, Allerdale ward above Darwent; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 7*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Cuthbert; patron (1829) the Earl of Lonsdale. Here is a small endowed school.

LORUM, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Leighlinbridge (57) 3½ m. SE. Pop. 1295.

A parish in the barony of Idrone East; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. at 3*l.* 13*s.* 10¼*d.*; but producing, by commutation for tithes, 294*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*, of which the impropiator retains 196*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* It is united to the parishes of Slyguff and Ballyellin, and possesses a church; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. D. Latouche, Esq. supports a school here of thirty-nine boys and twenty-six girls; and the Dublin Association sustain one, consisting of thirty-nine boys and sixteen girls.

LOSCOE, co. Derby.

P. T. Alfreton (139) 5 m. S b E. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Heanor and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

LOSSIEMOUTH, shire of Elgin, S.

P. T. Elgin (167) 7 m. N b E. Pop. with Pa.

A flourishing village in the parish of Drainy, situated at the point where the river Lossie falls into the Firth of Moray. It has a small harbour, which will admit vessels of eighty tons burden; and as a seaport it is under the control of the custom-house at Inverness.

LOSTOCK, or LOSTOCK GRAHAM, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Northwich (173) 2 m. ENE. Pop. 522.

A township in the parish of Great Budworth and hundred of Northwich.

LOSTOCK, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Great Bolton (197) 3 m. W. Pop. 576.

A township in the parish of Bolton and hundred of Salford. Lostock Hall is a venerable building of wood and plaster, with the date over the door, 1563.

LOSTWITHIEL, or LESTWITHIEL, co. Cornwall.

London 234 m. WSW. Pop. 933. M. D. Frid. Fairs, July 10; Sept. 6; and Nov. 13, for cattle, &c. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough, market, and county town, in the hundred of Powder, situated in a narrow valley, on the western side of the river Fawy. Whitaker supposes this place to have taken its name from Withiel, the first Earl of Cornwall, who had a palace at Penketh, now within the borough, but belonging to the parish of Lanlivery. Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III., made Lestwithiel a free borough; and his son Edmund, the next Earl, was a great benefactor to the town, where he erected

handsome buildings, for his exchequer, for a town-hall, and for other purposes; ordaining that the coinage and sale of tin should take place there only, and that all county meetings should be held there. These privileges, however, appear to have been soon disregarded; for in 1314 the burgesses complained that the men of Bodmin, Truro, and Helston, had caused tin to be sold at those towns, and that the prior of Bodmin had procured county meetings to be held at Bodmin. These injuries were redressed on petition to Parliament; but the monopoly of the tin trade did not long continue. Carew, in his "Survey of Cornwall," mentions a curious custom deserving of notice, as a memorial of the ancient importance of Lestwithiel. On little Easter-Monday the freeholders of the town and manor used to assemble, when one of them, chosen by lot, handsomely dressed, well mounted, with a crown on his head, a sceptre in his hand, a sword borne before him, and dutifully attended by the rest, also on horseback, rode through the principal street to church, where he was solemnly received by the curate, and conducted to hear divine service; after which he repaired with the same show to a house provided for the purpose, to feast with his attendants, keeping to himself the upper end of the table, and being served with kneeling and the usual ceremonies of royalty; the dinner being ended, they all retired. The town was incorporated by James I., in 1623, and the charter was renewed in 1732, by George II. The corporation consists of seven capital burgesses, one of whom is annually chosen mayor, and seventeen assistants or common-council men. The borough has returned two members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I.; the right of election is vested in the corporation, and the mayor is the returning officer. The elections for the county of Cornwall likewise take place at Lestwithiel, and this is almost the only circumstance connected with its ancient superiority remaining. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 92*l.* 10*s.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Mount Edgcombe. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, consists of a nave and aisles, with a tower, and a very elegant octagonal spire at the west end, erected in the fourteenth century. The font, constructed of an octagonal block of freestone, is ornamented on the sides with rude, but extremely curious sculpture. Here is a free grammar-school, established by the corporation, about 1770; and also a writing-school, under the same patronage; besides a school for poor children, with a small endowment, founded by the trustees of Mr. St. John Eliot. There are places of worship for the Independents, the Wesleyans, and the Primitive Methodists. The town consists principally of two streets, extending from the border of the river westward to

the foot of a lofty hill; and the buildings, which are of stone, are roofed with slates, procured in abundance from quarries in the vicinity. The ancient structure, called the Duke of Cornwall's Palace, but which was probably the court-house for the stannaries, is now partially used for the reception of prisoners, brought hither to be tried at the Midsummer and Christmas sessions for the county, which are held here. The trades chiefly carried on at this place are tanning and wool-stapling, and the commerce of coal, timber, and lime, which last article is extensively used for manure. South-west of the town, at the distance of three miles, are situated the copper-mines of Lanescot, and the Fowey consolidated mines. The Fowey, which is navigable to this place, affords facilities for the conveyance of heavy merchandise. Restormel Castle, on the summit of a hill, about a mile north of Lestwithiel, was the ancient seat of the baronial family of Cardinan; and about the middle of the thirteenth century it came into the possession of the Earls of Cornwall. The only part of this noble structure remaining is the keep, a large circular building, encompassed by a deep ditch and rampart. This castle was ruinous in the reign of Henry VIII., but in consequence of its commanding situation it was so far repaired by order of the Parliament in the time of the civil war, as to be fitted for the reception of a garrison, which was captured by the royalists, under Sir Richard Grenville, August 21, 1644.

LOTH, shire of Sutherland, S.

P. T. Golspie (228) 12 m. N.E. Pop. 2003.

A parish, fourteen miles in length, and somewhat less than a mile in width; where broadest. It extends along the coast of the Moray Firth, and contains several convenient harbours, where small vessels may lie in safety, particularly the harbour of Culgour, which is accounted the best. The arable land on the coast is fertile; but the surface becomes more elevated as it recedes from the sea, and the hills are clothed with short black heath. The living is in the presbytery of Dornoch, synod of Sutherland and Caithness; and in the patronage of the Countess of Sutherland. On the shores are quarries of limestone and freestone, and some detached masses of hard and beautiful granite. There are several small seams of coal; and in the sea are blocks of that substance, accessible at low water. Through the parish pass the rivers Helmsdale and Loth, both abounding with fish, and in the course of the latter is a fine cataract. Several remains are to be seen of ancient buildings, ascribed to the Picts; and a number of cairns on a field here are supposed to mark the site of a sanguinary battle between the men of Sutherland and those of Caithness. The last individual who suffered in Scotland for the imaginary crime of witchcraft, was a woman of this parish, who was burnt at Dornoch.

LOTHERS and BOTHENHAMPTON, co. Dorset.

Pop. 3511.

A hundred in the Bridport division, situated on the north-western extremity of the county, containing three parishes, including the borough of Lyme Regis.

LOTHERTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Tadcaster (190) 6 m. SSW. Pop. 427.

A township in the parish of Sherburn and upper division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash.

LOTHIAN, S.

A district, or rather province, comprehending the shires of Haddington, or East Lothian; Edinburgh, or Mid Lothian; and Linlithgow, or West Lothian. It gives the title of Marquis to the family of Kerr. The three shires are not included in any judicial circuit, but trials for offences committed within their jurisdiction take place at Edinburgh.

LOUDON, or **LOUDOUN**, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Kilmarnock (65) 8 m. E. Pop. 3741.

A parish in the district of Cuninghame, containing about 10,000 acres, of which 7500 are arable land. The soil is chiefly a deep loam, and the principal produce oats, barley, and potatoes; that part of the land not under cultivation being appropriated to the feeding of sheep. Coal and limestone are found here in abundance. The living is in the presbytery of Irvine, synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and in the patronage of the Countess of Loudon. There are in this parish four villages: Loudon, Milns, Derval, and Auldtown. The castle of Loudon, a seat of the family of Campbell, to which it gives the title of Earl, has been recently rebuilt in an appropriate style; and it contains an extensive library. The ancient festival of Beltein is still observed here on St. Peter's day; and on the summit of a hill within the parish are considerable remains of what is supposed to have been a Druidical temple.

LOUDWATER, co. Buckingham.

P. T. High Wycombe (29) 3½ m. S.E.

Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of High Wycombe and second division of the hundred of Desborough; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 59*l.* 10*s.*; patrons, the Trustees.

LOUGH, or **LOCH**,

A term used in Ireland to denote either inland fresh-water lakes, or bogs and arms of the sea. See *Loch*, Scotland.

LOUGH ALLEN, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

A lake, spreading over an area of 5300 acres, the surface of which is elevated 160 feet above the level of the sea. It is one of the principal sources of the river Shannon, and the hills which surround it are replete

with coal and ironstone. It is twenty miles distant from the town of Sligo, and by cutting a canal of eight miles in length, a communication might be opened with that prosperous place. There is a railway from the banks of this lake to Lough Gill, a distance of ten miles, and a canal of three miles in length to Battle Bridge. The completion of the Shannon navigation and of the two great Irish canals, establishes a communication between Lough Allen and the metropolis of Ireland.

LOUGH-BEG, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

A lake, extending over 615 acres, at a short distance from Lough Neagh, and formed by an expansion of the river Bann. It abounds with pike, bream, trout, perch, roach, and eels.

LOUGH-CONN, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

A lake in the barony of Tyrawley, spreading over an area of 11,520 acres. It is navigable by barges, and the surface is not more than thirty feet above the level of the sea. St. Leogar presided over an abbey here; it stood upon the extreme of the peninsula of Erew, which stretches out into the lake from the barony of Tyrawley.

LOUGH CORRIB, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

A spacious lake, adorned with several islands, being part of a chain of lakes which separate Connemara from the eastern baronies. Its area covers 30,000 acres, and its surface is elevated thirteen feet nine inches above the sea in summer, and sixteen feet nine inches in the winter season. It affords a navigation thirty miles in length, of great importance in the transport of turf, lime, grain, and sea-weed, conveyed by barges of fourteen tons burden. The value of this navigation will be very considerably augmented by rendering the river Corrib navigable to the Bay of Galway. Amongst the varieties of fish with which this lake abounds, is found a species called here the gillaroo trout, the gizzard, or rather stomach of which is esteemed a great delicacy.

LOUGH DERG. See *Derg Lough*.

LOUGH DERRYVARAGH. See *Derry-varagh Lough*.

LOUGH ENNELL, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

A lake of the baronies of Mullingar and Fertullagh, extending over an area of 1900 acres.

LOUGH ERNE, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

A noble sheet of water extending forty-three miles in length, and varying from half a mile to nine in breadth, an area of 76,778 acres, and is adorned with upwards of one hundred islands. It forms a valuable line of inland navigation from Belturbet to Belleek, at the latter of which places the overplus waters fall in a grand volume down a succession of stages to a depth of about 100 feet. This obstruction to the navigation

will be remedied either by a canal or a railway to the Port of Ballyshannon, the descent from the lake to the sea at that place being only 140 feet. It is also intended to open a communication between Lough Foyle and this lake by a canal locking in at Ballycassidy. Many species of fish are taken here; eel weirs are established in several places, where silver eels are caught in vast quantities. Besides these, salmon, white and speckled trout, bream, red roach, perch, fresh-water herrings, and several other kinds, exist here in abundance. The shores are frequented by many descriptions of wild fowl, amongst which are found ducks, widgeon, teal, waterhens, baldcoots, wild geese, wild swans, cranes, cormorants, red shanks, curlews, and the beautiful little kingfisher. The scenery of the shores—the vast expanse of aqueous surface—the beautiful accompaniments of lake scenery, so many wooded and habitable islands, have not been neglected by their proprietors, many of whom are constantly resident. The Marquis of Ely has erected a noble mansion on one of the islands; the residence of Sir James Caldwell occupies a peninsula of great length. Castle Archdall, Lisgool, Killy-Heulin, Bellisle, and others of great attraction decorate the banks, and although Lough Erne wants the sublimity and remarkable grandeur which pervades every object in the wild region of Killarney, it may be well and aptly illustrated by a comparison with the Lake of Windermere. On Devinish Island, in the Lower Lake, stands an ancient pillar-tower, one of the most perfect now remaining. See *Devinish*. The town of Enniskillen occupies an island formed at the most contracted part of the lake; and monastic remains are found upon several of the smaller islands. The family of Creighton, of Crom Castle, derives the title of Earl from this lake.

LOUGH FOYLE, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

An estuary on the north coast of the island, about fifteen miles in length by eight in breadth, measuring from Culmore Fort to the sea. The channel has a depth of fourteen fathoms at low water, and ten fathoms at the entrance. Vessels turning in with a south-westerly or a westerly wind, run some hazard of being stranded in a high gale upon the beach of Magilligan; and with the wind down the river it is difficult to tack, owing to the narrowness of the channel. Vessels of 300 tons navigate the Lough, and may lie at the quay of Derry, while a frigate anchored at the communication in 1788. The bar, at the entrance, called the Touns, does not impede or endanger the passage of shipping, being covered by fourteen fathoms of water at all times.

LOUGH-GARA, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

A lake, covering an area of 8000 acres, and extending ten miles in length. From this the river Boyle issues.

LOUGH-GILL, co. Sligo, Connaught, I.

A lake, presenting scenery of the most picturesque description. Its superficies measure 357 acres, and stands only five or six feet above sea-level. A railway extends from the banks of this lake to the edge of Belhovel Lake, a distance of ten miles, having a fall of one foot in sixty. Here is Hazzlewood, the beautiful seat of O. Wynne, Esq.

LOUGH KEY, co. Rosecommon, Connaught, I.

A lake, extending over an area of 1600 acres, the surface of which is beautified by the presence of several wooded islands, on one of which, called Trinity Island, an abbey was founded before the year 700. In the year 1215, Clarus Mac Moylan O'Moillchonry, Archdeacon of Elphin, re-founded this abbey, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity, for Præmonstre canons. This was a daughter of the abbey of Præmonstre, in France. Here is Rockingham, the seat of Lord Lorton.

LOUGH-LEIN. See *Kill*.

LOUGH MELVIN, co. Leitrim.

A lake, belonging to the barony of Ros-selagher, and also to that of Magheraboy, in the county Fermanagh. It spreads over an area of 5120 acres, measures four miles in length by about two in breadth, and is distant little more than two miles from the sea at Bundoran. The gillaroo trout are found in this lake.

LOUGH NEAGH, Ulster, I.

The largest lake in Ireland, or perhaps in Europe, Ladoga, Onega, and Geneva excepted. It spreads over an area of 94,272 acres, and measures thirty-two miles in length by sixteen in breadth. It is supplied by the constant influx of thirty-six rivers, of which the Bann, Blackwater, Ballinderry, Mayola, Main-Water, Six-Mile-Water, and Crumlin are important, while there is but one narrow channel through which this vast accumulation is discharged; this is usually called the Lower Bann. The shores are in general flat and devoid of landing-places, and the inundations to which they are subject, lay a space of 10,000 acres under water in the winter season. As a medium of water communication, this lake is a valuable acquisition to the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Antrim, and Down, all which border upon it, as well as to the town of Newry, to which a navigation is opened; and, in all likelihood, Coleraine will shortly possess a similar advantage. It is in contemplation to open a new line of navigation from this lake to Lough Erne, passing through a populous and manufacturing district, to be styled the Ulster Canal. Its navigation is rendered hazardous, by the frequency of squalls, and want of shelter, but the introduction of steam-boats will probably remedy this inconvenience. Transparent pebbles, susceptible of a high polish, and re-

sembling cornelian, are found on the strands of Lough Neagh. They are held in much estimation by lapidaries, and bring a high price both in Dublin and London. The petrifying quality ascribed to this lake, was noticed by Nennius as early as the eighth century. Although this curious property has occasioned much controversy amongst the naturalists of the olden school, few who are acquainted with the fossils preserved in any of the public depositaries will entertain a doubt of the possibility of such a change, extraordinary as it certainly is. It is believed that holly wood will petrify soonest in these waters, and such petrifications are found to make valuable bones. Amongst the varieties of the finny tribe, with which Lough Neagh is stored, are found salmon, trout, eel, roach, bream, and pollans, or freshwater herrings. Though more valuable as an auxiliary to commerce, its shores have less claim to the character of picturesque, and its surface is less varied by the presence of islands, than many other of the lakes which are found in the different counties of Ireland. No bold and lofty promontories break the long line of shore from end to end; and the monotonous prospect of such a vast sheet of water is interrupted by two islands only, the one close to the shore, at the mouth of the Black-Water river, the other, Ram Island, contiguous to the coast of Antrim, and on which stands one of the ancient Irish pillar-towers. The name of Neagh has been supposed to allude to a healing virtue, possessed by these waters, and found effective in the cure of a person named Cunningham; Neagh, signifying a sore; but this wonderful cure was not effected until the reign of King Charles II. The ancient name, Loeh Eagh, means the Divine Lake. The family of Skeffington formerly, but now that of Foster, take the title of Baron from this lake.

LOUGH OUGHTER, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

A lake in the barony of Loughtee, through which the river Erne flows, adorned with wooded islands, and surrounded by scenery of the most agreeable description. An abbey was founded here A. D. 1237, upon a piece of ground granted for that purpose, by Cathal O'Reilly. On the island of Cloghother, in this lake, may be seen the ruins of a castle, the prison of the venerable Bishop Bedel, while in the power of the rebels, in 1641. The severity of the treatment he here experienced occasioned his death, for which, although premature, perhaps few were ever better prepared, and none ever met with a nobler or more becoming fortitude.

LOUGH REAGH, or LOUGH REE, co. Connaught, I.

A noble sheet of water, intervening between the counties of Longford and Roscommon, being an expansion of the river Shannon. It extends about fourteen miles

in length, the breadth varying from three to six miles: its surface occupies an area of 30,720 acres, and is elevated 108 feet ten inches above sea-level, and eighty-six feet above the surface of Lough Derg. Here are several small islands. The navigation of this great inland sea, hitherto difficult and dangerous, has been facilitated by the introduction of a steam tug.

LOUGH-SHELLIN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

A lake encompassed by the counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford, and Cavan. It is of considerable magnitude, extends to Finnec, in Westmeath, where it communicates with Lough Inny, and flowing thence through Longford, discharges its waters into the river Shannon. The village of Daly's Bridge is contiguous to its banks. On a small island, near to the Meath shore of Lough-Shellin, are the ruins of a castle and monastery. The date of their erection as well as the name of the founder are unknown. The cemetery still continues to be a favourite burial place.

LOUGH STRANGFORD, co. Down, Ulster, I.

An inlet in the barony of Ards. Its length is about twenty-one miles, average breadth about seven, and its area covers 41,749 acres. It is dotted with islands, fifty of which, at least, are named and inhabited, and their population engaged in the fisheries as well as in the manufacture of kelp. Downpatrick and Newtown Ards stand upon its shores. The entrance is narrow, and the navigation difficult from various causes. A bar obstructs the centre, and a rock, called the Ranting Wheel; but since the erection of the lighthouses over the south rock and at Ardglass, one on each side of the entrance, with proper precaution and sufficient knowledge, the Lough is easily made. This inlet was anciently called Lough Cone or Coyne, and is said to have originated in an inundation of the sea, Anno Mundi 1995, in the age of Partholanus, 339 years after the universal deluge, according to the Hebrew calculation.

LOUGH SWILLY, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

A noble estuary, in the barony of Killmaerenan, thirty miles in length, and navigable by vessels of 150 tons burden, up to the towns of Ramelton and Letterkenny. The entrance is deep, and enclosed by precipitous cliffs, presenting a scene of great sublimity. Within this is a safe roadstead for men-of-war, opposite the town of Buncrana, and further up the shores rise gradually towards the mountainous districts of Ennishowen and Killmaerenan. See *Inch Island, Lough Erne, and Lough Foyle*.

LOUGHBOROUGH, co. Leicester.

London 109 m. NNW. Pop. of Pa. 7494. Of To. 1965. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Feb. 14; March 28; April 25; Holy Thurs.; Aug. 12; and Nov. 13; for horses, cows, and sheep: March 24 and Sept. 30, meeting for cheese.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of West Goscote, situated on the great road from London to Manchester, in the midst of a beautiful country, consisting of pleasant and fertile meadows, watered by the river Soar. This place is said to have been a royal village in the time of the Anglo-Saxon kings of England; and according to Camden, it was formerly the most important town in the county, except Leicester. Courts leet and baron are held annually for the manor of Loughborough; and the county magistrates hold a petty session here once a-week. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 40*l*. 16*s*. 3*d*.; ann. val. P. R. 23*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*.; and in the patronage of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a very extensive edifice, erected by subscription about the close of the sixteenth century. Here are places of worship for the Presbyterians, the Independents, the general and the particular Baptists, the Wesleyan and the Primitive Methodists, and for the Society of Friends. Besides a well-endowed free grammar-school, there is a charity-school for eighty boys, and another for twenty girls. The town has also a public library, a dispensary, and several charitable associations. The houses, in general, are built of brick, and roofed with slate; and the town, which has often suffered from fire, has been greatly improved within a few years past by the erection of a new market-house and many handsome private edifices. The manufactures carried on here are those of cotton, worsted, and merino hosiery, and bobbin-net lace. For the last-mentioned article a patent was obtained, and the manufacture was confined to this place till the riots of the Luddites, during which the patent machinery was destroyed, in consequence of which the establishment was removed to Devonshire; but since that time the making of bobbin-net has been again introduced, under licence from the patentee, greatly to the advantage of the town.

LOUGHBRECCAN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Nobber (42) 2½ m. E. Pop. 309.

A parish in the barony of Slane; living, a curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh. See *Nobber*.

LOUGHBRECKLAN, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Dublin 74 m. N. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, 1st Tues. in Feb.; March 28; July 10; 3d Tues. in Sept.; and Nov. 12.

A town in the parish of Aghaderig and barony of Iveagh Upper, situated near the

banks of a lake, which covers 145 acres. The great northern road from Dublin to Belfast passes through the parish. It is a place of little trade, but the linen manufacture has long been established both in this and the surrounding parishes. The English forces, headed by King William III. and Prince George of Denmark, had their first rendezvous, after landing, at this place. The camp extended in two lines, one occupied by the horse, the other by the foot, as far as Scarvagh and Pointz's Pass. The present name of this place signifies "The Lake of the speckled Trout;" but its more ancient appellation was Brechachluan. In the year 1287, the Danes and Norwegians, having ravaged the north of Ireland, were defeated and slain at the battle of Brechachluan, by the Irish under the conduct of M'Lonich.

LOUGH CREW, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Oldcastle (53) 3 m. SE. Pop. 1194.

A parish in the barony of Demifore; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 3*l*. 18*s*. 9½*d*.; and producing, by commutation for tithes, 166*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*.; which amount is divided equally between impropriator and vicar. It is united to four other benefices, and possesses a church, parsonage, and twenty acres of glebe; patron, the King. Area of Lough Crew parish alone, 4187 acres of land.

LOUHGALL, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Richhill (81) 3½ m. NW. Pop. of Vil. 269. Of Pa. 5872. Fairs, Frid. before Old Christmas; On Ascension Day; July 1; and Sept. 4.

A village and parish in the barony of Armagh, but extending into Oneiland West; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, forming the corps of a prebend, and possessing a church, parsonage, and glebe of 139*a*. 2*r*. 3*p*.; patron, the Primate. There is a school in the village, under the patronage of the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, where sixty-eight boys and seventy-four girls are educated; C. Cope, Esq. endowed it with two acres of land. One hundred boys and seventy girls are instructed at the Sunday-school belonging to the parish; and the Hibernian School Society hold a school here in the Methodist chapel, consisting of sixty-one boys and thirty-one girls.

LOUGH-GILL, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballymoney (150) m. Pop. 6129. Fairs, June 19, and Nov. 19.

A village and parish, partly in Dunlne barony, upper-half, and partly also in the barony of Killconway; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; the rectory being part of the corps of the chancellorship, and the vicarage united to that of Armoy; patron, the Bishop of Down and Connor. Here is Lissanow Castle, the residence of

Lord Macartney. The Britons of Cumberland having invaded Dalriada, in 710, Duncha, the successor of Aoceh, chief of that district, opposed and defeated them, at a battle at this place, called then Loughcodelth. Area of parish, 19,176 acres of land.

LOUGHGILLY, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Market Hill (53) 5 m. S.E. Pop. 9621.

A parish, having a portion in each of the half-baronies of Fews, Orior, Upper and Lower, situated upon the Cushier river; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and a parsonage, upon a glebe of 515 acres; patron, the Primate. Here is a school-house for poor children, which is unattended.

LOUGHILL, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Shanagolden (146) m. Pop. 1632.

A parish in the barony of Lower Connello, situated upon the river Shannon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, being one of nine benefices which constitute the corps of the precentorship of Limerick.

LOUGHIN-ISLAND, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Clough (88) 1 m. N. Pop. 5342.

A parish in the barony of Kinelcarty; living, a rectory in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, being the corps of the precentorship of Down; valued in K. B. at 2*l.*, and possessing a church. Here is a school, on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, consisting of 100 boys. Lady Ford supports a school of eighty girls.

LOUGHINSHOLIN, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

Pop. 75,456.

One of the six baronial divisions of the county. The surface is particularly uneven, and the undulations sudden. High and barren swells, intervening lakes, and a vast extent of bog, compose the general character of the district. There are seventeen parishes, seven towns, and three villages within the barony. The town of Money-more is rising rapidly into importance.

LOUGHLIN, co. Rosecommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Castlereagh (112) 7 m. N.W. Pop. 227. Fairs, May 25; July 29; Sept. 12; and Oct. 14.

A village in the parish of Taughboyne and barony of Boyle.

LOUGHLIN. See *Leighlin*.

LOUGH MASK, cos. Galway and Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Ballinrobe (147) m. Pop. not returned. Fair, Sept. 20.

A village in the parish of Ballinrobe and barony of Killmaine, situated upon the eastern bank of a noble lake of the same name, the surface of which occupies 25,600 acres, and stands at an elevation of fifty feet above that of Lough Corrib, in the county Galway, with which it communicates.

LOUGHMOE, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Templemore (86) 3 m. S.E. Pop. of East, 1330. Of West, 2692.

A parish in the barony of Eliogarty, divided into East and West; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 3*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.*, and producing, by commutation for tithes, 536*l.* 6*s.*, of which the lay impropriator retains 296*l.* 6*s.*; patron, the Archbishop. Area of parish, 5859 acres of land. Neither church nor parsonage in this parish.

LOUGHMORE, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Limerick (119) adjacent. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Mungret and county of the city of Limerick. Here are the ruins of Mungret Abbey.

LOUGHREA, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

Dublin 109 m. W b S. Pop. of Pa. 1289. Of To. 5349. Fairs, Feb. 11; May 26; Aug. 20, and Dec. 5. M. D. Thurs. and Sat.

A town in the parish and barony of Loughrea, agreeably placed upon the banks of a lake, from which it derives its name. It possesses several buildings of a public character; amongst them may be enumerated the New Church, after a design by Mr. Payne, a Roman Catholic chapel, the Linen and Yarn Hall, built in 1802, at the sole expense of the Lord Clonbrock, Barracks for cavalry and for artillery. In addition to which this place possesses several excellent private residences, and two respectable inns. There is an agreeable promenade here, called the Mall, laid out and planted with much taste. The town is superintended by a seneschal. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 21*l.*, and producing, by commutation of tithes, 154*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.* It is united to the parishes of Killnadeema, Killeskill, and Killrickill; patron, the Marquis of Clanricarde. This place is a permanent military station. Vast quantities of oats are sold here, and carried to the town of Galway. Narrow linens and cloths of a coarse kind are exposed for sale, as well as coarse diapers. There are about 120 looms constantly employed in the town and its vicinity, and its linen trade may be said to be in a healthy state. Brewing and tanning are also carried on here with advantage. The lake adjoining the town covers an area of 640 acres. Its waters, which are remarkably green, contain no fish, except pike, and are hard and unfit for culinary purposes. There are many very elegant seats in the district immediately surrounding the lake and town. A charter-school was founded here in the year 1741, and endowed by the Earl of Clanricarde with one acre of land, to which he added forty acres more upon a lease of thirty-one years, at a rent of 6*l.* per annum. The Hibernian Society sustain a school here, consisting of twenty-eight boys and an equal number of

girls. About the year 1300, Richard De Burgh, Earl of Ulster, founded a monastery here for Carmelites, or White friars, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. It was afterwards granted to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde. There was also a chapel, or leper-house at this place.

LOUGHRIGG, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Ambleside (278) 3 m. W b S.
Pop. with Rydal.

A hamlet in the parish of Grasmere, Kendal ward. Loughrigg Tarn occupies a circular area of twelve acres, surrounded by green meadows, intermixed with rocky woods and cultivated grounds, and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding lakes.

LOUGH-SHINNY, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Swords (9) 3 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A little seaport in the parish of Lusk and barony of Balrothery. Here is a sort of natural quay, to which a pier has been added, forming altogether a safe asylum for vessels not exceeding 150 tons burden.

LOUGHTEE, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

Pop. 43,128.

A barony, divided into upper and lower halves. The surface is level, and interspersed with bog, and the population occupied in agriculture and the manufacture of linen. In this barony are eleven parishes, the towns of Cavan, Belturbet, and Ballyhays; besides the village of Stradone. It is well watered by the river Erne, and by streams which discharge the waters of several small lakes.

LOUGHTON, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Penny Stratford (45) 4 m. NW.
Pop. 293.

A parish in the hundred of Newport; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge.

LOUGHTON, co. Essex.

London 13 m. N. Pop. 979.

A parish in the hundred of Ongar; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. at 18*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patroness (1829) Miss Whitaker. Here is an ancient building, called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, and is said to have been the hunting-seat of that princess. At a short distance, on a considerable hill, is the celebrated sign of the Bald-face Stag, where, on Easter-Monday, a stag is annually turned out before a multitude of huntsmen, chiefly from London, which has given it the name of the Cockney Hunt. The whimsical appearance of the field after the first burst, brings great numbers of spectators here merely to witness the sport.

LOUGHTON, co. Salop.

P. T. Bridgenorth (139) 4 m. SW b W.
Pop. 119.

A township and chapelry in the parish of

Chetton and hundred of Stottesden; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Chetton, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Deuxhill.

LOUISBURGH, shire of Caithness, S.

P. T. Wick (279) m. Pop. with Pa.

A fishing-village, of modern foundation, on the estate of Sir Benjamin Dunbar, Bart., of Hempriggs.

LOUND, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Bourne (97) 2 m. W b S.
Pop. with Toft.

A hamlet in the parish of Wytham-on-the-Hill and wapentake of Beltisloc, parts of Kesteven.

LOUND, co. Nottingham.

P. T. East Retford (145) 4 m. N b W.
Pop. 370.

A township in the parish of Sutton and liberty of Southwell and Scrooby.

LOUND, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Lowestoft (114) 5 m. NW b N.
Pop. 416.

A parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lotlingland; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Blanchard.

LOUTH, co. of, Leinster, I.

N to S 27 m. E to W 18 m. No. of acres 177,926. Baronies 5. Borough 1. Market-towns 4. Parishes 61. Pop. 101,011. Memb. of Pt. 3. Diocese and archdiocese of Armagh.

The smallest county in Ireland. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Monaghan and Armagh; on the east by the Irish Sea; on the south by Meath; and on the west by the county of Cavan. The soil, in general, is very fertile, the small hilly district near Collon, and the high grounds between Dundalk and Carlingford excepted, and it appears to be wholly assigned to the growth of corn. The surface is undulating, composed for the most part of hemispherical hillocks; a formation also found in the county of Monaghan. No river of importance passes through the county, the Dee, the Clyde, the Fane, and the Dundalk river, which cross from east to west, not admitting of navigation. The river Boyne, bounding the county on the south, is navigable to the town of Drogheda. Although cattle of superior breeds are reared here, tillage appears to be the line of agriculture best adapted, or rather the fertility of the soil points it out as the most beneficial to the farmer. No minerals of high value have yet been found here. Limestone exists in the vicinity of Carlingford, and on the borders of Meath and Armagh. Limestone, gravel, and shelly marl, well calculated for agricultural purposes, are found beneath the different turf bogs. Oehres and saponeous earth and stone are sometimes met

with; and lead-mines were worked, for a short period, at Salterstown, on the sea-coast. The civil division of the county includes the baronies of Ardee, Dundalk, Upper and Lower, Ferrard, and Louth. The principal towns are Dundalk, a borough, and the capital of the county; the neat and beautiful town of Collon, built by the late Lord Oriel; Ardee, Dunlen, Carlingford, and Castle Bellingham, the last of which is famous for its potent ale. The linen manufacture is in a healthy and progressing state; thread muslins, as well as coarse cloths, being made in various places. Cattle and corn are exported from Dundalk and Drogheda, the latter place being now a steam-packet station. Two lines of inland navigation just touch the extremes of the county, the one terminating in Carlingford Bay, the other falling in with the river Boyne at Drogheda. Neither confers any direct benefit upon this county. Dundalk Bay is an open and safe estuary; and Carlingford Bay seems to yield no return to this county, a vast supply of oysters excepted, while it has been auxiliary in raising Newry to much commercial importance. Drogheda Harbour is insecure, and its navigation tedious; and the inhabitants of this immediate county would, in all probability, derive greater advantage from a pier at Clogher Head than from any of the ports now mentioned, which are all less centrally situated. A great number of those tumuli, called raths, still remain here, and are the subject of the ingenious and well-known volume, "Wright's Louthiana." The ancient families of this county were the Portlances, Darcys, Nettervilles, Verdons, and Plunkets. Two members are returned to Parliament for the shire, and one for the borough of Dundalk. The family of Plunket derive title of Barons from this county.

LOUTH, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ardee (43) m. N. Pop. of Pa. 7253.
Of To. 625. Fair, March 28.

A town in the parish and barony of the same name; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, and a glebe-house with sixty-four acres of land; patrons, the King and the Primate. Here is an endowed school of sixty-seven boys and forty-two girls, partly supported by — Fortescue, Esq.; and in the town is a subscription charity-school of 103 children. St. Patrick founded an abbey here for St. Moeteus, a Briton, who died on the 19th of August, A. D. 534, at the age of 300 years and three days, according to Macgeoghegan. In this school 100 bishops and 300 Presbyters were educated, all of them famous for their learning and piety. In 1152, 1160, and 1166, this town was consumed by fire. In 1182, Aidan O'Cellaidhe, Bishop of Clogher, was interred here. In 1242 a chapter was held here by the Archbishop of Armagh, at which all the abbots and priors of the Regular Canons in the kingdom were

present. The prior of this house had a seat in Parliament. In 1488 the prior of Louth (having been concerned in the rebellion of Lambert Simnel) received the king's pardon. At the general dissolution of religious houses, the possessions of this abbey were granted to Sir Oliver Plunket.

LOUTH, co. Lincoln.

London 149 m. N b E. Pop. 6055. M. D. Wed. and Sat. Fairs, April 30; 3d Mon. aft. Easter-Mon.; and Aug. 5; for horses; and Nov. 23, for cattle.

A market-town and parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey. It is agreeably situated in a fertile valley, on the south side of a small river called the Ludd, which joins a canal extending to Tetney Haven, forming a navigable communication from Louth to the estuary of the Humber. This place was anciently called Luda, from the neighbouring river, and hence may be deduced its present appellation. Before the Reformation, here were three fraternities or guilds of traders, under the patronage of the church, respectively styled the Guild of our Blessed Lady, the Guild of the Holy Trinity, and the Chantry of John of Louth. The property belonging to these companies was partly appropriated by Edward VI. to the endowment of a freeschool and an almshouse, under the direction of a corporation, consisting of a warden and six assistants; in whom also is vested the municipal government of the town. The living is a vicarage, with the curacy of Louth St. Mary, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Louth in Lincoln cathedral. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a spacious Gothic structure, consisting of a nave and aisles, with a chancel and a beautiful steeple-tower. At the east end of the chancel is a large central window, divided into five compartments, and ornamented with diversified tracery; and on each side are corresponding windows, which light the aisles. The tower consists of three stages or divisions, each terminating with elegant pediments, supported by ornamental corbals, and diminishing towards the upper part, where are four octangular embattled pinnacles; at eighty feet from the base, the tower is surrounded by a gallery with a parapet; it terminates in a spire, 141 feet high: and the height of the entire structure is 288 feet. From the account of the money expended on the erection of the "broach" or steeple of Louth, which has been published by the Society of Antiquaries, in the tenth volume of the "Archæologia," it appears that the work was commenced in 1501, by John Cole, who is styled master-mason, and it was continued by him till 1506, but was not finished till 1515. Whether Cole furnished the plan and design of this noble specimen of pointed architecture, or was merely the builder by whom the undertak-

ing was partly executed, is uncertain. The spire or upper part of this structure having been blown down October 11, 1634, was afterwards rebuilt. There was formerly another parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, which has been long since destroyed; but the cemetery which belonged to it, is still used as the general place of interment. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and the Independents, the Baptists, the Wesleyans, and the Primitive Methodists, have each their respective places of worship. The school founded by Edward VI., under the government of the corporation, is endowed with landed property producing 400*l.* a-year, one-half of which forms a salary for the master, one-fourth that of the usher, and the remainder is appropriated for the support of twelve poor women. There is also another freeschool, founded and endowed for the gratuitous instruction of twenty scholars, by Dr. Mapletoft, Dean of Ely in 1677. The town, which has been greatly improved of late years, contains several handsome and some elegant buildings, the houses being chiefly constructed of brick and covered with tiles. The principal public buildings are a town-hall, an assembly-room, and a theatre; and there are billiard-rooms and news-rooms. The town is lighted with gas. An extensive carpet and blanket manufactory has been established here; and among the other branches of industry, are worsted-spinning and making woollen stuffs, soap-boiling, and making coarse paper; besides which, here are ship-builders, mast, block, and pump makers, machine-makers, iron-founders, and millwrights. By the Louth Canal, vessels of considerable burden trade regularly to Hull and other parts of Yorkshire northward, and southward to London, carrying cargoes of wool and corn, and importing in return timber, coal, grocery, and other articles. Besides the regular market on Wednesday, a customary market is also held on Saturdays for meat, vegetables, butter, &c. About a mile eastward from the town is the site of Louth Park Abbey, founded in 1139, by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, for monks of the Cistercian order; and at the dissolution of the revenues belonging to it, amounted to 169*l.* 5*s.* 6½*d.*: a few fragments only of the walls are standing.

LOUTH ESKE, co. Lincoln.

Pop. 12,718.

A wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, situated on the north-eastern side of the county, containing thirty-eight parishes.

LOUTH PARK, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 1½ m. E. Pop. 43.

A township in the parish of Louth and Wold division of the hundred of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey.

LOVAT, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Beauly (166) ½ m. SE.
Pop. with Pa. of Kirkhill.

An ancient barony and fortress, the latter

situated in a rich and flourishing district, near the eastern bank of the river Beauly. It gave the title of Baron to the family of Fraser, which became forfeited in consequence of the treasonable conduct of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, who was executed in 1746; but the son of that nobleman, in 1774, obtained the restoration of his paternal estate.

LOVEDEN, co. Lincoln.

Pop. 7453.

A wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, situated on the western side of the county, bordering upon Nottinghamshire, containing nineteen parishes.

LOVERSALL, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Doncaster (162) 4½ m. S. Pop. 131.

A township and chapelry in the parish and soke of Doncaster; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Doncaster, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 10*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 37*l.* 4*s.*; patron, the Vicar of Doncaster.

LOVESTON, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) 5 m. SW. Pop. 153.

A parish in the hundred of Narbeth; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* and yielding according to P. R. an annual revenue of 8*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; patron, Lord Cawdor. Area of parish, 1400 acres of land.

LOVINGTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Castle Cary (113) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 206.

A parish in the hundred of Catsash; living, a curacy and a peculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells; certified value 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 52*l.*; church ded. to St. Thomas à Becket; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

LOWDHAM, or LUDHAM, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Nottingham (124) 7 m. NE. Pop. 1334.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Thurgarton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) Earl Manvers.

LOWDHAM, or LUDHAM, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Wickham Market (81) 1½ m. S.
Pop. with Pettistree.

A parish in the hundred of Wilford; living, a dis. vicarage, with that of Pettistree, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 126*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LOWESBY, or LOSEBY, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 10 m. E b N. Pop. 217.

A parish in the hundred of East Goseote; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 57*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart.

LOWESTOFT, co. Suffolk.

London 114 m. NE b N. Pop. 3675. M.D.
Wed. Fairs, May 12; St. Mich.; and Oct.
10; for petty chapmen.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, situated on a lofty headland bordering on the German Ocean, and said to be the most easterly point of land in South Britain, the difference of time here from the Observatory at Greenwich being seven minutes. This place, variously designated Lestoff, Leostoff, Lowestoffe or Lowestoft, was anciently part of the demesne land of the crown; and the inhabitants received a grant, by charter, of exemption from serving on juries at the sessions or assizes for the county. In 1782 a fort was erected at the south end of the town, furnished with thirteen pieces of cannon; and there is at the north end another fort and battery. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The benefice was formerly held by the Rev. Robert Potter, F.R.S., the translator of the dramas of the great Greek tragedians—Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides: he died in 1804, aged eighty-four, and was here interred. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a fine Gothic structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a steeple-tower 182 feet high. There is also a chapel of ease belonging to the establishment; and the Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists have their respective places of worship. Here is a freeschool for the instruction of forty boys, founded and endowed by Thomas Annot, a merchant of Lowestoft; and another freeschool is conducted on the national plan. The town consists of several streets, the most important of which is the High Street, extending in a gradual descent, parallel with the coast, from north to south. There are many handsome modern houses, particularly at the northern extremity of the town, which is the entrance from the Yarmouth road. The situation is dry, healthy, and pleasant, being on the summit of a cliff, which has been partly covered with gardens and plantations, forming terraces on the declivity; and between these gardens and the sea is a tract about half a mile in breadth, locally denominated the Denes, on which is an extensive line of fish-houses. The principal street is paved, and the town in general has been greatly improved of late years. Among the public buildings and institutions are a theatre, an assembly-room, erected over a piazza on one side the market-place, a public library, and a general dispensary. On a point of land a little to the north of the town stands a circular tower, called the Upper Lighthouse, erected in 1676; and partly rebuilt by order of the Brethren of the Trinity House in 1778; and on the beach below is another lighthouse of timber. The commerce of the town has been highly benefited by the recent improvements made

here, in the construction of an artificial harbour and other works connected with the Norwich and Lowestoft navigation. These works were commenced in 1827, under the direction of Mr. Cubitt, and finished in 1830. The river Waveney, which is united by this navigation with the Wensum or Yare, passes through an expanse of water, a little to the south of Lowestoft, called Lake Lothing, which joins the new harbour, the first constructed, and at present the only work of the kind in the kingdom. At the west end of the lake, forming a barrier between the sea-water of the harbour and the rivers and inland waters of the country, a double ship-lock has been erected, with two pair of gates pointing either way, landward and seaward, so that vessels may pass the lock at all times, or with the head of water on either side of the gates. East of Lake Lothing is the sea-lock, connected with the lake by the entrance-cut or inner harbour, 250 feet wide, and twenty-six feet deep; and the outer cut, or entrance from the sea to the lock, is about 200 yards in length. A magnificent swing bridge, extending in the line of the London road across the sea-lock, was completed and opened to the public in June, 1830. This bridge is of cast-iron, fifty feet in span, with a roadway fifteen feet within the railing: it opens in the middle, affording a clear passage for vessels fifty feet wide; each moiety of the bridge weighs 125 tons, and the construction of the bridge is such that these heavy masses can be turned aside with facility by two men in one minute, or by one man only in less than two minutes. The total quantity of bricks used in the construction of this harbour was between five and six millions, besides about 20,000 cubic feet of stone. The herring-fishery carried on here is the chief source of commerce, the quantities of fish caught and cured annually, whether for home consumption or exportation, being not only extremely great, but also of excellent quality, since it is said the Lowestoft herrings are reckoned by the London fishmongers superior to those cured at Yarmouth. Before the commencement of the season for taking herrings, many of the fishermen find employment in the prosecution of the mackarel-fishery. The manufactures here are but of minor importance, consisting of chinaware, rope, twine, and sail-making, and boat-building. Lowestoft has become a place of some resort for sea-bathing; and there are many lodging-houses and commodious bathing-machines, and warm baths have been established on the beach south of the town. Thomas Nash, a noted satirist and popular writer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was a native of this place. On the 3d of June, 1665, a sanguinary battle was fought off Lowestoft, between the English and Dutch, the fleet of the former being commanded by the Duke of York, afterwards James II., and that of the latter by Admiral Opdam, who was killed in the engagement.

LOWESWATER, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Keswick (291) 10 m. W b S. Pop. 440.

A parochial chapelry in Allerdale ward above Darwent; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 4*l.* 11*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 46*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; patron (1829) Earl Lonsdale. Here is a small endowed school.

LOWEY, or **LAVAY**, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Cavan (68) 5 m. S.E. Pop. 4466.

A parish in the barony of Loughtee, upper half; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, but wanting a parsonage and glebe.

LOWICK, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Ulverston (273) 5½ m. N. Pop. 378.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Ulverston and hundred of Lonsdale, north of the sands; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 63*l.*; patron (1829) W. F. Blencowe, Esq.

LOWICK, or **LUFFWICK**, co. Northampton.

P. T. Thrapston (73) 2 m. NW b N. Pop. 419.

A parish in the hundred of Huxloe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Duke of Dorset.

LOWICK, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 7 m. NNE. Pop. 1799.

A parish in the east division of Glendale ward; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Holy Island, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, of the certified value of 11*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 69*l.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The Presbyterians of this place form one of the oldest dissenting congregations in England, it being originally formed by the Rev. Luke Ogle, minister of Berwick, who resigned his charge there in 1661, in consequence of the act of uniformity.

LOWLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

NE to SW. about 150 m. N to S. 100 m.

A term used to designate the southern portion of North Britain, in contradistinction from the Highlands, or north-western portion. This district consists chiefly of that part of Scotland situated on the north of the Lammermuir Hills, extending entirely across the island from sea to sea, and reaching as far as the Grampian Mountains, which, like a stupendous wall, form the southern barrier of the Highlands. This extensive plain is deeply indented by the firths or estuaries of the rivers Forth and Clyde, which form that remarkable isthmus, by far the narrowest part of Great Britain,

and which was selected by the Romans for the erection of one of their famous walls or ramparts for the protection of the southern provinces against the incursions of the Caledonian barbarians. Besides many detached hills standing in this level tract, there are two mountainous ranges, which, though far inferior to those of the Highlands, are yet deserving of some notice. The first consists of the Pentland Hills, which, commencing near the Firth of Forth, extend westward to their termination on the borders of Clydesdale. The second is of equal extent with the Grampian Mountains, and nearly parallel to that range, beginning at Stonehaven on the German Ocean, and stretching towards the southwest across the country to Dumbarton, on the Firth of Clyde, a distance of 112 miles. This extensive range consists of three divisions. 1. The Sidlaw, or Sadley Hills, on the east, reaching as far as the Tay. 2. The Ochil Mountains, forming the central division, between the Tay and the Forth. 3. The Hills of Kilesyth and Campsie, continued westward from the Forth to the Clyde. Though the long valley included between this range and the Grampian Mountains may receive the general appellation of Strath-More, that is, the Great Vale, yet the term Strathmore properly denotes the eastern portion of the valley between Stonehaven and the river Tay. The surface of the Lowlands, though more uneven than any considerable district south of the Tweed, yet includes a large extent of cultivated land; exhibiting in some parts verdant meadows, watered by copious streams, and overspread with herds of cattle: while in other parts the ground is agreeably diversified with hills, vales, meadows, woods, and fields; together with towns, villages, and country seats. The manners of the inhabitants of the low country, like the regions in which they dwell, are strikingly contrasted with those of the Highlanders. The latter in their native language, the Erse or Gaelic, retain a decisive mark of their Celtic origin; while the Lowlanders are obviously of Saxon and Danish extraction; and their language is a dialect of the English, corrupted or modified less perhaps by intercourse with the northern Celts, or Gael, than by their friendly correspondence with the French, with whom the Scottish princes, influenced by political motives, maintained an almost uninterrupted alliance previously to the union with England in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

LOW QUARTER, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ulverstone (273) 5 m. W. Pop. 572.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Ireleth and hundred of Lonsdale, north of the sands.

LOW QUARTER, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 2 m. S. Pop. 446.

A township in the parish of Hexham and south division of Tindale ward. Here is a small Methodist chapel and Sunday-school.

LOWSIDE, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Gateshead (272) 3 m. WSW.
Pop. 1150.

A township in the parish of Wickham and west division of Chester ward.

LOWSIDE QUARTER, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Whitehaven (294) 4 m. S. Pop. 353.

A township in the parish of St. Bees, Allerdale ward above Darwent.

LOWTHER, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 4 m. S. Pop. 599.

A parish in West ward; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale, to whom it gives name and title of Viscount, who possesses the noble mansion, called Lowther Castle, which is allowed to be one of the most splendid specimens of the modern antique; it is situated in a beautiful park of 600 acres, which perhaps for beauty, diversity of prospect, and richness of scenery, is not to be surpassed in the united kingdom.

LOWTHERSTOWN, or IRVINESTOWN, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Kesh (114) 4 m. SE. Pop. 891. Fairs, May 12; July 10; Aug. 26; and Dec. 11.

A village in the parish of Derryvullen and barony of Lurg.

LOWTHORPE, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Great Driffield (196) 4 m. N b E.
Pop. 149.

A parish in the wapentake of Dickering; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; certified value 9*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 67*l.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron (1829) W. St. Quintin, Esq.

LOWTON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Newton-in-Makerfield (193) 3 m. NE b E.
Pop. 1983.

A chapelry in the parish of Winwick and hundred of West Derby; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Luke; patron, the Rector of Winwick.

LOWTOWN. See *Grand Canal*, under *Inland Navigation*.

LOXBEARE, co. Devon.

P. T. Tiverton (162) 4 m. NW. Pop. 138.

A parish in the hundred of Tiverton; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron (1829) Sir T. D. Ackland, Bart.

LOXFIELD DORSET, co. Sussex.

Pop. 4614.

A hundred in the rape of Pevensey, situated near the centre of the county, containing four parishes.

LOXFIELD PELHAM, co. Sussex.

Pop. 5621.

A hundred in the rape of Pevensey, situated

nearly in the centre of the county, containing three parishes.

LOXHORE, co. Devon.

P. T. Barnstaple (210) 5 m. NE. Pop. 241.

A parish in the hundred of Sherwell; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) J. P. Bruce Chichester, Esq.

LOXLEY, co. Stafford.

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) 2½ m. SW.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Uttoxeter and south division of the hundred of Totmonslow.

LOXLEY, co. Warwick.

P. T. Stratford-upon-Avon (93) 4 m. ESE.
Pop. 311.

A parish in Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LUBBENHAM, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market Harborough (83) 2 m. W.
Pop. 531.

A parish in the hundred of Gartree, anciently called Lobenho, situated on the northern bank of the river Welland, which divides this county from that of Northampton. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 42*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Mr. Grimes, by sequestration. Here are the remains of a Roman encampment, the area of which contains about eight acres; the lines of the ramparts are distinctly visible on all sides, but the ditches are nearly obliterated. About a mile from this place is Papillon Hall, so called from the name of the person who built it; this ancient structure is octangular, and formerly had but one entrance, the rooms were so constructed that each communicated with the next, and thus every apartment formed a sort of passage-room to the others; it was originally surrounded by a moat, which has been filled up.

LUBBESTHORPE, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 4 m. SW b W. Pop. 81.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Aylestone and hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage with Aylestone vicarage.

LUCAN, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 7 m. W.
Pop. of Pa. 868. Of To. 1162.

A town and parish in the barony of Newcastle, situated in a wooded and romantic glen, through which the river Liffey passes.

Here is a sulphureous spring, the waters of which resemble those of Aix-la-Chapelle, which have long been held in the highest estimation. The number and respectability of visitors who frequent this spa has drawn together a large population, occasioned the erection of numerous dwellings, and the establishment of a spacious and elegant boarding-house. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. at 4*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, and is part of the union of Leixlip. The perpetual curacy of Lucan is in the gift of the archbishop, and possesses a church, but no house or glebe. This was the ancient patrimony of the Sarsfields, a name familiar to those at all acquainted with the history of Ireland; and the Bingham family enjoy the title of Earl Lucan, of Castlebar, in the county Mayo. Here is the beautiful demesne and noble mansion of — Vesey, Esq.

LUCE, NEW, shire of Wigton, S.

P. T. Stranraer (126) 9 m. ENE. Pop. 609.

A parish in the district of the Rhyns, about ten miles in length, and from five to six in breadth. The surface is uneven, ascending from the banks of the river Luce, where the land is arable, to the high ground, which occupies the greater part of the parish. This consists of bare rocks or hills, covered with heath, moss, or a coarse kind of grass called sprett, which is cut for hay. Previously to 1646 this parish constituted a part of Glenluce, which being very extensive was then divided into the parishes of New Luce and Old Luce. The living is in the presbytery of Stranraer, synod of Galloway; and in the patronage of the Crown. More than fifty years ago a lead-mine was opened at Knockebay, on the estate of the Earl of Stair, and a considerable quantity of rich ore was procured; but the supply seems to have been soon exhausted.

LUCE, OLD, or GLENLUCE, shire of Wigton, S.

Edinburgh 114 m. S bW. Pop. 1957.

A post-town and parish, situated on the bay of Luce, into which falls the river of the same name. Here are the small harbours of Auchenmalg, Kirk-Christ, and Pooltanton. The surface is rather hilly, and about one-half of the land is arable, the rest affording pasture for sheep and black-cattle. On the rivers Luce and Pooltanton is carried on a considerable salmon-fishery. The living is in the presbytery of Stranraer, synod of Galloway; and in the patronage of the Crown. The village of Glenluce, eight miles east of Stranraer, is agreeably situated at the mouth of the river Luce. Near it are the ruins of the Cistercian abbey of Glenluce, founded for monks of that order, in 1190, by Roland Macdonal, Lord of Galloway, and constable of Scotland. In the parish is a chalybeate spring, said to be beneficial in scorbutic diseases.

LUCKER, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Belford (322) 4 m. SE. Pop. 191.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Bambrough and north division of Bambrough ward; living, a curacy, with that of Bambrough, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 56*l.*; patronage with Bambrough curacy.

LUCKHAM, co. Somerset.

P. T. Minehead (164) 4 m. W b S. Pop. 481.

A parish in the hundred of Carhampton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) Mrs. Wentworth, &c.

LUCKINGTON, co. Wilts.

P. T. Malmesbury (96) 7½ m. WSW. Pop. 280.

A parish in the hundred of Chippenham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) the Rev. John Turner, &c. Near the boundary line of the county with Gloucestershire, is a barrow, which contains several hollow caves, nine of which have been exposed to view, and appear similar to the noted caves at Nottingham; they are supposed to be the graves of eminent warriors slain in battle, as spurs and pieces of armour have been frequently dug up under or close to them.

LUCKTON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 6 m. NW. Pop. 181.

A parish in the hundred of Wolphy; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Eye, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons, the Governors of Lucton School, which is an excellent establishment, founded and endowed by a Mr. Pierpoint.

LUDBOROUGH, co. Lincoln.

Pop. 1347.

A wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, situated on the north-eastern side of the county, containing nine parishes.

LUDBOROUGH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 8 m. N b W. Pop. 284.

A parish in the wapentake of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) Mrs. Thorold, &c.

LUDCHURCH, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) 2 m. SE. Pop. 227.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Narbeth; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*, and in P. R. 82*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* annual income; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Area of parish, 1100 acres of land. Here are several limestone-quarries.

LUDDENBEG, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Limerick (119) 7½ m. SE. Pop. 686.

A parish in the barony of Clanwilliam; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Emly and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 2*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.*, and by commutation for tithes, 124*l.* annually, of which the impropriator receives 70*l.* It forms part of the union of Cahircionlish; patron, the Bishop.

LUDDENHAM, co. Kent.

P. T. Feversham (47) 3 m. NW b N. Pop. 178.

A parish in the hundred of Feversham, lathe of Scray; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LUDES DON, co. Kent.

P. T. Rochester (29) 5½ m. W b S. Pop. 235.

A parish in the hundred of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) the Rev. Dr. R. Thomson.

LUDDINGTON, cos. Huntingdon and Northampton.

P. T. Oundle (81) 5½ m. SE b E. Pop. 119.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Leightonstone, county of Huntingdon, and partly in that of Polebrook, county of Northampton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) Lord Montague.

LUDDINGTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Barton-upon-Humber (167) 15 m. W b S. Pop. 962.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Oswald; patron (1829) M. I. Lister, Esq.

LUDDINGTON, co. Warwick.

P. T. Stratford-upon-Avon (93) 3½ m. SW b W. Pop. 164.

A hamlet in the parish of Old Stratford and Stratford division of the hundred of Barlichway.

LUDDINGTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Halifax (197) 4 m. W b N. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Halifax and wapentake of Morley; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Halifax, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 78*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Vicar of Halifax.

LUDFORD, cos. Hereford and Salop.

P. T. Ludlow (142) ½ m. S. Pop. 280.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Wolphy,

county of Hereford, and partly in that of Munslow, county of Salop; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; certified value 11*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 105*l.*; patron (1829) J. Kinchant, Esq. Here is a bridge over the river Teme to Ludlow.

LUDFORD, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Market-Rasen (148) 7 m. E. Pop. 426.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) G. R. Heneage, Esq. This is supposed to have been a Roman station, as many coins have been dug up here.

LUDGERSHALL, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Bicester (54) 6 m. SE b E. Pop. with Techworth and Kingswood, 576.

A parish in the hundred of Ashenden; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Mrs. Martyn.

LUDGERSHAL, or **LUGGERSHALL**, co. Wilts.

London 71 m. WSW. Pop. 477. Fair, Aug. 5, for horses, cows, and sheep. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough town and parish, in the hundred of Amesbury, pleasantly situated near the confines of Hampshire, and on the borders of the ancient royal forest of Chute. It is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, appointed annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. Two members were returned to Parliament for this place in the reign of Edward I., but returns have been regularly made only since the ninth year of Henry V. The right of election is vested in freholders, or leaseholders for lives, of property within the borough, in number about seventy; and the bailiff is the returning officer; patrons, Sir James Sandford Graham and Mr. Everett. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. James; and there is also a place of worship for the Baptists. The foundation of the town has by some been ascribed to the Britons, and by others with more probability to the Saxons, its name having apparently originated from that of some Saxon thane, or territorial proprietor to whom it belonged; whence the appellation Leodigar's Hall, or Ludgar's Hall, of which the modern name is an obvious corruption. An ancient castle existed here after the Norman conquest, which according to Stow was given by Richard I. to his brother Prince John; and in the reign of the latter it belonged to Geoffrey Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex, Chief Justice of England; but it has been long since destroyed. The former importance of this place may be

inferred not only from its being one of the most ancient parliamentary boroughs, but also from the grant of a market and a fair at an early period; but the market, which was held on Wednesdays, has long been discontinued, and the town is become in every respect a most insignificant place.

LUDGVAN, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Penzance (281) 4 m. NE. Pop. 1839.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Penwith; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 30*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Paul.

LUDHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Acle (121) 5 m. N. Pop. 780.

A parish in the hundred of Happing; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Catherine; patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

LUDLOW, co. Salop.

London 142 m. NW by W. Pop. 4820. M. D. Mond. Fairs, Mond. before Feb. 13.; and Tues. before Easter; Wed. in Whit. week, for horned cattle, horses, woollen and linen cloth, and pigs; Aug. 21; Sep. 29; and Dec. 6; for ditto, hops, and fat hogs. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough and market-town and parish in the hundred of Munslow, situated on an eminence near the confluence of the rivers Teme and Corve, and on the confines of the county of Hereford. It seems to have anciently been comprehended within the territory of Wales, as it was styled in the British language *Dinan Llys Twysog*, or the Prince's Palace, from a castle or fortified mansion which was the residence of some of the Welsh princes. After the Norman Conquest this part of the country was assigned to the barons of Montgomery, and about 1130 a castle was founded here or rebuilt on the site of a former fortress, by Roger de Montgomery. From the ruins, situated on a bold, wooded hill, at the north-west angle of the town, this structure appears to have been one of the largest and most magnificent baronial fortresses in Europe. It was besieged and taken by King Stephen not long after its foundation; and suffered on other occasions from the fury of domestic warfare; but having been augmented and improved at different periods, it was, on the establishment of the Council of the Marches of Wales, by Henry VIII., appropriated for the residence of the Lords Presidents of the Principality, who kept their courts there till the suppression of the council by William III., and the appointment of Lords Lieutenants of North and South Wales. Here died Prince Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII., in 1502, and his bowels were embalmed and interred in the parish church. Ludlow castle is also memorable as the scene where Milton's romantic drama, or masque of "Comus" was originally performed in 1631, the principal characters being sustained by the sons and

daughter of the Earl of Bridgewater. The remains of the castle consist of embattled walls, of considerable height and thickness, which extended a mile in circumference, and were defended by towers at proper distances; that portion of the wall standing nearest to the town being secured by a deep moat or ditch. Some portions of the ruins probably constituted part of the Norman fortress, built by Roger de Montgomery; and elsewhere traces are visible of the additions made in the reign of Edward IV., and also of the latest architectural improvements which took place when Sir Henry Sidney resided here as Lord President of Wales, under Queen Elizabeth. Along the sides of the eminence on which these relics of baronial magnificence are situated are public walks, laid out in 1772, under the direction of the Countess of Powis. In a mansion near the castle, belonging to the Earl of Powis, Lucien Buonaparte, the younger brother of Napoleon, resided for some years. This town was incorporated by royal charter of Edward IV., and the grant was renewed by Charles I.; but having been set aside by a writ of *quo warranto* in the reign of Charles II., a new charter was obtained from James II. The corporation consists of two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, twenty-five common-councilmen, a recorder, a town-clerk, a steward, a chamberlain, a coroner, and other officers. The election of the bailiffs, which takes place annually, is conducted with a degree of municipal splendour far exceeding what usually takes place on similar occasions in other towns of equal extent and importance. Sessions for the borough are held quarterly before the recorder and justices, whose jurisdiction extends to the trial of capital offenders, but such cases are now always remitted to the county assizes. A court of record is held weekly, the recorder and bailiffs presiding as judges. This town has returned members to Parliament ever since the twelfth year of Edward IV.; the right of election is vested in the free burgesses, or freemen, about 500 in number, and the bailiffs are the returning officers; patron of the borough, the Earl of Powis. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, is a handsome and very spacious cruciform edifice, which appears to have been erected about the reign of Henry VII. In the centre is a lofty square tower, handsomely ornamented, and crowned with battlements and pinnacles. The grand entrance, on the south side, is by a large hexagonal porch. The nave is divided internally from the aisles by six lofty pointed arches on each side; the choir, which is spacious, is lighted on either side by five pointed windows, and by another at the east end, which occupies the entire breadth, and nearly the whole height of the choir; this great window is filled with stained glass, representing sub-

jects from the legendary history of the patron saint. On each side of the choir is a chantry chapel, that on the north exhibiting in the windows some richly-coloured relics of stained glass, the figures of which depict the story of the presentation of a ring (which had been sent from the Holy Land) to Edward the Confessor, by pilgrims, who, according to the legend, were men of Ludlow; and there was anciently a guild or fraternity of St. John, connected with the corporation, to which this chantry belonged. The whole of this noble church has a fine oak roof, ornamented with carved work. In the chancel are monuments for some of the great personages who died in office as lords presidents of the principality. There are places of worship for the Independents, the Wesleyans, and the Primitive Methodists. In Mill Street is a free grammar-school of great reputation, which dates its foundation from the reign of Edward IV., whose charter to the corporation prescribes rules for the government of this useful institution. A national school has also been established here for the benefit of poor children. John Hosyer, a merchant, founded in 1486 an almshouse for widows and widowers, which was rebuilt in 1758, at the expense of the corporation; and in Corve Street are Fox's almshouses, founded in 1590. Among the public buildings are the guildhall, a neat and commodious modern edifice; and there is a prison, called Gaol-ford's Tower, having been erected in 1764, on the site of an old tower so named. Near the middle of the town stands the cross, a handsome stone structure; and in Castle Street is the market-house, the lower area of which forms the corn-market, and over which are apartments for the meetings of the corporation, for balls, and public assemblies. The principal manufactures of Ludlow are gloves and malt, the former of which furnishes employment for a great number of persons, and the latter is very extensively prosecuted. Upon the river Tern are several corn-mills, and a paper-mill; and tanning, rope-making, and the manufacture of cabinet work are carried on here. At Clee Hill, a few miles from Ludlow, are valuable coal and iron mines. Races are held annually in the vicinity of the town; and in Mill Street there is a small theatre, in which performances take place during the race-week. This place has the advantage of a public library, supported by subscription, established in 1789. Here was anciently a church, dedicated to St. John, founded by a person named Jordan, as a collegiate institution for a dean and fellows; and Leland also mentions convents of White Friars, or Carmelites, and of Augustin Friars, as existing here before the Reformation.

LUDWORTH, co. Derby.

P. T. Chapel-in-le-Frith (167) 9½ m. NW b N.
Pop. with Chisworth, 1077.

A township in the parish of Glossop and

hundred of High Peak; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 4l. 4s. 4d.; patronage with Glossop rectory.

LUFFENHAM, NORTH, co. Rutland.

P. T. Uppingham (89) 5½ m. NE b E.
Pop. 421.

A parish in the hundred of Wrangdike; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 17l. 0s. 5d.; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, Emanuel College, Cambridge.

LUFFENHAM, SOUTH, co. Rutland.

P. T. Uppingham (89) 5½ m. ENE.
Pop. 274.

A parish in the hundred of Wrangdike; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 12s. 6d.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) John Bush, Esq.

LUFFIELD, cos. Buckingham and Northampton.

P. T. Buckingham (55) 5½ m. NNW.
Pop. with Stowe.

An extra-parochial district, partly in the hundred of Buckingham, county of Buckingham, and partly in that of Green's Norton, county of Northampton. Here was formerly a priory for Benedictine monks, founded by Robert Bossue, Earl of Leicestershire, in the year 1124: its site is now occupied by a farmhouse.

LUFFINCOTT, co. Devon.

P. T. Holsworthy (214) 6 m. S b W. Pop. 90.

A parish in the hundred of Black Tarrington; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 5l. 6s. 8d.; ann. val. P. R. 60l.; church ded. to St. James; patrons (1829) John Venner and J. Spettigue, Esqrs.

LUGNAQUILLA, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

A remarkable mountain, the highest point of which is 1485 feet above the level of the sea. It abounds in coal of a good quality, the seam extending also into the county of Cavan. A pit is now open at a place called Meneask, 1010 feet above the surface of Lough Allen, and 1170 above that of the sea.

LUGNAQUILLA, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

A mountain in the barony of Talbotstown. Its summit attains an elevation of 3070 feet above sea-level, and is the highest land in the province of Leinster. The formation of the mountain generally is granitic.

LUGWARDINE, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 3 m. E b N. Pop. 618.

A parish in the hundred of Radlow; living, a vicarage, with the curacies of Ballingham,

Little Dewchurch, Hentland, Langarrin, and St. Weonard, and a peculiar, exempt from visitation; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

LUING, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Oban (126) 11 m. SSW. Pop. with Pa.

A small island in the parish of Kilbrandon, forming part of the same cluster with Easdale and Seil, and affording the same kind of slate, for the production of which the former is so much noted. Adjoining the shore are rocks of red argillaceous sandstone, in alternate strata with braccia and basaltes, and traversed throughout with basaltic veins. Ores of lead, zinc, and silver, are said to have been discovered here. On the top of a hill are the ruins of an ancient fortification.

LULLIAMORE, or **LULLYMORE**, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Edenderry (40) 5½ m. SE.
Pop. with Killnaogue.

A parish in the barony of Carbery; living, a rectory, and part of the corps of a prebend, in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The bog of Lullymore is a part of the great bog of Allen. Its surface occupies 16,247 acres of reclaimable soil, the average depth of which is twenty feet, and the elevation of its highest point 260 feet above the level of the sea.

LULLINGSTONE, co. Kent.

P. T. Foot's Cray (12) 5½ m. SE b S. Pop. 41.

A parish in the hundred of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington; living, a dis. rectory, with the vicarage of Lullingstone, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart. The church, which is dedicated to St. Botolph, is a small structure, but the interior is very neat; the pavement is of black and white marble, and the windows are ornamented with fine painted glass, both ancient and modern; it contains several sumptuous monuments, in memory of the Rokesle, Peche, Hart, and Dyke families; and also a curious brass of a knight in complete armour, with a lion at his feet.

LULLINGTON, co. Derby.

P. T. Burton-upon-Trent (125) 7 m. S.
Pop. 586.

A parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

LULLINGTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Frome (103) 3 m. N b E. Pop. 224.

A parish in the hundred of Frome; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and

diocese of Bath and Wells, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 24*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Richard H. Cox, Esq.

LULLINGTON, co. Sussex.

P. T. Seaford (60) 4 m. NE b E. Pop. 39.

A parish in the hundred of Alceston, rape of Pevensey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 28*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Chichester.

LULSLEY, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) 8 m. W b N. Pop. 120.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Suckley and upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Suckley, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Giles; patronage with Suckley rectory.

LULWORTH, EAST, co. Dorset.

P. T. Wareham (112) 7 m. SW. Pop. 353.

A parish in the hundred of Winfrith, Blandford division; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 92*l.* 16*s.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a curious tower, built in the form of a cone. Lulworth Castle, a noble building, and the temporary residence of two exiled kings of France, is situated in a park, four miles and a half in circumference, surrounded by an embattled stone wall, upwards of eight feet high, and commanding a fine view of the sea; and also an extensive prospect of the adjoining country. This stupendous pile, which occupies the site of a more ancient castle, is an exact cube of eighty feet, with a round tower at each corner, thirty feet in diameter, and rising sixteen feet above the walls, which, as well as the towers, are embattled; the rooms are exceedingly lofty, being in general eighteen feet high. The door is supported by four pillars of the Ionic order; and on each side, in niches, are the statues of Music and Painting. At a short distance from the castle, a small chapel has been erected; it is in the form of a cross, with a dome and lantern, and contains a well-toned organ, and a beautiful copy of Raphael's Transfiguration. The altar-piece is composed of the most curious marbles, and is decorated with very costly ornaments; in short, the whole of the furniture is truly elegant, disposed with much taste and effect, and exceedingly rich. About four miles from the castle are the remains of Bindon Abbey, which was founded in 1172, for monks of the Cistercian order. The abbey church was a very extensive and magnificent structure, of which only a small fragment at present remains, though a considerable portion of it was standing as late as the year 1770. Cardinal Weld, the present proprietor, has been at the expense of clearing away the rubbish, and erecting a building,

the style of which corresponds with the ruins, for the convenience of parties who may occasionally visit this retired spot. Near the abbey, a building has been fitted up by the Cardinal, for the accommodation of emigrant monks of the order of La Trappe, several of whom have taken refuge here from France, and practise all the austeries of their order in the intervals of their religious duties; they cultivate a piece of ground which this munificent proprietor has granted them.

LULWORTH, WEST, co. Dorset.

P. T. Wareham (112) 9 m. SW. Pop. 365.

A chapelry in the liberty of Bindon; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Winfrith Newburgh, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, not in charge; chapel ded. to the Holy Trinity; patronage with Winfrith Newburgh rectory. Here is a remarkable curiosity, called Lulworth Cove; it is a kind of natural basin, into which the sea flows through a wide gap in the cliff, sufficient for the entrance of vessels of eighty tons burden, and is surrounded by lofty rocks, several of which have been undermined by the sea, which pours through them with a tremendous roar; alterations in their appearance daily take place, and the depth of the sea within the cove is continually increasing. About a mile from the cove is an arched rock, which projects into the sea, having an opening in the middle, formed like an arch, about twenty feet high, through which the prospect of the sea has a singular effect.

LUMBY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Ferry Bridge (177) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N b W. Pop. with Hudleston, 184.

A township in the parish of Sherburn and upper division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash.

LUMLEY, GREAT, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (253) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. Pop. 1240.

A township in the parish of Chester-le-Street and north division of Easington ward. Here are two chapels for Dissenters, and also an hospital, founded in 1685, by Sir John Duck, an alderman of Durham, for the residence of twelve poor widows or spinsters, with an allowance of one shilling each weekly.

LUMLEY, LITTLE, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 6 m. NNE. Pop. 351.

A township in the parish of Chester-le-Street and north division of Easington ward. Lumley Castle, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough, is a noble mansion, majestically situated on an eminence, and commanding the most beautiful and extensive prospects.

LUMPHANAN, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Kincardine O'Neil (112) $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. Pop. 733.

A parish, about six miles in length, and four in breadth, situated in a valley, surrounded

by hills, the soil varying from a deep loam to a light sand, in proportion to the elevation. Game is plenty, particularly on the hills of Mealmead and Craiglich. Much of the land is enclosed, and the state of agriculture here has undergone considerable improvements. The living is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Craigievar. The church was erected in 1762. There are several ancient fortifications, and cairns or monumental mounds; and one of the latter, about a mile north from the church, is styled Macbeth's Cairn, that usurper, according to the tradition of the country, having been slain in the vicinity of this place, by Macduff, and here interred.

LUNAN, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Aberbrothock (58) $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N b E. Pop. 306.

A parish bordering on the bay of Lunan, where the river of the same name falls into it, forming a harbour for vessels in which they are protected from gales on every side except the east. It contains 1411 acres, of which 973 are under the plough. The living is in the presbytery of Aberbrothock, synod of Angus and Mearns; and in the patronage of the Crown, through the forfeiture of the Earl of Panmure in 1715; but the representative of the Panmure family is still Titular of the Teinds. The parochial school has an additional endowment for teaching six poor scholars, from the bequest of David Jameson, a farmer of this parish.

LUND, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Kirkham (225) 3 m. E b S. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Kirkham and hundred of Amounderness; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 83*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Vicar of Kirkham.

LUND, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Beverley (183) 7 m. NW b N. Pop. 357.

A parish in Bainton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) J. Blanchard, sen. Esq.

LUND, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Selby (181) 3 m. E b N. Pop. with Cliffe, 501.

A township in the parish of Hemlingbrough and wapentake of Ouse and Derwent.

LUNDIE, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Dundee (40 $\frac{1}{2}$) 9 m. NW. Pop. 401.

A parish united in 1618 to that of Foulis Easter, in Perthshire. The joint parishes extend seven miles and a half in length,

and one and a half in breadth; and that of Lundie contains 3258 acres, of which 2000 consist of arable land. The living is in the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, Viscount Duncan.

LUNDY, Island of, co. Devon.

Lat. 51° N. Long. 4. 39 W.

A small island belonging to the hundred of Braumton, situated in the midst of the Bristol Channel, ten miles and half north-west by north from Hartland Point. It is about three miles in length and three quarters of a mile in breadth, encompassed everywhere with inaccessible rocks, except at one place where the passage is so narrow that two persons can scarcely go abreast. In the southern part of the island the soil is tolerably good; but towards the north it is barren, and there is a lofty pyramidal rock, called the Constable. Here was formerly a fort and a chapel; but this sea-girt spot is now the residence of one family, engaged in agriculture; and here are horses, swine, sheep, goats, rabbits, and fowls; the chief business of the islanders depending on the sale of fowls and eggs, with which they supply the people of North Devon. In the reign of Henry VIII., one William Morisco having been frustrated in an attempt to assassinate the king at Woodstock, fled with his accomplices in the conspiracy to this island, which they fortified, and for some time supported themselves by their piratical depredations; but they were at length attacked in their strong hold, taken, and executed. South of Lundy is a rock called Rat Island, from the multitude of rats with which it is infested; and on the north are some islets called the Hen and Chickens.

LUNE, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

Pop. 10,205.

One of eighteen baronies into which the county is divided. It includes four parishes, the town of Athboy, and the village of Castletown.

LUNE DALE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnard Castle (246) 11 m. NW b W. Pop. 265.

A township in the parish of Romald Kirk and wapentake of Gilling West.

LUNGA, shire of Argyll, S.

Pop. with Pa.

One of the Hebrides, or Western Islands, in the district of Islay and parish of Jura. It is about two miles in length and half a mile in breadth; the surface being uneven and rugged. Abundance of slate is found here.

LUNT, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Liverpool (206) 8 m. N. Pop. 75.

A township in the parish of Sefton and hundred of West Derby.

LUPPIT, co. Devon.

P. T. Honiton (148) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 739.

A parish in the hundred of Axminster;

living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 122*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) John Eyde, Esq.

LUPTON, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kirkby Lonsdale (253) 3 m. W b N. Pop. 221.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, Lonsdale ward.

LURGAN, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

Dublin (85) m. N. Pop. 2715.

Fairs, Aug. 5 and 6, and Nov. 22 and 23.

A market-town in the parish of Shankill and barony of O'Neiland East. It consists of one broad and rather handsome street, in which much attention is paid to cleanliness. Here is a spacious church ornamented with a spire, a court-hall; and a bridewell. The trade of this place consists in the manufacture and sale of linen, cambrics, lawns, diapers, diaper-damasks, and cottons; a good corn-market is also established here. There are two schools upon Erasmus Smith's foundation, at one of which 160 boys, and at the second 132 girls, receive instruction. There is also here a poor subscription-school, wherein 200 children are educated. Near this is the beautiful demesne of the Brownlow family.

LURGAN, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Virginia (52) 3 m. NW. Pop. 5359.

A parish in the hundred of Castleraghan; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; and by commutation for tithes, 147*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.* annually. It is united to the rectory and vicarage of Munterconnaught, and possesses a church, parsonage, and glebe of 836 acres; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here are two poor-schools, one on the Lancasterian plan, attended by fifty-seven boys and twenty-three girls; and a second, where thirty-one boys receive instruction.

LURGANBOY, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

P. T. Manorhamilton (145) 2½ m. NW.

Pop. 215. Fairs, June 21; Aug. 21; and Oct. 23.

A village in the parish of Killasnet and barony of Rosslogher. According to Dr. Beaufort it is in the barony of Dromahaire.

LURGANGREEN, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

Dublin 47 m. N. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, May 21; July 25; and Oct. 11.

A small village in the parish of Dromiskin and barony of Louth, situated upon the sea-coast. The great northern road passes through this place.

LURGE, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

Pop. 22,270.

One of the eight baronies into which [the county is divided. It comprises an area of about twenty square miles, includes six parishes, and the villages of Ederney, Irvines-town, and Lisnarrick.

LURGERSHALL, or LURGASHALL, co. Sussex.

P. T. Petworth (49) 4½ m. NW b N. Pop. 664.

A parish in the hundred of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Egremont.

LUSBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 4½ m. W b N. Pop. 126.

A parish in the east division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsay; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 14*s.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) R. C. Brackenbury, Esq.

LUSHILL, or LUSHALL, co. Wilts.

P. T. Highworth (77) 3 m. WNW. Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Castle Eaton and hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple.

LUSK, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Swords (9) 4 m. N b E. Pop. of Pa. 2556. Of To. 874. Fairs, May 4; July 13; and Nov. 25.

An ancient town in the parish of Lusk and barony of Nethercross. The parish is divided into East, West, and Middle Lusk, the two former being in the barony of Balrothery, and each considered as distinct in the civil divisions of the county. Here is an ancient and spacious church, only part of which is used for the celebration of divine service; and a handsome Roman Catholic chapel. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in two portions in K. B., one on the part of the precentor of St. Patrick's cathedral 14*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, the other on the part of the treasurer 13*l.* 10*s.*; these exercise the right of patrons alternately. Here is a glebe-house with thirty-five acres of land. An abbey was founded here in the early ages of Christianity, and a synod held therein A. D. 695, which most of the chief prelates of the kingdom attended. In 825 the abbey was plundered, and in 854 both town and abbey were destroyed by fire. In 1135 they were again subjected to a similar fate by Donald M'Murragh O'Melaghlin, in revenge for the murder of his brother Connor. Here is one of the ancient pillar-towers. A nunnery founded here for nuns of the order of Arroasia was appropriated to the priory of All Saints, in the city of Dublin.

LUSS, shire of Dumbarton, S.

Edinburgh 70 m. WNW. Pop. 1150. Fairs, May 24, O. S.; Aug. 11, O. S.; Oct. 14, O. S.; and Nov. 7, O. S.

A village and parish situated chiefly on the western bank of Loch Lomond, and including the four largest islands in that lake: Inch-Tavanach, Inch-Conagan, Inch-Moan, and Inch-Lonaig. The land is principally

pasture, about one-twelfth part only being under tillage, and the remainder hilly and mountainous. The living is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. The village stands on a flat tract of land projecting into the lake, and through which runs the small stream called the Water of Luss, the banks of which are covered with wood. The only manufacture here is cotton-spinning, for which a mill was erected in 1790. There is a parochial school, and also a school supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. At Camstradden is a quarry of blue slate, from which great quantities are raised annually for exportation; and there is another slate quarry, but less extensive, near the village of Luss.

LUSTLEIGH, co. Devon.

P. T. Chudleigh (182) 6 m. WNW. Pop. 325.

A parish in the hundred of Teignbridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; patrons (1829) the Hon. P. C. Wyndham, and the Earl of Ilchester.

LUSTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Yeovil (122) 3 m. W b N. Pop. 21.

A parish in the hundred of Tintinhull; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) John Phelps, Esq.

LUSTON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 2½ m. N. Pop. 400.

A township in the parish of Eye and hundred of Wolphy.

LUTON, co. Bedford.

London 31 m. NW b N. Pop. of Pa. 4529. Of To. 2986. M. D. Mon. Fairs, April 18; and Oct. 18, for cattle of all sorts.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Flitt, pleasantly situated between two hills, not far from the source of the river Lea: hence it has been conjectured by some that its name is a corruption of the term Lea-town; while others maintain that its original appellation was Low-town. This place is mentioned in a charter of Offa, king of Mercia, in the eighth century, as forming part of the endowment bestowed on the abbey which he founded at St. Alban's. On the 8th of July, 1828, the town suffered great damage from a very extraordinary inundation of rain, which fell in such immense torrents, and continued so long, as to lay many small buildings under water, and to undermine the foundations of several which were larger and more substantial, to such an extent, as to render it necessary that they should be taken down and re-erected. Fortunately, no lives were lost, though many persons were endangered by the rapid and unexpected increase of the deluge. The town is governed by a high constable and

other officers, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 35*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; patron (1829) the Marquis of Bute, who also holds the impropriate rectory. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine Gothic edifice, with an embattled western tower, surmounted at the angles by hexagonal pinnacles, and ornamented with chequer-work in flint and freestone: the western doorway displays handsome arch mouldings. One of the windows contains a representation of St. George and other figures, in stained glass. Within the building are ancient monuments of the Wenlock family; and also a curious font, consisting of an hexangular stone basin, inclosed in a lofty wooden frame of Gothic tabernacle-work, beautifully carved. Here are places of worship for the Baptists, the Methodists, and the Society of Friends. Among the charitable institutions are a Lancasterian school, supported by subscription; and an almshouse, amply endowed, for the support of twenty-four aged widows. The town is a long, irregularly-built place, the streets diverging from the area in which the market-house stands, so as to form a figure, bearing a general resemblance to the Roman letter Y. Luton is particularly distinguished for the straw-plat manufacture, furnishing abundant employment for females; and one of the manufacturers here has obtained a patent for the making of "Tuscan grass-plat," a beautiful article of foreign growth, which is prepared and formed into hats and bonnets, said to surpass in durability, fineness of texture, and flexibility, any other fabrics of the kind. An extensive trade is also carried on in the exportation of Leghorn straw-bonnets. The Rev. John Pomfret, a popular English poet, who died at an early age in 1721, was a native of this place. On an eminence, about two miles eastward of the town, is Luton Hoo Park, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, the grounds of which are ornamented with noble plantations, and watered by the river Lea, which, in its passage through them, forms two fine pieces of water, the largest containing several small islands, covered with trees and underwood. The mansion, which was chiefly erected by Lord Bute, the prime minister and favourite of George III., contains a large collection of the paintings of Flemish and Italian masters; and there is a beautifully decorated chapel, in the latest style of pointed architecture, which was removed hither from Tittenhanger, in Hertfordshire, where it was originally built, about the middle of the sixteenth century, by Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, Oxford.

LUTTERWORTH, co. Leicester.

London 89 m. NW b N. Pop. 2102. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Thurs. aft. Feb. 19; Thurs. aft. March 10; Thurs. aft. April 15; Thurs. aft. July 23; Thurs. aft. Oct. 10; Thurs. aft. Nov.; and Holy Thurs., for horses, cows, and sheep.

A market-town and parish in the hundred

of Guthlaxton, situated on the little river Swift, about a mile eastward of the Roman road, called Watling Street, which divides the county of Leicester from that of Warwick. The streets display some regularity of arrangement, and the principal buildings are of brick, roofed with tiles; but the greater number of the houses are mud-walled cottages, thatched with straw. A court-leet is held here occasionally, under the authority of the Earl of Denbigh, as lord of the manor. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 26*l.*; patron, the King. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large and handsome structure, in the pointed style, having a nave and aisles separated by a beautiful screen from the chancel, which, from the arms of Lord Ferrers, of Groby, sculptured on the outside above the great window, is supposed to have been built at the expense of that nobleman. At the west end is a fine tower, with four angular turrets, and formerly crowned with a spire, fifty feet high, which unfortunately fell in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and considerably injured the roof. About 1740, the whole building underwent repair, when a new pavement of chequer-work in differently-coloured stone was laid down, and the pews and other timber-work were entirely renovated, with the exception of the pulpit, which being constructed of thick oak planks, and ornamented with carving, was repaired and placed in its former situation. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists; and two schools for the gratuitous education of boys, and one for girls. The manufactures of Lutterworth are of trifling importance, and are confined to flax-dressing and making hosiery: the town being situated in the midst of a rich grazing country, the principal trade carried on is in farming stock and the produce of the dairy; and at the fairs especially are sold considerable quantities of cattle, sheep, horses, and cheese. Lutterworth is celebrated as having been the residence of John Wycliffe or Wickliff, professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and rector of this parish in the fourteenth century, who wrote against some of the doctrines of the Catholic church, and particularly opposed the pope's supremacy, for which he was prosecuted by his ecclesiastical superiors, but being supported by John of Gaunt and some of the nobility who had personal disputes with the clergy, he was suffered to retain his preferment, and propagate his opinions till his death in 1384: his works, however, were condemned at the Council of Constance in 1414, and in pursuance of the sentence pronounced against him as a heretic, his bones were dug up and burnt, and the ashes thrown into the river Swift. Since this country has become Protestant, Wycliffe has been regarded as the forerunner of the Reformation, and his memory highly venerated; and at Lutterworth his picture occupies a conspicuous

place in the church, and his pulpit, his table, his gown, &c., are carefully preserved as genuine relics of so extraordinary a personage.

LUTTLEY, or LUDLEY, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) 22 m. NNE. Pop. 185.

A hamlet in the parish of Hales Owen and lower division of the hundred of Halfshire.

LUTTON, or LUDYNGTON-UPON-THE-WOLD, cos. Huntingdon and Northampton.

P. T. Oundle (81) 5 m. E. Pop. 189.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Norman Cross, county of Huntingdon, and partly in that of Willybrook, county of Northampton; living, a rectory, with that of Washingley, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Lord Sondes.

LUTTON BOURNE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Holbeach (107) 5 m. E b N. Pop. 673.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Long Sutton and wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Long Sutton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Nicholas; patronage with Long Sutton vicarage.

LUTTONS AMBO, E. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 10½ m. E b S. Pop. 311.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Weaverthorpe, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Buckrose; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Weaverthorpe, in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York, not in charge; patronage with Weaverthorpe vicarage.

LUTTRELSTOWN, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 7 m. W. Pop. with Pa.

Fairs, March 23 and Sept. 4.

A village in the parish and barony of Castleknock. Here is the noble seat of Colonel White.

LUXBOROUGH, co. Somerset.

P. T. Dunster (162) 1 m. SSW. Pop. 337.

A parish in the hundred of Carhampton; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Cutcombe, in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells, of the certified value of 5*l.* 19*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Cutcombe vicarage.

LUXULIAN, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Lostwithiel (231) 3½ m. WSW. Pop. 1276.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Powder; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Cyricus and Julieta; patron (1829) J. C. Rashleigh, Esq.

LYBSTER, shire of Caithness, S.

P. T. Dunbeath (259) 7½ m. NNE. Pop. with Pa.

A fishing-village in the parish of Latheron, bordering on the German Ocean. Here are the ruins of an ancient chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

LYDBURY, NORTH, co. Salop.

P. T. Bishop's Castle (159) 3 m. SE. Pop. 892.

A parish in the hundred of Purslow; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) John Bright, Esq.

LYDD, co. Kent.

London 71 m. SE b E. Pop. 1437. M. D. Thurs. (disused). Fair, last Mond. in July, for cattle, &c.

A small market, corporation-town, and parish in the hundred of Langport, lathe of Shepway, but under a separate jurisdiction, situated near the south-eastern angle of the county, in Dunge, or Denge Marsh, and about three miles and a half north-west of the Lighthouse at Dungeness. Lydd is a member of the Cinque Ports, being joined with Romney; but its custom-house is subordinate to the ports of Dover and Rye. The corporation consists of a bailiff and jurats, possessing magisterial jurisdiction. The living is a vicarage, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 55*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a noble structure of considerable antiquity, with a handsome square tower, with angular pinnacles on its summit of unequal height. There is a National School, supported by subscription, for the education of poor children. This place being no thoroughfare, is little frequented, except in time of war. Dungeness Lighthouse, so called from the point or headland on which it stands, was rebuilt a hundred rods south of its original site in consequence of the retreat of the sea from that part of the coast: the building is 100 feet high. Along the sea-shore in this neighbourhood there are several strong batteries for the defence of the country against invasion. On the beach near Stone End, is an ancient mound, or heap of stones, said to be the tomb of Crispin and Crispianus, saints and martyrs.

LYDDEN, co. Kent.

P. T. Dover (71) 4½ m. NW. Pop. 86.

A parish in the hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 102*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LYDDINGTON, co. Rutland.

P. T. Uppingham (89) 3 m. S b E. Pop. 594.

A parish in the hundred of Wrangdike, it

formerly had a market, and was once a place of considerable consequence. The livings are a prebend, and a dis. vicarage with the curaey of Caldieot, and a pcculiar in the diocese of Lineoln; the former val. in K. B. 20*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, and the latter 8*l.* 2*s.*; patron of the former, the Bishop of Lincoln, and of the latter, the Prebendary of Lyddington, in Lineoln Cathedral. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, has a handsome tower and spire, and contains some ancient monuments and brasses. Here is an hospital for a warden, twelve poor men, and two women, and also an endowed freeschool for five boys.

LYDE, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 3 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Pipe and hundred of Grinsworth.

LYDFORD, EAST, co. Somerset.

P. T. Castle Carey (113) 4 m. W. Pop. 137.

A parish in the hundred of Somerton; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 132*l.*; patron (1829) John Davies, Esq.

LYDFORD WEST, co. Somerset.

P. T. Castle Carey (113) 5 m. W. Pop. 437.

A parish in the hundred of Catsash; living, a rectory and a pcculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patrons (1829) E. F. Colston, Esq. &c.]

LYDIAM, co. Salop.

P. T. Bishop's Castle (159) 2 m. N b E. Pop. 225.

A parish in the hundred of Purslow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) the Rev. H. Oakley.

LYDIARD, BISHOP'S, co. Somerset.

P. T. Taunton (141) 5 m. NW. Pop. 1016. Fairs, April 5, for bullocks, horses, and sheep; and Sep. 8, for all sorts of toys.

A parish in the hundred of Kingsbury West; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

LYDIARD, ST. LAWRENCE, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wiveliscombe (153) 4 m. NE. Pop. 618.

A parish in the hundred of Taunton, Taunton Dean; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) E. B. Portman, Esq.

LYDIATE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ormskirk (219) 4½ m. SW b W. Pop. 691.

A township in the parish of Halsall and hundred of West Derby. Here is the ruin called Lydiate Abbey, a small rectangular

building, supported by flying buttresses, with a tower-steeple; its date appears to be of the age of Henry VIII., when the Reformation probably prevented its being finished; the walls, which are covered with ivy, are in good condition, but it is quite clear they never received a roof.

LYDLINCH, co. Dorset.

P. T. Sherborne (117) 9 m. E b S. Pop. 364.

A parish in the hundred of Sherborne, Sherborne division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Thomas-a-Becket; patrons (1829) John Fane, Esq., &c.

LYDSING, co. Kent.

P. T. Chatham (30) 4 m. SSE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Gillingham and hundred of Chatham and Gillingham, lathe of Aylesford; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Gillingham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patronage with Gillingham vicarage.

LYE, co. Hereford.

P. T. Presteigne (151) 6 m. E b N. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Aymestrey and hundred of Wigmore.

LYFORD, co. Berks.

P. T. Wantage (60) 4 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Hanney and hundred of Ock; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Hanney, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with Hanney vicarage. Here is a free-school.

LYHAM, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Belford (322) 4 m. WSW. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Chatton and east division of Glendale ward.

LYME HANDLEY, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Macclesfield (167) 7 m. NE b N. Pop. 253.

A township in the parish of Prestbury and hundred of Macclesfield.

LYME REGIS, co. Dorset.

London 143 m. WSW. Pop. 2269. M. D. Frid. Fairs, Feb. 13 and Oct. 2, for cattle. Memb. Pt. 2.

A market, borough, seaport-town, and parish, in the liberty of Loders and Bothenhampton, division of Bridport, but under a separate jurisdiction; situated at the south-western angle of the county, at the mouth of the little river Lyme. This place stands partly on the declivity, and partly at the base of a steep hill; and the neighbouring shores are rugged and precipitous, parts of the rocky cliffs frequently falling from being undermined by land-springs, and subjected to the violence of the waves. In the reign of William the Conqueror, Lyme was

divided into three manors or lordships, one of which was held by the Bishop of Salisbury, and another by the Abbot of Glastonbury, as appears from the Domesday Book, from which record it seems probable that works for the manufacture of sea-salt were then carried on here. The ancient importance of this port may be inferred from the grant of a charter of privileges to the inhabitants, by Edward I.; and during the war with France, under Edward III., Lyme furnished four ships and sixty-two mariners to serve at the siege of Calais. In the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V., the town was sacked and burnt by the French; it subsequently experienced other calamities, and it declined considerably in trade and maritime importance. Off this port the English fleet, under Lord Howard of Effingham, made its first attack on the famous Spanish Armada, sent by Philip II. to invade this country in 1588. In the civil war, under Charles I., Lyme was garrisoned for the Parliament; and the town, being besieged by the king's forces in 1644, was gallantly and successfully defended by Colonel Blake, the governor, afterwards highly distinguished as a naval officer, who, having withstood the assaults of the royalists during two months, obliged them to raise the siege. Charles II., after the battle of Worcester, fled hither in disguise, hoping to have obtained a passage to France, but he was disappointed; and after a narrow escape from discovery he withdrew elsewhere. The last historical event which occurred here, deserving of remark, was the landing of the Duke of Monmouth, in the prosecution of his disastrous attempt to overturn the government of James II., in 1685. The charter, granted to the people of Lyme by Edward I., was confirmed or renewed by Edward II., Edward III., James I., Charles I., and William III. Under this charter the corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, fifteen capital burgesses, a town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor acts as a magistrate for the borough, not only during the year of his mayoralty, but also the year following, and in the third year he is likewise coroner; and sessions are held quarterly before the mayor, his two immediate predecessors, and the recorder; besides which there is a court of hustings, held every Monday. This borough has sent members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I., its franchise being founded on the charter of that king; the right of election belongs to the capital burgesses and freemen, about thirty in number; the mayor is the returning officer; and the patronage is vested in the Earl of Westmorland. The living is a vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.*; patron, the Prebendary of Lyme and Halstock, in Salisbury Cathedral. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice, situated on a rising ground, at the east end of the town. There are places of worship for the Presbyterians, the Baptists, and the

Methodists. Here are freeschools for the education of poor children, an almshouse, in Church Street, a ladies' charity, for the relief of women in childbed, and various charitable gifts and bequests for the benefit of the indigent and distressed. That part of the town which stands on the side of the hill, has a pleasing and picturesque appearance; and there are many handsome modern buildings, though they display but little regularity of arrangement. There are several good inns; the streets are well paved and lighted; and for the purposes of amusement, the town is furnished with assembly-rooms, billiard and card-rooms, conveniently arranged under one roof, and a public library. Lyme is much frequented, during the season, for sea-bathing, for which the beach is conveniently adapted; and there are a number of lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors. The importance of this place depends on its harbour, which has been artificially constructed with great labour and expense. It is formed by a pier or breakwater, called the Cobb, or Cobba, extending into the sea, the construction originally took place in the reign of Edward III. Masses of rock used in laying the foundation were suspended in the water by means of empty casks, and being thus conveyed to the proper situation, were sunk so as to form a line of considerable breadth and of sufficient firmness to support a strong wall, on which was erected a custom-house and other buildings. At the end of the wall, extending from the beach into the sea, a second wall is connected with the other transversely, which, taking a curved direction, protects the harbour. The Cobb is 680 feet in length, twelve in breadth at the foundation, and sixteen feet in height. In 1825 and 1826, 232 feet of the pier were rebuilt, at the expense of 17,337*l.*, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Fanshaw, of the Royal Engineers, by order of the Master General and members of the Board of Ordnance. Two local officers, called Cobb wardens, are chosen annually, to whom regularly belongs the repair and preservation of this useful work; for which purpose they have authority to raise money by assessment on the inhabitants of the town. This artificial haven is of great value as a maritime station, there being no other shelter for shipping between the Isle of Portland and Start Point. The port of Lyme possesses several privileges and immunities, among which is the exemption of vessels belonging to it on the payment of dues on entering the harbours of Rye, Dover, and Ramsgate. In 1829 there were thirty-nine ships belonging to this port, whose united burden amounted to 3335 tons. The foreign trade appears to have been formerly more considerable than at present, for about fifty years ago the customs were estimated at 16,000*l.* per annum. The chief commerce arises from the Newfoundland fishery, and that carried on with the ports of

the Mediterranean. The principal manufacture is that of woollen goods; here are also sail-cloth manufactories and breweries. In the vicinity of Lyme the scenery is grand and picturesque, comprehending a noble sea view on one side, and on the other a beautiful prospect over a richly varied territory. The cliffs in the vicinity abound in fossil remains; and in 1828 were discovered curious fossilized bones of an animal belonging to a species now extinct. At Lyme, in 1668, was born Thomas Coram, usually called Captain Coram, from his having commanded a merchant vessel, who obtained no small share of fame by his benevolent exertions for the establishment of the Foundling Hospital in the metropolis.

LYMINGE, co. Kent.

P. T. Hythe (65) 4 m. N. Pop. 718.

A parish in the hundred of Loningborough, lathe of Shepway; livings, a rectory, (a sinecure), with the curacies of Paddlesworth and Stamford, and a vicarage exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Canterbury; the former valued in K. B. 21*l.* 10*s.*, and the latter 10*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. Ralph Price. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Eadburgh, is situated on an elevated spot, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a large tower at the west end; the nave is open to the aisle by three elegant obtuse arches, rising from piers, with a column on each side. In a valley is a very large barrow, on which are several trees, which forms a conspicuous object from the high grounds.

LYMINGE, co. Kent.

P. T. Hythe (65). Pop. 69.

An extra-parochial district in the hundred of Loningborough, lathe of Shepway.

LYMINGTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Ilchester (121) 1 m. ESE. Pop. 268.

A parish in the hundred of Stone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Wadham College, Oxford.

LYMINGTON, co. Southampton.

Pop. 3164.

A liberty in the New Forest, east division, situated at the south side of the county, containing one parish, including the borough and old town of Lymington.

LYMINGTON, co. Southampton.

London 88 m. SW. Pop. 3164. M. D. Sat. Fairs, May 12 and Oct. 2, for horses, cheese, and bacon. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A market and borough-town, seaport, and chapelry, in the parish of Boldre, forming a distinct liberty, in the east division of the New Forest. It occupies the declivity of a gentle eminence, on the western side of a creek or inlet, called Boldre Water, which opens into the channel between the mainland and the Isle of Wight. This place is called Lentune in the Domesday Book,

where the manor is stated to have belonged to Roger de Yvery, to whom it was given by William I. A charter of incorporation was granted to the inhabitants by James I.; but Lymington being a borough by prescription, the corporation consists of a mayor, with an unlimited number of burgesses, in whom is vested the right of returning two members to the House of Commons. The number of electors, consisting of burgesses, resident and non-resident, in 1830, was seventy; the mayor is the returning officer; and the patronage of the borough belongs to Sir Henry Burrard Neale, Bart. The mayor is chosen annually, by the burgesses, from among their own number, on or near St. Matthew's Day. Petty sessions for the New Forest, east division of the county, are held here every other Saturday. The living is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Boldre, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patronage with Boldre vicarage. Besides the church, an irregularly built edifice of brick and stone, there are two places of worship for Dissenters. A freeschool exists here for children of both sexes; besides which there is a school for girls, conducted on the National plan. The town consists chiefly of a long spacious street, containing many well-built houses; the roads in the vicinity are extremely good, and well repaired. Such houses as stand nearest to the sea have the advantage of beautiful prospects over the scenery of the Isle of Wight. Among the public buildings are a town-hall, a neat theatre, and also a custom-house; but as a seaport this place is an appendage to the port of Southampton. The harbour will admit vessels of 300 tons burden; and there is a convenient storehouse and wharf, which, however, is private property. The commerce of this place is not very considerable, the imports being principally confined to coal from the north of England; and the exports consisting of salts, manufactured from sea-water. Salt-works appear to have been established here at a very early period; but they have greatly declined in importance, owing to the manufacture of sea-salt in other places, and the abundant supplies afforded from the saline springs or wicks in Cheshire and elsewhere. Epsom salt (sulphate of magnesia), and Glauber salt (sulphate of soda), are both prepared at Lymington, as well as the common culinary salt (muriate of soda). This place of late years has been much frequented in the season for sea-bathing, and commodious baths have been erected for the accommodation of visitors. About a mile from the town are traces of an entrenched camp, called Buckland Rings, or Castle Field, supposed to be of Roman origin.

LYMME, co. Cheshire.

P. T. Nether Knutsford (172) 7½ m. NW b N. Pop. 2090.

A parish and village, the former including

the hamlets of Brown Edge, Heatley, Oughtlington, Reddish, and Statham, in the hundred of Bucklow. The livings are two rectories in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; that annexed to Warburton valued in K. B. 11*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*; the other 11*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; united with Warburton; patrons (1829) of the former, Sir P. Warburton; of the latter, — Leech, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a very ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and two chancels, one belonging to the family of Domville, and the other to that of Warburton; and there is a steeple tower, rebuilt in 1521. The benefice is held by two incumbents or rectors, who divide the tithes in equal portions, and do duty alternately. Near the church is a stone building for the free grammar-school, founded and endowed in 1698, by Sir George Warburton, Bart., and William Domville, Esq. The church is situated on an eminence, which affords a fine view of the neighbouring scenery, varied and heightened in beauty and picturesque effect by several cascades from an extensive milldam into a romantic valley, where the different streams fall into the river Dane. The mill here was some time since worked as a splitting mill for iron. There is at Lymme a small fustain manufactory. Lymme Hall, the mansion of Robert Taylor, Esq. is an ancient moated building, in a commanding situation; and in the baywindows of the principal entrance-room are fine specimens of painted glass. Opposite the gates leading to the hall is a stone cross, the basis of which is hewn out of the solid rock. Oughtlington Hall, a handsome edifice, is the seat of Trafford Trafford, Esq., said to be descended from Saxon ancestors, who distinguished themselves in defence of the country against the followers of William Duke of Normandy.

LYMPNE, or LIMNE, co. Kent.

P. T. Hythe (65) 2½ m. W. Pop. 467.

A parish, partly in the liberty of Romney Marsh, and partly in the hundred of Street, lathe of Shepway, situated near the brow of a hill; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 148*l.*; patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church, which is dedicated to St. Stephen, is chiefly a Norman structure, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a tower rising between the nave and chancel. Close to the church, on the summit of the hill, are the ruins of a Roman fort, that guarded the harbour, now called Strutfall Castle; it overlooks the extensive flat called Romney Marsh, and commands an almost boundless sea-view.

LYMPHAM, co. Somerset.

P. T. Axbridge (130) 5½ m. W. Pop. 496.

A parish in the hundred of Brent with Wrington; living, a rectory in the arch-

deaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 38*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Christopher; patron (1829) Earl Poulett. Here is a ferry over the river Ax.

LYMPSTON, co. Devon.

P. T. Exmouth (169) 3 m. N. Pop. 1020.

A parish in the hundred of East Budleigh; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; val. in K. B. 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Thomas Porter, Esq.

LYNALLY, King's County, Leinster, I.]

P. T. Tullamore (63) m. Pop. 1674.

A parish in the barony of Ballycowen; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of seven parishes which constitute the union of Fir-call; patrons, the Representatives of the Earl of Mountrath. Area of parish, 2803 acres of land. Amount of commutation for tithes, 100*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, of which 64*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.* are paid to the lay impropriator. St. Colman, who died A. D. 610, founded an abbey here.

LYNCH, co. Sussex.

P. T. Midhurst (50) 4 m. N b W. Pop. 77.

A parish in the hundred of Eastbourne, rape of Chichester; living, a dis. rectory with the curacy of Farnhurst, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 28*l.*; patrons (1829) Mr. and Mrs. Poyntz.

LYNDHURST, co. Southampton.

London 86 m. SW b W. Pop. 1170.

A village and township in the parish of Minstead, New Forest hundred, eastern division of the New Forest. The village is delightfully situated near the centre of the forest, of which it has always been regarded as a kind of capital; and here was the tribunal of the chief justice in Eyre, south of the Trent, previously to the latter part of the seventeenth century, when the fendal jurisdiction of that officer became virtually extinct. The New Forest is a district about forty miles in circumference, supposed to have anciently included many towns, villages, and churches, the destruction of which is attributed to William the Conqueror, by whom this tract was originally depopulated for hunting-ground, or its limits vastly extended. The forest is divided into nine walks, each having a keeper; besides which, there are a bow-bearer, two rangers, a steward and keepers, all subordinate to the lord warden. At Lyndhurst are still held all the forest-courts, under the jurisdiction of the verderers, both the courts of attachment and of swainnote; the former thrice a-year, on particular days appointed by the presiding judges; and the latter annually in the month of September. A building here, styled the King's House, which appears to have been

erected in the reign of Charles II., is the official residence of the lord warden, during his visits to the forest; and there is a spacious structure of the same date, called the King's Stables. The living is a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Minstead, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Michael; patronage with Minstead rectory. Besides the church or chapel-of-ease, here is a place of worship for the Baptists. A national school has been established for the education of children of both sexes. About four miles from this village is a monumental pillar, erected in 1745, by Lord Delawar, with an inscription, stating, that on this spot formerly stood an oak tree, against which glanced the shaft, which pierced the breast of William Rufus, whose accidental death in this manner, by the agency of Sir Walter Tyrrel, is related by historians to have taken place on the 2d of August, in the year 1100. In the inscription, it is recorded that a peasant, named Purkiss, drove the cart which conveyed the royal corpse to Winchester for interment; and it is not a little remarkable that two families of that name occupied cottages near the spot in the last century, as their descendants probably do at present; and an axle-tree was shown by one of those cottagers as a relic of the carriage on which the body of the Norman prince was borne to its place of sepulture. This place gives the title of Baron to the family of Copley.

LYNDON, co. Rutland.

P. T. Oakham (95) 2½ m. SE b E. Pop. 106.

A parish in the hundred of Martinsley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; patron (1829) Samuel Barker, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Martin, is a small Gothic structure, with a neat tower, and in its humble burial-ground lies the celebrated Whiston. Lyndon Hall is an ancient edifice, in the style of the early part of the seventeenth century, and contains several ancient paintings; among which is a portrait of the above-mentioned philosopher.

LYNE, shire of Peebles, S.

P. T. Peebles (21) 4½ m. W.
Pop. with Megget, 176.

A parish, four miles in length and three in breadth, united in 1621 to the parish of Megget, or Rodonno, situated in a distant part of the county. The river Lyne, which passes through this parish, is one of the principal contributory streams of the Tweed, in its course through the shire of Peebles. The living is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Marquis of Queensberry. About half a mile eastward of the church is an entrenchment, six acres in extent, called Randall's Walls, supposed to have been a Roman camp, from the coins and other antiquities found here.

LYNEHAM, co. Oxford.

P. T. Burford (72) 6 m. NNE. Pop. 260.

A tithing in the parish of Shipton-under-Whichwood and hundred of Chadlington.

LYNEHAM, co. Wilts.

P. T. Wootton-Basset (90) 4 m. SW. Pop. 910.

A parish in the hundred of Kingsbridge; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) H. Long, Esq.

LYNESACK, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Barnard Castle (246) 7 m. NE b N.
Pop. with Softley, 732.

A township in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland and north-west division of Darlington ward.

LYNN, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Mullingar (48) 2 m. SW. Pop. 1251.

A parish in the barony of Fartullagh, situated upon Lough Ennel; living, a rectory and part of the union of Moyleskar, in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, and, by commutation for tithes, 166*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* annually; patron, the King. Area of parish, 4167 acres of land. An abbey was founded here at an early period; it was injured by conflagrations in the years 96, 1002, 1050, and 1148.

LYNN, NORTH, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Lynn Regis (96) 1 m. N.
Pop. 85.

A parish in Marsh Land division of the hundred of Freebridge.

LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, co. Norfolk.

London 96 m. N b E. Pop. 12,253. And of West Lynn 367. M. D. Tues. and Sat. Fairs, Feb. 14, for wearing apparel, and all sorts of goods from London, lasts six days by charter; a week after Old Michaelmas, for cheese, two days.

A large seaport, borough, and market-town, having a separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hundred of Freebridge Lynn. This place stands on the eastern side of Marshland, and of the great fen level, and principally on the east bank of the Ouse, which here communicates with the German Ocean. Its name seems to have been derived from its low marshy situation, Lin or Lyn, being a Teutonic term, signifying a lake or swamp. The town is said to have been called Lynn Episcopi, or Bishop's Lynn, before the present appellation was given to it by Henry VIII., who granted to the inhabitants various privileges. It seems to have been a place of some importance as a commercial port in the reign of William the Conqueror, when the burgesses, or townsmen, enjoyed the right of levying certain duties or tolls on goods imported or brought thither by land for exportation. King John, in his contests with the barons,

was constantly supported by the people of Lynn, whose mis-directed loyalty he rewarded with a charter of privileges, and appointed a mayor for the government of the town, whom he girded on that occasion with his own sword, which, together with a gilt cup, the gift of the same royal patron, is said to be still preserved by the corporation. When that unhappy prince had by his tyranny excited a general revolt, and his kingdom was invaded by Prince Lewis, of France, in 1216, he thought it necessary to remove his crown and treasures, which he had kept at Lynn, to some stronger fortress; and in his passage across the sands, between this place and the Lincolnshire coast, his escort was overtaken by the sudden rising of the tide, when his valuable property was swept away by the waves, and the king himself with difficulty escaped to the castle of Newark, where he died. The people of Lynn seem to have lost their charter after the death of John, but it was restored or renewed by Henry III. in 1221, as a reward for their devotion to the royal cause. When war broke out between Charles I. and the Parliament, this place was garrisoned by the royalists; and in 1643 it sustained for three weeks the attacks of a large body of the Parliamentary forces, but being obliged to surrender, the inhabitants were compelled to pay ten shillings a-head, besides a month's pay to the soldiers, in order to save the place from plunder. Charters were granted to the town by several kings, the last being that of Charles II., under which the corporation consists of a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common-councilmen, with various officers. The mayor is elected annually, on the 29th of August, by the common-council, from among the aldermen. Among the chartered privileges are the rights of admiralty over a considerable extent of the river above and below the town; and criminal jurisdiction in all cases except treason. Sessions for the town and borough are held quarterly; a court-leet is held once a-year, for the appointment of constables and headboroughs; and a court of requests takes place monthly, in which sums may be recovered under forty shillings; all these courts sit in the guildhall. This borough was summoned to send members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., but the first return appears to have been made the sixth year of Edward II. The right of election is vested in the freemen, who acquire their franchise by birth, servitude, purchase, or gift of the corporation; the number of those who voted at the election in 1826, was 477; the mayor is the returning officer. The town comprises two parishes, besides that of West Lynn, also called Old Lynn, the former appellation being derived from its site on the western bank of the Ouse, and the latter from its relative antiquity; this having been the original settlement, the town on the opposite side of the river, to which it

has become a suburb, being of later date. The living of St. Margaret's parish is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church, which was originally conventual, was founded by Herbert de Lozinga, Bishop of Norwich, about the beginning of the twelfth century; and the present edifice, which has been reckoned one of the largest parochial churches in England, had a spire 193 feet in height, which was blown down during a tempest in September, 1741, by which the body of the church was greatly injured, but it has been since rebuilt. That dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's; it was erected about 1350, and is a handsome Gothic structure, with a bell-tower, surmounted by an octangular spire. The living of All Saints, or South Lynn, is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church, which is a regular cruciform edifice, was built on the ruins of a convent of White Friars. The living of West Lynn is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; patron (1829) H. H. Townsend, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, stands on the western bank of the Ouse, nearly opposite to that of St. Margaret. There are places of worship for the Methodists, the Independents, the Baptists, the Unitarians, and the Society of Friends; together with a Roman Catholic chapel. In St. James's Street is a free grammar-school, under the patronage of the corporation. There is likewise a Lancasterian school; and other charity-schools have been established for children of both sexes. Here are various almshouses, one of which is in All Saints parish, for four poor men, who have apartments rent free; and another, called St. Mary Magdalen's, was originally a priory, founded in the reign of Stephen, and was rebuilt in 1649; it is under the management of the two senior aldermen and other governors. In 1682 the ruinous chapel of St. James was rebuilt and fitted up as a workhouse, under the care of a society of guardians of the poor, incorporated by act of Parliament. There is, in St. James's Street, a public dispensary, for the relief of the sick and indigent. The town is a mile and a half in length and half a mile in breadth, consisting of two principal streets and several of less importance, which are narrow, but well-paved and lighted; and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from the Gawood river, raised by an engine into a reservoir between thirty and forty feet above its level. Through the town run four small streams, over which there are several bridges. The principal public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the guildhall or town-hall, an ancient structure of stone and flint, containing several apartments, in which are

portraits of the Walpoles and others; adjacent to it, is the bridewell or house of correction, a neat stone building; the eustom-house, erected in 1683, at the expense of Sir John Turner, thrice mayor, and many years member of Parliament for Lynn, a handsome freestone building, with a front of ornamental architecture, and a statue of Charles II. placed in a niche; it was originally designed as an exchange for merchants: the market-place, an area of about three acres, in the centre of which is a market-cross of freestone, with sculptural and other embellishments; and the theatre, erected in 1813, a handsome, spacious, and well-arranged edifice, which is opened for dramatic performances during the great mart. There is a public walk, called the New Mall, about 340 yards in length, bordered on the sides by quick-set hedges, and having recesses and seats at convenient distances. In the High Street is a public library, founded in 1797, and supported by subscription, containing a good collection of useful books; and in 1826 was opened a Mechanics' Literary and Scientific Institution. The harbour of Lynn is capacious, but the approach is rendered difficult and hazardous by the numerous and perpetually shifting sand-banks, occasioned by the tides and storms acting on the light silt and sand which forms the bed of the river, whence it is deemed dangerous for vessels to enter or quit the harbour, except under the guidance of experienced pilots. The estuary of the Onse, opposite the town, appears to be about the same width as the Thames at London Bridge, and it is capable of containing about 300 sail of merchant ships. The spring-tides rise about eighteen feet perpendicularly; and when a strong wind from the north augments their force, they come in with such violence and rapidity as to drag the vessels from their moorings. The trade of this port is considerable. In 1829 there were, belonging to the port of Lynn, 118 ships, the burden of which, in the whole, amounted to 14,659 tons. The articles imported consist principally of corn and coal, brought coastwise; timber, hemp, and other merchandise, from the Baltic; and wine, fruit, &c., from Portugal. The King's Staith Yard or Quay, where most of the imported wines are landed and warehoused, is a handsome quadrangle, surrounded by brick buildings, with a statue of James I. in the centre. Agricultural produce forms the great bulk of the exports; in addition to which may be mentioned a very fine kind of white sand, found on some of the neighbouring heaths, and much used in the manufacture of glass, as it consists of silicious earth in a state of great purity. This place is also noted for excellent shrimps, of which seventy tons weight are said to have been transmitted to London annually. The manufactures of this place are subservient to its commerce; and among the more important are ship and boat building, mast and block making, sail making, the manufacture of ropes and twine, and

the brass and iron foundery. A great fair takes place in February, called the mart, which lasts more than a week; the October fair is called the cheese fair. In the town and its vicinity are various relics of antiquity, the most interesting of which is that styled the Lady's Chapel or Red-mound, a curious octagonal building of brick, in the pointed style of architecture, whither pilgrims and penitents, before the Reformation, came to perform their devotions. There is also a beautiful tower, which belonged to the convent of Grey Friars, founded here about 1264. Many religious houses anciently existed in this town, but except those just mentioned, there are scarcely any remains of the buildings belonging to them.

LYNN, WEST, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Lynn Regis (96) 1 m. W. Pop. 367.

A parish in Marsh Land division of the hundred of Freebridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) H. H. Townsend, Esq.

LYNT, co. Wilts.

P. T. Highworth (77) 1½ m. N.
Pop. with Pa.

A tithing in the parish of Coleshill and hundred of Highworth, Cricklade and Staple.

LYONS, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Rathcoole (10) 3 m. NW. Pop. 536.

A parish in the barony of South Salt; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Kill; valued in K. B. at 5*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the King. Area or parish, 885 acres of land. Here is the seat of the Right Honourable Lord Cloncurry. See *Kill*.

LYON'S HALL, or LEONHALES, co. Hereford.

P. T. Kington (155) 2½ m. ESE. Pop. 896.

A parish in the hundred of Stretford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Bishop of Hereford.

LYSS, TURNEY, co. Southampton.

P. T. Petersfield (54) 4 m. NNE. Pop. 560.

A chapelry in the parish and hundred of Odiham; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Odiham, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Hon. W. P. T. L. Wellesley.

LYTHAM, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Kirkham (225) 6 m. SW b W. Pop. 1292.

A parish, township, and village, in the hundred of Amounderness, situated on the north side of the estuary of the Ribble, twelve miles eastward of the town of Preston. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdea-

conry of Richmond and diocese of York; of the certified value of 22*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron, (1829) John Clayton, Esq. lord of the manor. Adjoining Lytham Hall, the mansion of Mr. Clifton, is a Roman Catholic chapel. Here is an endowed freeschool for poor boys, and another for girls; besides which there is an extensive Sunday school. The Pool of Lytham, about a mile to the east of the village, is a basin formed by nature, sufficiently extensive to receive a fleet of men-of-war; and at its northern extremity is a small graving dock, for building or repairing ships. This place has become one of the principal stations for sea-bathing on the coast of Lancashire, and being frequented in the summer season by numerous and respectable visitors, great improvements have been made here within a few years past, by the erection of many good houses, especially on the Beach, for lodgings; the Beach has also been levelled, and an esplanade formed along it, affording a fine view of the southern or opposite shore of the inlet on which Lytham is situated.

LYTHE, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 6½ m. SW b W.
Pop. with Crosthwaite.

A hamlet in the parish of Heversham, Kendal ward.

LYTHE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Whitby (236) 4 m. WNW.
Pop. of Pa. 2194. Of To. 1134.

A parish and township in the east division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, pleasantly situated about a mile from the sea, but much exposed to the severe winds of winter. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 85*l.*; church ded. to St. Oswald; patron, the Archbishop of York. Here is Mulgrave Castle, the seat of the Earl of Mulgrave; it stands upon a gentle eminence, and commands several picturesque and romantic views, with a prospect of the sea and Whitby pier, and the ruins of the abbey. About two miles from this mansion, on a steep hill, are the ruins of a very ancient castle. Many of the inhabitants are employed in extensive alum-works in this parish.

LYTHIAN'S, ST., co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) 6 m. SW. Pop. 103.

A parish in the hundred of Dinas Powys; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, and yielding, according to the P. R. an annual income of 115*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; patron, — Deere, Esq. Area of parish, 1000 acres of land. Here is a Druidical altar.

M.

MABE, or LAVABE, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Falmouth (269) 4½ m. W. Pop. 457.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Kerrier; living, a vicarage with that of Maylor, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mabe; patronage with Maylor vicarage. Here are an almshouse and Wesleyan chapel.

MABLETHORPE, ST. MARY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (141) 7 m. NE b N.
Pop. 211.

A parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory with that of Stane, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; patrons (1829) Colonel Waters, and others.

MABLETHORPE, ST. PETER, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (141) 7½ m. NE b N. Pop. 35.

A parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory with that of Thedlethorpe St. Helen, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; patron (1829) Lord Gwydyr.

MABYN, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Wadebridge (239) 3 m. E. Pop. 715.

A parish in the hundred of Trigg; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 36*l.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Falmouth.

MACCLESFIELD, co. Pal. of Chester.

Pop. 87,479.

A hundred, comprehending the eastern portion of the county, bounded on the north-east by the river Goit, and containing twelve parishes, twelve chapelries, and fifty-nine townships.

MACCLESFIELD, co. Chester.

London 167 m. NW b N. Pop. 17,746. M. D.
Mon. Fairs, May 6; June 22; July 11;
Oct. 4; Nov. 11; for cattle, wool, and cloth.

A considerable market and corporate town, and parish, in the Prestbury division of the hundred of Macclesfield, which is under the separate jurisdiction of the municipal magistrates. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, at the border of the forest, to which it gives name, at a short distance westward of the river Bollin, which falls into the Mersey. The town contains four principal streets, and several others, many of the buildings in the former being of a superior order. The streets are lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are well supplied with

water from a fountain on the neighbouring common. The town-hall is a good modern building, handsomely and tastefully decorated, and containing an assembly and concert room. Through the lower part of the town runs the river Bollin, or Jordan, the stream of which, though inconsiderable, turns several mills. This town was incorporated by a charter of Prince Edward, the son of Henry III., as Earl of Chester, in 1261; and subsequent charters have been given by Edward III. and other sovereigns. The civil government is vested in a mayor and twenty-four aldermen, four of whom, including the mayor, are justices, annually elected by the freemen. The hundred division includes Stockport and other large towns. A court of record, for the trial of civil causes in the hundred and forest of Macclesfield, is held twice a-year at the town-hall, before the steward of the hundred; the clerk of the court being appointed by the Earl of Derby, who is hereditary steward of the manor. This clerk is the official keeper of the copyhold court-rolls of the manor, which extend as far back as the reign of Edward III. There is also a court, held every Monday, before the deputy-steward, for passing the surrenders of copyhold tenements. Sessions are held before the justices, at Easter and Michaelmas, for the trial of criminal offenders; and an inferior court, for the summary administration of justice, sits weekly. Among the corporation records is preserved a copy of a petition, addressed to Henry VII., shortly after the battle of Bosworth, praying that the men of Macclesfield might not lose their charter, though they were unable to complete the number of the aldermen, in consequence of many of the principal inhabitants of the town having been killed in that battle in the king's service. The livings are two perpetual curacies in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester: All Saints of the certified value of 50*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 122*l.* Christ Church, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.* All Saints in the patronage of the mayor and corporation, with the sanction of the Bishop of Chester. Patron of Christ Church (1829) William Roe, Esq. The church, ded. to St. Michael, founded by Edward I., in 1279, and nearly rebuilt in 1740, is a spacious Gothic edifice, with a lofty spire; and annexed to it is a sepulchral chapel, in which, as well as in the church itself, are many ancient monuments. A modern painted window has been added as an ornament to this church, at the expense of 500*l.* There is also another called the New Church, or Christ Church, a handsome structure, which was erected at the expense of Charles Roe, Esq., in 1775, and endowed with 100*l.* a-year, by its munificent founder. The town contains several places of worship, for Methodists and other Protestant Dissenters of various denominations; and also a Roman Catholic chapel. A free grammar-school was founded here in the reign of Edward VI., and en-

dowed with landed property, then producing 25*l.* per annum, but now increased to 500*l.* per annum. There are likewise a national school and endowed Sunday-schools. An almshouse, for the reception and support of three poor widows, was founded by Mr. Stanley. The chief source of profitable industry here was formerly the manufacture of silk buttons, but this has been superseded by that of silk goods of various descriptions; and the number and magnitude of the factories of the silk throwsters, weavers, and makers of silk ferret, galloon, twist, sewing-silk, handkerchiefs, and other articles, demonstrate the extent and importance of this branch of manufacture as connected with this town. The cotton manufacture has been introduced here with success; and here are iron and brass foundries, nail-factories, rope, and twine works, and hat-manufactories. In the vicinity of Macclesfield, stone, slate, and coal are procured in abundance. Within a few miles of the town are several fine seats, among which, Lyme Hall, belonging to Thomas Legh, Esq., M.P. for Newton, Lancashire, deserves particular notice. On the north and east is a chain of lofty hills, commanding fine views over North Wales, and into Lancashire, and extending in certain states of the atmosphere as far as the town of Manchester. Two newspapers are published here weekly, the "Macclesfield Courier," and the "Macclesfield Herald." This town gives the title of Earl to the family of Parker, ennobled in 1721, in the person of Thomas Parker, Lord Chancellor, distinguished as a lawyer and a mathematician.

MACCLESFIELD FOREST, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Macclesfield (167) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 269.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Prestbury and hundred of Macclesfield; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; patron, Earl of Derby.

MACDUFF, shire of Banff, S.

P. T. Banff (165) 1½ m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A considerable town in the parish of Gamrie, the property of the Earl of Fife, who has erected here a chapel of ease for the accommodation of the inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the Firth of Moray, and previously to 1762, it consisted of a few fishermen's houses bordering on a small sandy creek; but it now consists of several good streets, and possesses an excellent harbour, improved by Lord Fife at the expense of nearly 6000*l.* There are belonging to this place ten or twelve vessels, chiefly employed in the trade with London or with the Baltic. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Fife.

MACFEN, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 16 m. SSE. Pop. 48.

A township in the parish of Malpas and hundred of Broxton.

MACETOWN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunshaughlin (18) 5 m. NE. Pop. 445.

A parish in the barony of Skreen, or Skryne; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, being a component part of the union of Killmessan; patrons, the King and the Marquis of Drogheda. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle.

MACGILLYCUDDY'S REEKS, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

A chain of lofty, rugged, and picturesque-formed mountains, in the barony of Dunkerrin; the outline of their summits is much dentated, and their sides present a succession of dark mural cliffs. One of these, called Carran Tuál, *i. e.* the inverted Reaping Hook, according to the measurement of Mr. Nimmo, attained a height of 3410 feet above the level of the sea, and is consequently the loftiest mountain in Ireland.

MACHAR, NEW, shires of Aberdeen and Banff, S.

P. T. Aberdeen (121½) 10 m. NW b N. Pop. 1133.

A parish in the district of Buchan, nine miles in length and two and a half in breadth; about one-fifth part of which, called the Lands of Straloch, is considered as belonging to the shire of Banff, though encompassed by that of Aberdeen. The living is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Earl of Fife. In 1247 the Bishop of Aberdeen appointed a chaplain for the chapel of Moneycabbuck in this parish, about a mile from the present church, which was founded in 1639, and in 1641 the ministerial duty was transferred to it from the old chapel, of which there are still some remains, and the ground around is used as a place of interment. The church was rebuilt in 1791. On an island in a small lake called Loch Goull, or the Bishop's Loch, are the ruins of a castle once the residence of the Bishops of Aberdeen.

MACHAR, OLD, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Aberdeen (121½) 1 m. N. Pop. 18,312.

A parish in the district of Aberdeen, comprising the city of Old Aberdeen, from the ancient cathedral of which, dedicated to St. Machar, it derives its appellation. It extends eight miles from east to west, and from four to five in breadth, including the space between the rivers Don and Dee, except the ground occupied by New Aberdeen; and it is bounded on the west by the parish of Newhills. It was formed by the dismemberment of the deanery of St. Machar, which comprehended the parishes of Old Machar, New Machar, and Newhills. In this parish are contained the principal additions made of late years to the city or burgh of Aberdeen; and here also have been established several extensive manufactories, especially of cotton goods; hence the

abundant population of the parish, in which an extraordinary increase has occurred since the beginning of the present century.

MACHEN, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Newport (148) 5½ m. W b N. Pop. 1032.

A parish in the hundred of Wentloog; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 107.16s.5½d.; ann. val. P. R. 150l.; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Sir C. Morgan, Bart. Here are mines of coal, lead, iron, and calamine, with several mineral springs.

MACHYNLLAETH, co. Montgomery, N.W.London 208 m. NW b W. Pop. 2303.
Fairs, 1st Wed. in March; May 16; June 26; July 9; Aug. 7; Sep. 18; and Nov. 26.
M. D. Wed.

A town in the parish and hundred of the same name, situated near the river Dyfi, and adjacent to its conflux with the Dulas. The position of the town is extremely beautiful, the stupendous hill of Arran-y-Gessel, 2220 feet in height, appears impending over it. The principal street is broad and cheerful, and the market-house stands on a well chosen site at one extremity. Here is a parish church, besides meeting-houses of Independents, Calvinists, Baptists, and Wesleyans; one good inn and posting-house, others affording comfortable accommodation to travellers, and several respectable private dwellings. In the vicinity also are many handsome seats of resident gentry. The parish is divided into the townships of Machynllaeth, Is-Carreg, and Uch-Carreg. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Keveiliog and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 117. 10s. 7½d.; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 6500 acres of land. The staple manufacture is woollen, and the slate-quarries and lead-mines in the vicinity also occupy many persons. The Dyfi is navigable up to Derwenlas, two miles below the town, by vessels of eighty tons burden, and from the quay at this place slates, ore, &c. are shipped for exportation. Here is an endowed freeschool. This place is supposed to be the Maglona of the Romans, where a lieutenant was stationed in the reign of Honorius. At a place called Cefn Caer, or the Ridge of the City, Roman coins have been found, and the traces of a circular intrenchment and a paved road discovered. A Roman fort is believed to have been at a little distance from the same place, and near its supposed site silver coins of Augustus and Tiberius were discovered. At the close of the year 1402, Owen Glendwr summoned a Parliament here, where he was solemnly inaugurated Prince of Wales. The old house in which his Parliament assembled is still shown, and an ornamented gateway, still perfect, is much admired. The brave but unfortunate David Gam, Shakspeare's Captain Fluellen, attended a Parliament convened at Machynllaeth, but with the hateful intention of assassinating Owen; his purpose being discovered, he

was seized and thrown into confinement in this town; here he remained for some time, but was at length liberated upon a pledge of never again taking up arms against Glendwr. How truly he kept that promise from the moment of his liberation to his death in the field of Agincourt, the English history has recorded. The reply of David Gam to Henry V., upon his return from reconnoitring the enemy, previous to the battle of Agincourt, is too memorable to be omitted whenever occasion demands the mention of his name, "Please your Majesty," replied the brave soldier, "there are enough to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away." Jenan Llawden, an eminent poet and native of Llychwr in Carmarthen, who flourished about the year 1470, was for many years minister of this church, and Llwardh Hen concealed his sorrows from the world in a humble dwelling at Dol Glog, near this town, where he died at a very advanced age, A. D. 634. He lies buried in the church of Llanfawr, near Bala.

MACKWORTH, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 650.

A parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 3*s.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) F. N. C. Munday, Esq. Here are the remains of an ancient castle.

MACLONEIGH, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Macrompe (191) 3 m. SE. Pop. 1427.

A parish in the barony of West Muskerry, near to the banks of the river Lee; living, a vicarage, united to the rectory and vicarage of Killmichael, in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 250*l.* per annum; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

MACOLLOP, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Lismore (136) 9 m. Pop. 3710.

A parish in the barony of Coshmore, situated upon the river Blackwater; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel. The rectory is united to that of Lismore; patrons, the Dean and Chapter; and the vicarage, united to the vicarage of Lismore, is valued in K. B. at 3*l.*; patrons, the Vicars Choral. There is a church attached to the vicarage; amount of commutation for tithes for the union, 1569*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*

MACROMP, or MACROOM, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Dublin 191 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 5390. Of To. 2551. Fairs, May 12; July 12; Sept. 12; and Nov. 12.

A market-town and parish in the barony of West Muskerry, situated upon the Sullane river. There is no regular plan adopted in the arrangement of the streets; but the town possesses a church, a remarkably beautiful Roman Catholic cha-

pel, a court-house, and bridewell; and the sessions for the east riding of the county are held here, at which the assistant-barrister presides. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 480*l.* annually; and possessing a parsonage, upon a glebe of nine acres; patron, the Bishop. Area of parish 6550 acres of land. Here are two subscription charity-schools, at one of which 110 boys are instructed, and the other consists of 150 girls. The castle of Macroom was erected by either the Carews or Daltons, sometime in the reign of King John. It was afterwards enlarged and beautified by Teague Macarty, the father of Cormac Mac Teague, mentioned by Camden as an active person in the time of Elizabeth. Teague expired here A. D. 1565. The Earls of Clancarty next adorned this noble structure, which was unluckily much injured by fire in the civil wars of 1641. It has been re-edified and modernised, and is now the mansion of Hedges Eyre, Esq. The facetious Dean Swift was once a visiter at this castle, and expressed himself in terms of warm admiration of its architectural claims, as well as of the beauty of the accompanying scenery. The celebrated admiral, Sir William Penn, was born in one of the chambers of Macroom Castle. Half a mile from the town is a mild chalybeate spa.

MACRONY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Killworth (141) 3 m. NE. Pop. 2602.

A parish in the barony of Condon's and Clongibbons; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, being one of four parishes constituting the union of Killworth; and valued, by commutation for tithes, at 230*l.* per annum; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

MACSWINE'S GUN, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

A singular natural curiosity on the coast of Killmacrenan barony. It is a tunnel penetrating a granite rock to a distance of nearly half a mile, from the extremity of which rises a perpendicular shaft or aperture, through which the water is ejected upwards to a height of forty feet, when the wind blows directly into the tunnel's mouth. The noise has been heard at a distance of twenty miles from the spot, in moderately calm weather.

MADDERBY, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Crieff (56) 6 m. E. Pop. 714.

A parish near the head of the vale of Strath-erne, the soil of which is good, but the land lying on a level, is subject to frequent inundation from the waters of the little river Pow. The living is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. On an eminence, nearly encompassed by the Pow, are situated the ruins of the abbey of Inch-Effray, founded in 1200, by Gilbert, Earl of Strath-erne, and his countess, and dedicated

to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist. It was endowed and greatly privileged by David I. and Alexander III.; so that it became one of the richest monasteries in the kingdom. James VI., in 1607, constituted the monastic domain a temporal barony, in favour of James Drummond, who took the title of Lord Madderty, forfeited in consequence of the rebellion in 1715. Through the southern extremity of the parish passes a Roman road.

MADDERSFIELD, co. Worcester.

P. T. Upton-upon-Severn (111) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW b N. Pop. 202.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*; patron (1829) Earl Beauchamp, who has a seat here, which commands a most delightful prospect of the Malvern hills.

MADDINGTON, co. Wilts.

P. T. Ainesbury (77) 7 m. WNW. Pop. 369.

A parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; certified value 60*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 55*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) J. and J. Matron, Esqrs.

MADELEY, or MARKET MADELEY, co. Salop.

P. T. Shiffnall (135) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW b W. Pop. 5379. M. D. Fri. Fair, Oct. 9.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Wenlock, celebrated for its iron bridge over the Severn, which consists of one arch, 100 feet within the span, and forty feet high; it was cast at Colebrook Dale, a winding glen between two vast hills, about a mile from this place. It was erected in 1780; and, together with the romantic scenery of this glen, has a most beautiful appearance. The market is now held at the foot of this bridge. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; patron (1829) R. Kynaston, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome modern structure. Here is a navigable canal to the Ketley iron-works, which are the most considerable in England; and also a work for obtaining fossil tar, or petroleum, from the condensed smoke of pit-coal.

MADELEY, GREAT, co. Stafford.

P. T. Newcastle-under-Lyne (150) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W b S. Pop. 1166.

A parish in the north division of the hundred of Pirehill; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 16*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 94*l.*; patron (1829) Lord Crewe. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave, side aisles, transepts, and a chancel at the east end of the nave; affixed to the north wall

of the nave is a chapel of nearly the same size and plan as the transepts; it has also a south porch and a square embattled tower, with six bells. Here is an endowed school for boys and girls. It is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a Court of Pleas for the recovery of debts under 40*s.*

MADELEY, HOLME, co. Stafford.

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW b W. Pop. 479.

A liberty in the parish of Checkley and south division of the hundred of Totmonslow.

MADELEY LITTLE, co. Stafford.

P. T. Newcastle-under-Lyne (150) 4 m. W b S. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Great Madeley and north division of the hundred of Pirehill.

MADLEY, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 7 m. W b S. Pop. 938.

A parish in the hundred of Webtree; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Timberton, and a peculiar of the Dean of Hereford; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church, which is ded. to St. Mary, is a spacious structure, and has a crypt beneath the chancel, which is now used as a charnel-house. Near the centre of this parish is a small cross, consisting of a square pedestal and shaft with a traverse top, and in the churchyard are the remains of another cross. The petty sessions for the hundred of Webtree are holden here.

MADINGLEY, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 3 m. W. Pop. 231.

A parish in the hundred of North Stow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; val. in K. B. 6*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R.; 83*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Ely. The manor-house is an ancient brick structure, nearly surrounded with woods and pleasure-grounds, and contains a good collection of paintings.

MADOES, St., shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Perth (40 $\frac{1}{2}$) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. Pop. 331.

A parish, called also St. Madois, situated at the western extremity of the Carse of Gowrie, extending along the northern bank of the river Tay; its surface being a level tract, about one mile square. The soil is extremely fertile, consisting of deep strong clay, or rich loam; and the whole is under cultivation, except a few acres planted with wood. The living is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, Mr. Richardson of Pitfour. The church was built in 1610. Through the parish passes the great road between Perth and Dundee, which is kept in excellent repair. The little village of Hawkestone is supposed to have derived its name from its

being the spot on which the Hawk of the peasant Hay alighted, after having performed its flight round the land bestowed on his master for his services performed at the battle of Luncarty.

MADRON, ST. co. Cornwall.

P. T. Penzance (231) 3 m. NW. Pop. 7235.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Penwith; living, a vicarage with the curacies of Morva and Penzance, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; patron (1829) Henry Penneck, Esq. Here is a small endowed school, and a stone with an ancient British inscription.

MAENAN, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Llanrwst (218) 3 m. N. Pop. 444.

A township in the parish of Eglwys-fâch, and hundred of Isâf, situated upon the river Conway. Here is an ancient manor of which Sir W. W. Wynne is the lord, and for which an annual court is held at Tanyllan. Maenan House, formerly the residence of the Kyffyns, has passed, by marriage, into the family of Lenthalls of Oxfordshire.

MAENAN-MANACHDY, or, THE AB-BEY, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Llanrwst (218) 4 m. N.

Part of the township of Maenan, upon the Conway river, claiming to be extra-parochial, but in the parish of Eglwys-fâch; it is placed by early authorities in the county of Denbigh, but, by modern geographers in that of Carnarvon. Here was an abbey, founded by King Edward I., A. D. 1283, whither the Cistercian monks from Conway were translated, and where they flourished until the Dissolution. The site of this religious house was granted in the 5th of Elizabeth to Elizæus Wynne, of Melai, in the parish of Llanfair, and passed, by marriage, into the family of Sir John Wynne, of Glyn Lyfon, near Carnarvon. The mansion-house, built from the materials of the abbey still remains, and a handsome addition has latterly been made to it. It is one of the seats of Lord Newborough, the direct descendant of Sir John Wynne, and is generally inhabited by one of his lordship's agents.

MAEN-CLOCHOG, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) 12 m. N. Pop. 362.

A parish partly in the hundred of Daugleddau, and partly in that of Cemaes; living, a dis. vicarage in the diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 3*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, and in P. R. at 21*l.* 1*s.*; patron, — Bowen, Esq. Area of parish 3200 acres of land. The name Maen Clochog, *i. e.* the sounding-stone was borrowed from an ancient Cromlech, which stood here, and which was dislodged by the peasantry in search of treasure. In this parish are the Percelly, or Presely Hills, so called from Preswylfa, an habitation, the ancient Britons being sup-

posed to have dwelt on their rocky summits during the civil wars.

MAENOR BYRR, or MANORBEER, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Tenby (261) 4½ m. SW. Pop. 596.

A village and parish in the hundred of Castle Martin, wildly situated upon the sea-coast, between Tenby and Pembroke. Living, a dis. vicarage in the diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 8*l.* and in P. R. 31*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* annually; patrons, Christchurch College, Cambridge. Area of parish, 2000 acres of land. The castle, a remarkably interesting object, stands in a bleak and bold position upon the sea-shore. It was anciently the property of the Barri's, and here Giraldus Sylvester, commonly known by the name of Cambrensis, was born, in the twelfth century. There is an effigy of Giraldus in the church, and a canopied tomb covering another member of the Barri family. The name of this place signifies the Manor of the Lords, or the Manor of Byrr, and a court-baron is held for this and Penaley Manor, at a place called Longstone, by Lord Milford, or rather by his agent.

MAENORDEILO, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llandeilo-fawr (202) m. Pop. 498.

Two hamlets, distinguished by the epithets Higher and Lower, in the parish of Llandeilo-fawr and hundred of Caer.

MAENORDEWI, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (229) 7 m. WNW. Pop. 839.

A parish in the hundred of Cilgarron, situated upon the river Teifi; living, a rectory in the diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 9*l.*; patron, the King. Area of parish, 3000 acres of land.

MAENORFABON, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llandeilo fawr (202) 2½ m. NE. Pop. 420.

A hamlet in that part of the parish of Llandeilo-fawr, which lies in the hundred of Perfedd.

MAENOR OWAIN, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Fishguard (257) 1½ m. SW. Pop. 150.

A small parish in the hundred of Dewisland; living, a curacy, not in charge; certified value 4*l.*; but in P. R. valued at 44*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* annually, in the diocese of St. David's; patrons, the Chanter and Chapter of St. David's. Area of parish, about 600 acres of land.

MAENTWROG, co. Merioneth, N. W.

P. T. Tan-y-Bwlch (215) 1 m. SE. Pop. 783.

A village and parish in the hundred of Ardudwy, picturesquely situated in the well-known vale of Festiniog, near the conflux of the Falen and Dwyryhyd rivers. In the village is an excellent and long-established inn, a boarding-house, upon a large and respectable scale, a very neat church, and a

Methodist chapel. The living is a dis. rectory with the rectory of Festiniog, in the deanery of Ardudwy and Estimamer and diocese of Bangor; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here is an upright stone, called Maen Twrog, from the tutelar saint, to whom the church is dedicated. The village is rapidly increasing in buildings and in population, owing to the export of slates from the adjacent quarries of Festiniog, made from the little quay below this place. Edmund Prys, the most eminent poet of his age, was rector of this parish, and archdeacon of Meirion. His controversy with William Cynwal occupied fifty-four poems. He translated the metrical Psalms, adopted into the Welsh service, and assisted Bishop Morgan in his version of the Welsh Bible. He was born in the year 1544, at Gerddi Blwog, in Llandeewyn parish, resided at Tyddyndu in this parish, and lies buried in this church. His death occurred after the year 1623. The Roman road, from Uriconium to Legontium, passes through this parish. See *Tan-y-Bwlch* and *Festiniog*.

MAER, co. Stafford.

P. T. Eccleshall (143) 6 m. NNW.
Pop. of Pa. 451. Of To. 232.

A parish and township in the north division of the hundred of Pirehill; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. Robert Smith.

MAERWAY LANE, co. Stafford.

P. T. Eccleshall (148) 5½ m. NNW.
Pop. 219.

A hamlet in the parish of Maer and north division of the hundred of Pirehill.

MAESCAR, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (71) m. W. Pop. 676.

A hamlet in the parish and hundred of Delynoc.

MAESGWYNNE, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Rhayadar (181) m. S b E. Pop. 363.

A township in the parish of Nantmel and hundred of Rhayadar.

MAES-MYNYS, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Bualt (173) 1 m. W. Pop. 300.

A parish in the hundred of Bualt, situated upon the banks of the rivers Irfon and Dilionw; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, about 4000 acres of land. Here stood formerly a Maes Ddewi, *i. e.* David's stone. It was set upright, measured seven feet and a half in height, and was a species of conglomerate rock. The proprietor of the ground on which it stood, shattered it to pieces with gunpowder.

MAESTREFGOMER, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Newtown (175) 9 m. W. Pop. 403.

A township in the parish of Trefeglwys and hundred of Llanidloes.

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MAESTNERHOS-LLOWDDY, co. Radnor, S. W.

Pen-y-Bont (171) 3 m. NE. Pop. 323.

A township in the parish of Llanddewi-ystrad-ennau and hundred of Cefnlllys.

MAES-Y-GWARTHEG, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Abergavenny (146) 5 m. W. Pop. 1181.

A hamlet and parcel in the parish of Llanelly and hundred of Crickhowel. See *Llanelly*.

MAGAUNAGH, co. Mayo, Connanght, I.

P. T. Killala (192) 11 m. SW. Pop. 1796.

A parish in the barony of Tyravley, situated upon the Awinmore river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killala and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of four parishes constituting the union of Crossmolina. There is a freeschool of eighty children in this parish.

MAGHAREE ISLANDS, or **SEVEN HOGS**, co. Kerry, Munster I.

Lat. 52.19 N. Lon. 9.55 W.

A cluster of islands, belonging to Killagheny, or Killiney parish, and off the barony of Corkaguincy, situated to the north-east of the entrance of St. Brandoris Bay.

MAGHERA, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Castle Wellan (82) 3 m. SE. Pop. of Pa. 1199. Of Vil. 120. Fair, April 26.

A village and parish in the barony of Upper Iveagh, situated upon the Castle Wellan river, near to its union with the sea, in Dundrum Bay; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a glebe of nineteen acres. The Sunday-school, in this parish, is attended by sixty boys. Here are the ruins of a church, and adjoining it is a favourite cemetery.

MAGHERA, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

Dublin 128 m. N. Pop. of Pa. 10,221. Of To. 821. Fairs, Jan. 12; June 13; Aug. 14; Oct. 12; and Nov. 15.

A market-town in the parish of Maghera and barony of Longhinsholin; living, a rectory in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 10*l.*, and by commutation for tithes, 1015*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.* annually; patron, the Bishop. Here are a church and a parsonage, with three separate glebes, one of which comprises 517 acres. Area of parish, 15,000 acres of land. The Drapers' Company of London sustain two schools here, one for 100 boys, the other for eighty girls.

MAGHERABOY, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

Pop. 21,690.

One of eight baronies into which the county is divided. It covers an area of eighty-five square miles, includes seven parishes, part of Enniskillen, the chief town of the county, and embraces a portion of Lough Erne.

MAGHERACLONY, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Carrickmacross (56) 4 m. SW. Pop. 7567.

A parish in the barony of Farney; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and arch-

diocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 3*l.*, and by commutation for tithes, 600*l.* annually, the lay impropriator being entitled to 170*l.* of that amount. It possesses a church, parsonage, and sixty-four acres of glebe; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here is a Sunday-school, consisting of sixty-eight pupils.

MAGHERACREIGAN, or MAGHERACRIGAN, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

P. T. Newtown Stewart (126) 7 m. SW. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, May 6; 1st Thurs. in June; 2d Thurs. in Aug.; 3d Thurs. in Oct.; Nov. 24; and 3d Thurs. in Dec.

A town in the parish of Ardstraw and barony of Strabane.

MAGHERACROSS, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Enniskillen (100) 7 m. NE. Pop. 4419.

A parish in the barony of Tyrkenedy, situated upon the Tullyclea river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; possessing a church, and about 485 acres of glebe; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

MAGHERACULMONEY, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Kesh (114) 2 m. SE. Pop. 5186.

A parish in the barony of Lurge; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and by commutation for tithes, at 255*l.* annually; and possessing a church and parsonage; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

MAGHERADROLL, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballynahinch (94) adjacent. Pop. 5806.

A parish in the barony of Kinelcarty, situated in a remote and barren district; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dromore and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, erected A. D. 1829, a parsonage, and forty acres of glebe; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here is an endowed school. The name, Magheradroll, signifies "the field of difficulties," alluding to the rugged character of the country through which this place is approached.

MAGHERAFELT, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

Dublin 119 m. N. Pop. [of Pa. 4171. Of To. 1292. Fairs, May 25; Aug. 25; and Oct. 29.

A market-town in the parish of the same name and barony of Loughinsholin. It is the best town in the southern district of the county, and contains the parish church, dissenting chapels, and a market-house. The living is a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and possessing, besides the church, a glebe-house, with 240 acres of land; patron, the Primate. Here is a daily school of twenty-two girls, endowed by Lady Bateson; and a second school, endowed by an ancestor of the Ash family.

MAGHERAGALL, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Moira (90) 7 m. NE. Pop. 2985.

A village and parish in the barony of Masareene, upper half; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 1*l.*, and by commutation for tithes, at 300*l.* annually, of which the lay impropriator receives 200*l.* Here is a church, but no glebe; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here are two Sunday-schools in the parish, at one of which ninety-five pupils are instructed, and at the other sixty-nine.

MAGHERAHAMLET, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Lurgan (85) adjacent. Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of O'Neilland West; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dromore and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of the parishes which constitute the corps of the prebend of Dromanagh. It possesses a church; and produces, by commutation for tithes, 69*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*

MAGHERALIN, or MARALIN, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Moira (90) 2 m. SW. Pop. of Pa. 4430. Of Vil. 113.

A parish, including a village of the same name, partly in Lower Iveagh barony, and partly also in the barony of East O'Neilland, in the county of Armagh, situated on the Lagan Water; living, a rectory and vicarage, being also the corps of the precentorship, valued in K. B. 10*l.*, in the diocese of Dromore and archdiocese of Armagh. It possesses a church, parsonage, and glebe of 105 acres; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The inhabitants of this parish are much engaged in the linen manufacture. A see-house for the diocese was erected here in the year 1695, by Tobias Pullen, but abandoned since for the palace near Dromore. There is a chalybeate spring, adjacent to the village, issuing from limestone, which underlays the surrounding district. Here is a quarry of good marble. St. Colman, who died A. D. 699, founded a monastery at this place.

MAGHERALLY, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Bannbridge (76) 3 m. NE. Pop. 2832.

A parish in the barony of Lower Iveagh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dromore and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, with a parsonage upon a glebe of thirty-two acres; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

MAGHERAMESK, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Moira (90) 4 m. NE. Pop. 1606.

A parish in the barony of Masareene, upper half, intersected by the Belfast Canal, which crosses the river Lagan in this vicinity; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 10*s.*, and united to the vicarage of Aghagallon; patron, the Marquis of Hertford. Area of parish, 6413 acres. Here are two

Sunday-schools, one containing sixty-four, the other fifty-nine pupils.

MAGHERASTEPHANA, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

Pop. 15,586.

One of the eight baronies into which the county is divided. It occupies an area of sixty-six square miles, includes four parishes, and the towns of Lisnaskea, Maguire's Bridge, and Brookborough.

MAGHERAVEELY, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Clones (85) 4 m. N. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, May 29 and Oct. 2.

A village in the parish of Cleenish and barony of Glenawley.

MAGHEROSS, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Carrickmacross (56) adjacent. Pop. of Pa. 3614. Of Vil. 888.

A village and parish in the barony of Farney, or Donaghmoynne; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 4*l.*, and by commutation for tithes at 969*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* annually, of which 323*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.* are payable to the lay impropriator; patron, the Bishop. Here are a church and parsonage, with a glebe of 181 acres. See *Carrickmacross*.

MAGHULL, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ormskirk (219) 4 m. SW b S. Pop. 720.

A chapelry in the parish of Halsall and hundred of West Derby; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 5*l.*; patron, the Rector of Halsall. Here is a small endowment of a school.

MAGILLIGAN, or **TAMLAGHTARD**, or **ARDIA**, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Newtown Limavady (173) 7½ m. N. Pop. 3187.

A village and parish in the barony of Kenaught, situated upon the sea-coast and at the entrance of Lough Foyle. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 10*l.*, and by commutation for tithes, 450*l.* annually; patron, the Bishop. It possesses a church, parsonage, and thirty-eight acres of glebe. Here is a famous rabbit-warren, occupying a surface of 2428 acres. The fur of these rabbits is of a very superior description, owing, it is believed, to the pasture, bent and moss, of which there is here an abundant supply. There is a permanent military station established here. St. Columb founded a monastery here, which was called the Shrine of St. Columb, and in process of time became exceedingly rich. It was plundered by Diermit Hua Lockluin, A. D. 1203.

MAGILLIGAN POINT, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

Lat. 55.12 N. Lon. 6.50 W.

A remarkable cape, at the entrance of Lough Foyle, in the parish of Magilligan and barony of Kenaught. A vast sandy plain is exposed at the foot of this promon-

tory at low water, and about one mile north-east lies the sand-bank called the Tuns.

MAGLASS, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wexford (91) 7½ m. S. Pop. 927.

A parish in the barony of Forth; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin. The rectory, a sinecure, forms part of the corps of the deanery, and is valued by commutation for tithes at 55*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.* annually; patron, the King. The vicarage is endowed and is one of eight benefices constituting the Union of Killenick; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

MAGOR, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Caerleon (114) 6 m. ESE. Pop. 622.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Redwick, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 45*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Duke of Beaufort. The petty sessions for the lower division of the hundred of Caldicot are holden here, and also at Christchurch.

MAGOURNEY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Macroom (191) 7½ m. E. Pop. 2291.

A parish partly in Barretts, and partly in East Muskerry barony, situated upon the river Dripscy; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church and glebe-house, and united to the rectory and vicarage of Killcoleman; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

MAGOWREY, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Killenaule (96) 5 m. SE. Pop. 619.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; valued by commutation for tithes 100*l.* per annum. It is one of eight benefices which constitute the union of Killenaule; patron, the Archbishop of Cashel. Area of parish, 1646 acres of land.

MAGUIRE'S-BRIDGE, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Lisnaskea (89) 3 m. NW. Pop. 802.

Fairs, Jan. 17; Wed. after Whitsunday; July 5; Oct. 2; and 1st Wed. after Nov. 12.

A village in the parish of Aghalnrcher and barony of Magherastephana.

MAGUNIHY, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

Pop. 38,995.

One of eight baronies into which the county is divided. It includes the mountainous district encircling the celebrated Lakes of Killarney, contains eleven parishes, and the market-town of Killarney.

MAHON, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

A river which rises in the bog of Monevallah, and flowing through the barony of Upperthird, empties itself into St. George's Channel in Bonmahon Bay. On the banks of this river are two copper-mines, or rather districts, pervaded by veins of copper-ore. One of these is leased by the Marquis of

Ormond, to the Hibernian Mining Company, and the Bishop of Waterford has leased the other to the Mining Company of Ireland.

MAHOUNAGH, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Newcastle (145) m.
Pop. of Pa. 3146. Of Vil. 157.

A village and parish in the barony of Upper Connello; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron, Viscount Courtenay.

MAIDEN BRADLEY, cos. Somerset and Wilts.

P. T. Mere (101) 4 m. N b W. Pop. 620.
Fairs, May 6, and Oct. 2, for cattle, horses, pigs, and cheese.

A parish partly in the hundred of Norton-Ferris, co. Somerset and partly in the hundred of Mere, co. Wilts; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 74*l.*; patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church, which is ded. to All Saints, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, two aisles, a chancel, and a tower, and contains several handsome monuments, among which is a very beautiful one to the memory of Sir Edward Seymour. Here was formerly an hospital for poor leproous women and some secular brethren; part of the monastic buildings are still to be seen. To the east of this place rises the lofty insulated hill, known by the three different appellations of Cold Kitchen Hill, Brimsdon, and Bidcombe; it displays many relics of British antiquities, such as tumuli, ditches, and excavations, and is one of the most interesting eminences in this county, on account of the vast extent and beauty of the prospects it commands.

MAIDENHEAD, co. Berks.

London 26 m. W. Pop. 945. M. D. Wed.
Fairs, Whit-Wed., for horses and cattle;
Sep. 29, for horses, cattle, and hiring servants; and Nov. 30, for horses and cattle.

A market-town and chapelry, partly in the parish of Bray and partly in that of Cookham and hundred of Bray, but having separate jurisdiction. It was formerly called Maidenhithe, and it is pleasantly situated on the borders of the Thames, and consists principally of one long paved street, which has a very commodious bridge of thirteen arches over the Thames, erected at the expense of nearly 20,000*l.* The approach to this structure is grand and spacious, along the sides is a broad pavement fenced with a handsome balustrade, and the view from the centre northward is very pleasing. This town was anciently called South Ailington, but how it derived its present name is uncertain; it was first incorporated by Edward III., and afterwards by James II., under a mayor and alderman, who are empowered to choose a high steward and deputy; from the ten aldermen, two bridge-masters are annually chosen. The mayor is justice of the peace, coroner, and clerk of the market, and also judge of a court which

he must hold once in three weeks, exclusive of two sessions in the year. The principal trade of this town is in malt, meal, and timber, and the inhabitants derive considerable assistance from travellers, for whose accommodation several inns have been opened. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, of the certified value of 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Andrew and St. Mary Magdalen; patrons, the Corporation of Maidenhead. James Smyth, Esq. founded and endowed an almshouse here in 1659, for eight poor men and their wives, who are allowed four shillings a-week, besides thirty shillings a-year for coals. Here is a gaol for debtors and felons. About two miles distant is Maidenhead Thicket, formerly so much infested by highwaymen.

MAIDEN NEWTON, co. Dorset.

P. T. Dorchester (119) 8 m. NW. Pop. 520.

A parish in the hundred of Tollerford, Dorchester division, formerly a town of some consideration; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 30*l.* 5*s.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Ilchester. The church, ded. to St. Mary, is a large ancient building, with an embattled tower, situated in the centre of the village. Here also is a meeting for Dissenters.

MAIDENS, or WHILLANS, or HULINS, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Lat. 54.48 N. Lon. 6.12 W.

A group of rocks off the coast of Larne parish, and barony of Upper Glenarne, east at Ballygelly Head, and north-east of the entrance to the Larne Harbour, or Lough. Here are two lighthouses, exhibiting fixed bright lights, and two bells are rung here in foggy weather.

MAIDEN SKERRY, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

Pop. with Pa.

One of the Shetland Isles, forming part of the parish of Northmavine. It is a barren rock, whose summit has never been scaled; and in summer it is the great resort of sea-fowl, especially of the largest or black-backed gulls, which breed and nestle here in vast numbers.

MAIDEN WELL, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 5½ m. S.
Pop. with Farforth, 94.

A parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Ruckland, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage with Farforth rectory.

MAIDFORD, co. Northampton.

P. T. Towcester (60) 6 m. NW b W.
Pop. 319.

A parish in the hundred of Greens Norton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough;

valued in K. B. 8*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) the Rev. S. W. White, Esq.

MAIDHURST, co. Sussex.

P. T. Arundel (55) 4 m. NW b N.
Pop. 169.

A parish in the hundred of Avisford, rape of Arundel; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 83*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron, the Bishop of Chichester.

MAIDSTONE, co. Kent.

London 31 m. SE b E. Pop. 12,508. Fairs, 1st Tues. in every month, for cattle, &c.; Feb. 13; May 12; June 20; and Oct. 17. Great market for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of goods; and a market, toll-free, every Thurs. for hops and corn. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough and county town and parish, having separate jurisdictions, but all locally in the hundred of Maidstone, eastern division of the lathe of Aylesford, standing on the eastern bank of the river Medway, which is here crossed by a bridge of five arches. The origin of this place has been ascribed by some antiquaries to the Britons, and by others to the Romans; Camden supposing it to have been the station called Vagniacis, in the Itinerary of Antoninus; but later writers have with more probability fixed on Southfleet, near Gravesend, as the site of that station, and as Richard of Cirencester mentions another between Durolevum, near Faversham, and Vagniacis, which he calls Madum, a name indicating its situation on the river Medway, the Madus of the Romans, this last may not unreasonably be identified with Maidstone. Roman coins and sepulchral urns have been discovered here at different periods, and these seem to be the only indications of an ancient settlement. On Penenden Heath, about a mile north-east of the town, a county-court was held in 1071, for the trial of a cause in which Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, was the plaintiff, and Odo, Bishop of Coutances in Normandy, and also Earl of Kent, half brother to William the Conqueror, was the defendant. On account probably of the rank of the parties in this case, and the importance of the questions which it involved, some unusual arrangements took place, many persons being summoned to attend from other counties besides Kent; but what renders this trial more especially remarkable is the circumstance of its having been appealed to by some writers as the earliest instance of trial by jury in this kingdom. In the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary many of the inhabitants of Maidstone joined in the insurrection against that princess under Sir Thomas Wyatt, who had a seat near the town; and the insurgents having been defeated, some of the townsmen were executed, and the borough was deprived of its charter. Maidstone was the scene of one of the latest efforts of the royalists in favour of Charles I. in 1648, when the town, after an obstinate defence, was

taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax, at the head of an army of nearly 10,000 men. Edward VI., in 1549, bestowed on the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, vesting the government in a mayor, jurats, and commoners, previously to which the town was governed by a portreeve. This charter being forfeited, Queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign, granted another with additional privileges; and subsequent grants were made by her successors, but these all became void in consequence of the neglect of the corporation to comply with the requisition of government after the revolution in 1688, and a new charter was obtained from George II. in 1748, under which the municipal authority is vested in a mayor, a recorder, twelve jurats, and forty common-councilmen, with a town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor, the recorder, and the three senior jurats, are justices of the peace, and the mayor is likewise coroner and clerk of the market. Constables are chosen at a court-leet held annually by the corporation. A court of pleas, for the recovery of debts to an unlimited amount, and for the trial of civil causes in general, is held once in a fortnight; and sessions take place quarterly, at which are tried criminal causes, but the jurisdiction of the court does not extend to capital offences. At Maidstone likewise are held the assizes for the county, and the quarter-sessions for its western division. This borough has sent two members to Parliament ever since the sixth year of Edward VI., the right of election belongs to the freemen not receiving alms, the number of whom, resident and non-resident, is about 900; the mayor is the returning officer. Freedom is acquired by serving an apprenticeship to a resident freeman, by descent, or by grant of the corporation; but younger sons of freemen are subject to a fine on admission to their municipal privileges, one of which is exemption from serving on juries except within the jurisdiction of the borough. The living is a perpetual curacy, exempt from archidiaconal authority, but in the diocese of Canterbury, and in the patronage of the Archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome structure, said to be the largest in the county, with a fine tower, supposed to have been erected by Archbishop Courtney, in the reign of Richard II., and originally terminated by a spire eighty feet high, which was destroyed by lightning November 2, 1730. This church was formerly collegiate, and near it are remains of buildings appropriated to the residence of the warden, chaplain, and other members of the college, which was at the Reformation involved in the common ruin of such institutions: a portion of the edifice has been converted into a barn. A new district church has been erected here by the commissioners appointed by Parliament for building churches, at the estimated expense of 13,000*l.* It is a curacy likewise exempt from archidiaconal authority, and in the

diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; patron, the Perpetual Curate of Canterbury. Here are places of worship for the Unitarians, the Independents, the Baptists, the Methodists, and the Society of Friends. A free grammar-school was founded in the reign of Edward VI. by the corporation, and endowed with the property of a society called the Brotherhood of Corpus Christi; the master, who must be in holy orders, receives 20*l.* a-year from the corporation, and derives advantage from other benefactions. This school has two exhibitions for scholars in University College, Oxford, arising from the bequest of the Rev. R. Gunsley, in 1618. A seminary called the Blue-coat School was founded in 1711, by the Rev. Dr. Woodward, and endowed with property producing 138*l.* per annum, for the education of fifty-three boys and forty-three girls. There are also Green-coat and Brown-coat Schools, a charity-school founded and endowed by Sir Charles Booth in 1795, and schools on the plans of Bell and Lancaster. Six almshouses were founded by Sir John Banks, Bart. in 1697; six by Edward Hunter, Esq. in 1748; four by John Brenchley, Esq. in 1789; and three by Mrs. Duke, for decayed gentlewomen. The town consists of four principal streets and several smaller ones, which are well paved and lighted with gas, under the direction of a company established by act of Parliament. Among the public buildings are the county hall, a neat and commodious modern edifice; the new gaol, which occupies an extensive piece of ground, and was erected in 1818, at the expense of 200,000*l.*, being distinguished for the excellence of its plan and arrangements; the barracks, built chiefly of timber, and standing at a short distance from the gaol; the county ball-room erected in 1819; and the theatre, a small but neat structure, opened for a limited period once in three years. In the centre of the town is a handsome building of recent date, the lower part of which is appropriated for the corn-market; and behind it is a new market-place commodiously laid out for the sale of provisions. The river Medway is here navigable, and a considerable trade is carried on with the metropolis by means of boats which sail at stated periods. The chief manufacture is that of paper, there being in the neighbourhood several paper-mills, which afford employment for a great number of persons. Here also are carried on rope-making, seed-crushing, block and pump making, iron and brass founding, and the manufacture of sacking and hair-cloth; and a considerable commerce takes place in corn, timber, fruit, and hops. The spirit called Maidstone gin, an imitation of Hollands, for which this place was famous, is no longer made here. A philosophical society was instituted here in 1824; and a subscription academy in 1827. Woollett, the engraver, who died in 1785, at the age of fifty, was a native of this town. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Winchelsea.

MAID RIVER, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

A river which takes its rise on the borders of the county of Cork, and flowing in a north-westerly direction, discharges its waters into the river Shannon, below the town of Adare, near to which place its navigation terminates.

MAIDWELL, co. Northampton.

P. T. Kettering (71) 8 m. W. Pop. 279.

A village, comprising the parishes of St. Mary and St. Peter, in the hundred of Rothwell; the livings are rectories in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 8*s.* 1 *d.* and 4*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; patron (1829) J. P. Hungerford, Esq.

MAINE, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Drogheda (30) 7 m. NE.

Pop. with Termonfecken.

A parish in the barony of Ferrard, situated upon the Irish Sea; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued, by commutation for tithes, 90*l.* per annum; patron, the King. It forms part of the union of Termonfecken.

MAINHAM, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Maynooth (15) 7 m. SW. Pop. 662.

A parish in the united baronies of Ikeathy and Oughterany; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Kildare and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of four parishes which constitute the union of Clare; advowson disputed. Area of parish, 2774 acres of land.

MAINLAND OF ORKNEY. See *Pomona, Island of*.

MAINLAND OF SHETLAND, shire of Orkney and Shetland, S.

N to S 60 m. E to W 16 m.

The largest island of the Shetland group, with a very irregular outline, from the projection of numerous promontories, and the frequent indentation of the coast by bays and inlets. The central parts are mountainous, with abundance of bogs and mosses; but the land near the shore is chiefly arable, and the soil is light, and may be regarded as fruitful, considering the imperfection of the mode of cultivation. The principal crops consist of black oats, sown in April; and barley about the middle of May. There are no enclosures, and the sheep on the hills are suffered to run wild, being merely driven together periodically, to be shorn of their wool, and subsequently receive the mark of their owner. The farming stock consists partly of black-cattle; and the island is famous for a small but hardy breed of horses, called Shetland ponies; and likewise for a peculiar variety of swine, the flesh of which is said to possess a very delicate flavour. Wild swans, geese, ducks, and sea-fowl of several kinds, are abundant; and eagles, hawks, ravens, and other birds of prey, are so numerous and formidable to the flocks, that the public authorities offer rewards for their destruction. The country is almost destitute of trees or shrubs, except the juniper.

per on the hills, and stunted willows and mountain ashes in the more sheltered valleys : yet trees of considerable size are occasionally found embedded in the mosses at a great depth beneath the surface. Ores of iron, copper, lead, and silver, have been found here ; and of the first great quantities have been procured of excellent quality. This island contains the parishes of Aithsting, Cunningsburgh, Delting, Dunrossness, Lerwick, Lunastang, Nesting, Northmavine, Quarff, Sandness, Sandsling, Sandwick, Tingwall, Walls, Weisdale, and White-ness.

MAINS, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Dundee (40½) 1½ m. N. Pop. 1081.

A parish, anciently called Strath Dighty, forming a part of the strath or valley through which the river Dighty flows in its passage to the Firth of Tay. Its present appellation, Mains of Fintry, is derived from the house or castle of Fintry, long the residence of the Grahams, which formerly stood on the banks of the river near the church. It is about four miles in length and three in breadth, except at the extremities, where it is narrower. The land is all arable, enclosed by hedgerows, and ornamented with flourishing plantations ; and the soil is composed principally of rich loam. Here are quarries of slate and freestone. The living is in the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns ; in the patronage of the Crown.

MAINSBOROUGH, co. Southampton.

Pop. 436.

A hundred in the Fawley division, nearly in the centre of the county, containing four parishes.

MAINSFORTH, or **MAINSFORD**, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 8 m. S b E. Pop. 44.

A township in the parish of Bishop's Middleton and north-east division of Stockton ward. Near a rivulet, called the Little Skerne, are the remains of an encampment, supposed to have been occupied by the Romans and Danes. It occupies a circular area of sixteen acres on a great elevation ; and near the same spot are vestiges of fortifications, bearing the appearance of having been much more extensive than that at present remaining. The rivulet was converted into a deep fosse, as a defence ; and on account of the great strength of the place, was called the Mainfort ; hence the present appellation.

MAINSTONE, co. Salop.

P. T. Bishop's Castle (159) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 451.

A parish partly in the hundred of Purslow and partly in that of Clunn ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford ; valued in K. B. 4l. 13s. 4d. ; church ded. to St. John the Baptist ; patron, the Earl of Powis.

MAISMORE, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (104) 4 m. NNW. Pop. 401.

A parish in the lower division of the hun-

dred of Dudstone and King's Barton ; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester ; valued in K. B. 14l. 10s. ; ann. val. P. R. 113l. 6s. ; church ded. to St. Giles ; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester.

MAISTERTON, shire of Edinburgh, S.

Pop. with Newbottle.

An ancient parish, now included in that of Newbottle, by which it was bordered on three sides, and on the west by the parish of Cockpen.

MAKER, cos. Cornwall and Devon.

P. T. Saltash (220) 5½ m. S b E. Maker Tower lat. 50.20.51 N. Long. 4.10.16 W. Pop. 3018.

A parish, partly in the south division of the hundred of East Cornwall, and partly in the hundred of Rodborough, Devon, adjoining Hamoaze and Plymouth Harbour ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter ; valued in K. B. 23l. 11s. 0½d. ; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, ded. to St. Macra, has a high steeple, called Maker Tower, which is a noted sea-mark, standing above Hamoaze. On the neighbouring heights is a strong battery. Here is Mount Edgecombe, the beautiful seat of Earl Mount Edgecombe.

MAKERSTON, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Kelso (42) 5 m. SW. Pop. 345.

A parish on the north bank of the Tweed, from which the surface rises by a gradual ascent to the northern border. It is about five miles and a half in length, and four and a half in breadth ; supposed to contain 3300 acres, of which 700 are pasture land. The living is in the presbytery of Kelso and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale ; patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. This parish is noted for the excellence of its mutton. The Tweed is not navigable in its passage through Makerston ; but in the season it affords an abundance of remarkably fine salmon.

MALAHIDE, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 11 m. N b E. Pop. 1127.

A village and parish in the barony of Coolock, situated upon an inlet of the Irish Sea ; living, a curacy in the diocese and archdiocese of Dublin ; valued, by commutation for tithes, 110l. 15s. 4d. ; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. The ancient castle, still in tolerable preservation, is the seat of the family of Talbot, to whose ancestors large possessions were granted in this vicinity, by King Henry II. Adjacent to the castle are the ruins of a church, and near it a well, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and enclosed by a building of stone. There are extensive oyster-beds in the estuary of the Malahide river, whence Dublin is chiefly supplied with this nutritious species of shell-fish. There is an ancient manor here.

MALBAY, co. Clare, Munster, I.

A spacious and open, but dangerous bay, on the coast of the barony of Ibrickan, extending from the Flag's Head to Dunbeg,

and including Emmiskerry, Matton, and other islands. There is no safe anchorage in any part of this bay, when it blows hard from between the north and south-west points.

MALBOROUGH, co. Devon.

P. T. Kingsbridge (208) 4 m. SW b S.
Pop. 1552.

A parish in the hundred of Stanborough; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of West Allington, in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patronage with West Allington vicarage. Here is an endowed school for eight children, and Viscount Courtenay holds an admiralty-court here for an extensive line of coast.

MALDON, co. Essex.

London 37 m. ENE. Pop. 3198. M. D.
Sat. Fairs, Sept. 13 and 14, for cattle and toys. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough and market-town, comprehending the parishes of All Saints, St. Mary, and St. Peter, locally situated in the hundred of Dengey, but having separate jurisdiction. The town consists chiefly of one street, nearly a mile in length, extending from east to west, with a cross street of considerable length, and several smaller ones. It is built on an acclivity to the south-west of the river Blackwater, which, uniting itself with the Chelmer, forms a very convenient haven. At spring-tides, vessels drawing eight feet of water, can approach the town. It has been assigned by many antiquaries as the Camulodunum, the first Roman province in Britain; but the scarcity of its antiquities seems to deny this supposition, two coins being the only Roman relics ever discovered here, namely, one of Vespasian, and one of Nero and Agrippina. The first mention of this town, found in history, refers to the year 913, when Edward, the Elder, encamped here to impede the progress of the Danes; here he formed an intrenchment, still discoverable, and at the same period a fortification was raised at Witham. The import trade of Maldon is considerable, consisting of coals, iron, deals, and corn; the coals are brought in lighters. There is also some trade in salt, wine, spirits, &c. The Wallfleet oysters, taken from the river here, are particularly famous. Considerable quantities of chalk soil are brought here from the Kentish coast, for making lime and the purposes of manuring the lands. The first charter of this town was granted in the reign of Henry II., although its original constitution as a borough is not known. It was incorporated with its present government, vested in two bailiffs, to be chosen annually, six aldermen, and eighteen capital burgesses, by Queen Mary, in 1553. It sends two members to Parliament, which privilege it has continued to use since the commencement of the reign of Edward III. The right of election is confined to those who obtain their freedom by birth, marriage, or servitude. The bailiffs are the returning officers. The singular

custom of Borough English still prevails here, by which the youngest son succeeds to the burgage tenements on the death of his father. The livings of All Saints and St. Peter, two vicarages united, are in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. C. Matthew. That of St. Mary is a rectory, and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The principal church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large ancient structure, with a square tower, terminated by an equilateral-triangular spire. St. Mary's church is a spacious building; said to have been founded in 1056, by Ingelric, a Saxon nobleman; the tower, and a portion of the body, were, however, rebuilt in the reign of Charles I. The only part of St. Peter's now remaining is the tower, the body having been converted into a good public library and grammar-school, which were instituted by Dr. Thomas Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester, a native of this town; he was born in 1630, and died in 1704. The same charitable individual gave 200*l.* to build a workhouse for the poor, and 1000*l.* to establish the manufacture of sack-cloth to employ them; he likewise appropriated the rents of a farm, at Ilney, to keep the school and library in repair. The Plumian professorship of astronomy and experimental philosophy, at Cambridge, was founded through a bequest of 1902*l.*, left by him for that purpose. Here were formerly a priory for Carmelite friars, and an [hospital for lepers.

MALDON, co. Surrey.

P. T. Ewell (13) 2½ m. S b W. Pop. 250.

A parish in the hundred of Kingston; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Chessington, in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 5*s.*; church ded. to St. John; patron, Merton College, Oxford. A freeschool is maintained by the Vicar, and a national school by the inhabitants.

MALEW, ST., Isle of Man.

P. T. Castletown. Pop. 2056.

A parish, in which is situated Castletown, the metropolis of the island. The church, which like most of the monks' churches, is situated in a romantic solitude, is a gloomy and venerable edifice, about a mile and a half northward of the town.

MALHAM, or MALGH-HAM, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 54 m. E. Pop. 262.
Fairs, June 25 and Oct. 4, for sheep.

A township in the parish of Kirkby, in Malham Dale, and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, situated in a deep and verdant dale, which is terminated by an immense crag of limestone-rock, 286 feet high, called Malham Cove; a little above this rock is a small lake, about a mile in diameter, abounding with trout and perch; its water is supposed to find

vent by a subterraneous passage, from which it re-appears at the bottom of the cove, where it forms the head of the river Aire. In great floods, this channel not being sufficient to discharge the accumulated waters, they flow over the ridge of the crag, and form an immense cataract, superior in height to the falls of Niagara. A mile east of the cove, is Gordale Scar, a fissure in the same mass of rock, which appears to have been divided by some violent convulsion of nature; through this tremendous chasm a considerable stream forms several striking waterfalls. Near this township is Jennett's Cave, a spacious and dreary cavern, surrounded with evergreens.

MALHAM MOOR, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 5½ m. N.E. Pop. 88.

A township in the parish of Kirkby, in Malham Dale, and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross.

MALIN, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Killybegs (158) m. N.W. Pop. not specified. Fairs, Easter-Tues.; June 24; Aug. 1; and Oct. 31.

A village in the united baronies of Boylagh and Bannagh, situated upon Malin Bay. Here are the ruins of an ancient church. This place is a signal-station.

MALIN-HEAD, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

Lat. 55.23 N. Lon. 7.15 W.

A cape in the parish of Cloncah and barony of Inishowen. It is the Robogdium of Ptolemy, and the most northern point of the island, and presents a rocky front to the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between the light-houses of Inistralul and Fannet Point, and is an appointed signal-station. Malin Well springs up through the crevices of the rocks on the shore, is impregnated with salt, and supposed to possess considerable healing virtues. It is dedicated to St. Moriallagh, and visited by numbers upon the Assumption Day and on St. John's Eve. Malin Hall is the seat of — Harvey, Esq.

MALINSTOWN, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Carn (174) m. N. Pop. 307.

A village in the parish of Cloneagh and barony of Inishowen.

MALLARDSTOWN, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Killkenny (75) m. S.W. Pop. 549.

A parish in the barony of Kells; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 171*l.* 1*s.* 8½*d.*; patron, the Marquis of Ormond and the Bishop of Ossory, alternately. It is one of seven parishes which constitute the union of Kells.

MALLDRAETH, co. Anglesea, N. W.

A spacious estuary, exposing a considerable tract of land at low water, upon the coast of the hundred of Malldraeth. The channel of the river Cefni passes through it, and is fordable at time of ebb; but the dangerous character of the sands, as the name implies, deters persons unacquainted with the place from making the attempt.

The effects of the influx of waters are experienced as far as the bridge of Llangefni, and two attempts have been made, under the sanction of an act of Parliament, to embank the Malldraeth and the common of Cors Degai, which lies between it and Llangefni. The want of complete success in this undertaking is attributable wholly to inactivity. The Cors Degai is flanked by two ranges of limestone-rock, stretching directly across the island, and crossing out at Rhed Wharf Bay. It has been suggested to erect a pier at Dinas Llwyd, or to contract the entrance of the Malldraeth, from Llanddwyn towards Dinas Llwyd, by which means safe lying would be afforded to the vessels frequently embayed in this estuary.

MALLERSTANG, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kirkby Stephen (266) 6 m. S b E. Pop. 243.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby Stephen, east ward; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Kirkby Stephen, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; certified value 60*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 97*l.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Thanet. To the south of this place rises the large mountain, called Wild Boar Fell. At Castlethwaite are the ruins of a square tower, twelve feet thick, built by Uter Pendragon, in the reign of Vortigern.

MALLING, EAST, co. Kent.

P. T. Maidstone (34) 5 m. WNW. Pop. 1403. Fair, July 15.

A parish in the hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford; living, a vicarage, and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) T. C. Burt, Esq. Here is a school for fifty children.

MALLING, SOUTH, co. Sussex.

P. T. Lewes (50) 1 m. N. Pop. 620.

A parish in the hundred of Ringmer, rape of Pevensey; living, a curacy, and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 32*l.* It is formed at the head of a deanery, under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, who had formerly a palace here.

MALLING, WEST, or **TOWN MALLING**, co. Kent.

London 29 m. SE b E. Pop. 1205. M. D. Sat. Fairs, Aug. 12; Oct. 2; and Nov. 17; for bullocks, horses, and toys.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, pleasantly situated on a rivulet, which falls into the Medway. The houses are good buildings of red brick, forming a spacious street, about half a mile in length. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron (1829) Benjamin Bates, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious, handsome fabric, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a Norman tower, with pilasters at the west end; the nave has been chiefly rebuilt since the year 1778, when, in consequence of the decay of the main co-

lunns, the whole roof fell in with a tremendous crash. The church contains several ancient and curious brasses. A small free-school was built here, with a bequest of 40*l.* in 1632, but it is not endowed. Bishop Gundulph founded a Benedictine nunnery in 1090, many parts of which are yet standing, being used as offices; and also a portion of the west end of the abbey church, which is a most beautiful remain of Norman architecture. Some stone coffins have been dug up together with divers rings and other trinkets. The ruined tower of St. Leonard's chapel, in this parish, is also standing; it is a very strong remain, seventy-one feet high, and the walls are seven feet in thickness, and much resembles the keep of a Norman castle. The petty sessions for the upper division of the lathe are holden here. Here is a small endowed school, now conducted on the national system.

MALLOW, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Dublin 163 m. S b W. Pop. of Pa. 3807. Of To. 4114. Fairs, Jan. 1; day bef. Shrove-Tues.; May, 11; July 25; and Oct. 28.

A town and parish in the barony of Fermoy, situated upon the banks of the Blackwater, in a county of great beauty and fertility. Here are a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a market-house, and many respectable private dwellings. This is an ancient manor, and which was a distinct seniory, belonging to the Earls of Desmond, upon the attainder of the last earl, granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir John Norris. This person was some time Lord President of Munster, and had the honour of placing the crown of Portugal upon the head of the house of Braganza. Sir John Jephson married the heiress of Norris, and in that manner succeeded to the lordship of the manor. The town was incorporated in 1688, and retains the privilege of sending one member to the Imperial Parliament. The government consists of a provost and burgesses. The living is an entire rectory in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 600*l.* annually; patron, D. Jephson, Esq. Mallow is not remarkable for trade or manufactures, but is chiefly conspicuous for its medicinal fountain; the waters issue from a limestone rock, and are soft and tepid.

MALLWYD, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Dolgelly (208) 9 m. SE. Pop. of Pa. 1166.

A village in the parish of the same name and hundred of Mawddwy, the parish extending also into the hundred of Machynllaeth, county of Montgomery. It is beautifully situated at the salient angles of three lofty and precipitous mountains, Arran, Cwmlin, and Moel Dyfi, and in a picturesque vale, watered by the river Dyfi, which is here broken by several fine cascades. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, about 10,000 acres

of enclosed land, and 30,000 acres of mountain. A well, at a place called Cai Gwyn, is celebrated for its efficacy in removing complaints of the eyes.

MALMSBURY, co. Wilts.

Pop. 11,147.

A hundred, situated at the north-western extremity of the county, bordering upon Gloucestershire, containing twenty-six parishes, including the borough from which it takes its name.

MALMSBURY, co. Wilts.

London 96 m. W b N. Pop. of Pa. 1976. Of Bo. 1322. M. D. Sat. Fairs, March 28; April 28; June 5; for cattle and horses. Cattle-market, last Tues. in every month, except March, April, and June. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough, market-town, and parish, in the hundred of Malmsbury, but having separate jurisdiction; it is pleasantly situated on a hill, nearly surrounded by the river Avon, over which it has six bridges, and was formerly surrounded by a wall, parts of which are still visible; it consists chiefly of three streets, called High Street, Silver Street, and Oxford Street, the two first run parallel to each other, and are intersected by the last. Near the centre of the town is the market-cross, which appears to have been built in the reign of Henry VII.; it is a beautiful octangular stone edifice, with flying buttresses and richly-ornamented turret, which is also octangular, with a small niche on each side, filled with figures, in basso-relievo, one of which represents the Crucifixion. Malmsbury consists of three parochial divisions, including the borough and parish, the Abbey parish, and the parish of Westport, St. Mary. The town was first incorporated about the year 916, by Edward the Elder, but received its present charter from William III. It is governed by an alderman, and twelve capital burgesses, the alderman being endowed with the powers of a justice of the peace. Malmsbury has sent two members to Parliament ever since the twenty-third of Edward I.; the right of election being vested in the alderman and burgesses. The trade consists principally in the manufacture of cloth, leather, gloves, parchment, and glue. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 2*s.* 1½*d.* There appears to have been several churches belonging to the establishment in Malmsbury, but only one, which is dedicated to St. Mary, now remains; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here are a Presbyterian meeting-house, a chapel for Anabaptists, and a Moravian chapel. The charitable institutions of this town are two almshouses, one endowed by the corporation, and the other by Robert Jenner; two free-schools, and a Sunday-school. Early in the seventh century Maildulph, or Meydulph, a Scottish monk, founded a religious house here, which was afterwards turned into a stately abbey, of which Aldhelm was first abbot; it received

various endowments from Athelstan, Edgar, Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, John, and others. The monks of this abbey were of the Benedictine order, and next to Glastonbury it was the most considerable monastic institution in the west of England; its buildings are said to have occupied forty-five acres of ground; but very little remains, except the abbey church, which appears to have been a splendid and magnificent structure. Here was formerly a castle, founded by the celebrated Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, but no relic of the building now remains; yet from the many hard struggles and bloody contentions on several occasions in its defence and capture, it must have been a fortress of considerable importance. About a mile south of the town, on a rising ground, called Cam's Hill, are two earthen enclosures, one is perfectly square, each side measuring about 120 feet, the other is an oblong figure, about the same length, and nearly 100 feet in breadth; and in an adjoining field is another enclosure of a circular shape, which is supposed to have been the site of a Saxon fortress. Malsbury gave birth to the following individuals: William of Malsbury, the celebrated historian, and Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher. The family of Har- take the title of Earl from this place.

MALPAS, co. Pal. of Chester.

London 168 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 4917. Of To. 1127. M. D. Mon. Fairs, April 5; July 25; St. James, Dec. 8, for cattle, linen, woollen cloths, hardware, and pedlery.

A market-town, parish, and township, in the hundred of Broxton, is situated on a very elevated spot, near the river Dee, and consists of three streets, well built, and paved. The living is divided into two portions, the first, a rectory with the curacy of St. Chad; and the second, a rectory with the curacy of Whitwell, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, the former valued in K. B. 48*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, and the latter 41*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; patron (1829) of the former, Mrs. Egerton; and of the latter, Sir T. T. F. E. Drake, Bart. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was formerly the chapel to a religious house, for monks of the Cluniac order; it is built of unhewn stone, is of an oblong shape, and consists of a nave and chancel, but has neither aisle nor steeple, it is elegantly decorated, and many of its ornaments appear to be of Saxon origin, but its real history is involved in much obscurity. Court-leets are held here in which debts under 40*s.* are recoverable. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture. It is one of the ancient baronies of the County Palatine, the barons of which held capital jurisdiction. Here are two chapels of ease, an endowed grammar-school, for twelve boys and twelve girls; and several places of worship for Dissenters. The private charities are also numerous. Matthew Henry, the commentator on the Bible, was born here.

MALPAS, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Newport (148) 2 m. N b W. Pop. 169.

A parish in the hundred of Wentloog; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; certified value 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 55*l.*; patron (1829) Sir C. Morgan, Bart. The church, which is dedicated to St. Oswald, is a very handsome structure, situated on an eminence. The free-school and almshouse were both founded by Sir Randle Brereton, who possessed considerable property here. The castle, which formerly ornamented this town, and was said to have been erected by one of the early barons, is entirely gone to decay. Cholmondeley Hall, the seat of Earl Cholmondeley, is a venerable structure, moated round, but situated in a low and damp spot, which renders it an unpleasant residence.

MALSWICK, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (104) 9 m. NW. Pop. 181.

A titling in the parish of Newent and hundred of Botloe.

MALTBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 3 m. SW.

Pop. with Raithby, 120.

A parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy subordinate to Hallington and Raithby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage with Hallington vicarage. Here was formerly a preceptory of Knight Templars.

MALTBY, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Yarm (237) 3½ m. E b N. Pop. 168.

A township in the parish of Stainton and west division of the liberty of Langbaugh.

MALTBY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Bawtry (153) 9 m. W b S.

Pop. of Pa. 774. Of To. 679.

A parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 30*l.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron (1829) the Earl of Scarborough, who has a handsome mansion here, built in the Grecian style, but being situated in a valley, and surrounded by plantations, it cannot be seen at any great distance; near the park, stand the venerable remains of Roche Abbey, they consist of one side of the nave of the church, under the middle tower, a few unconnected arches, and various scattered fragments; the monastery was founded in the reign of King Stephen, in 1147, for an abbot and monks of the Cistercian order.

MALTBY-IN-THE-MARSH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (141) 3 m. N. Pop. 199.

A parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Rev. George Allott.

MALTON, NEW, N. R. co. York.

London 217 m. N b W. Pop. 4003. M. D. Tues. and Sat. Fairs, Mon. and Sat. before Palm-Sund., for horses and horned cattle; day before Whit-Sunday, sheep, brass, and pewter; Sat. before July 15, Oct. 10, hardware, pots, and small ware; and Oct. 11, sheep. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough and market-town in the wapentake of Ryedale, situated on the river Derwent, over which it has a stone bridge, very peculiarly constructed; being something in the shape of the letter Y. The town stands on an eminence overlooking the river which runs through a beautiful and fertile vale, and is about half a mile long, and possesses a handsome suit of public rooms, with a theatre. Malton has returned two members of Parliament ever since the twenty-third of Edward I., the right of election being vested in the holders of burgage tenures, whose number is about 500. The town is governed by a bailiff. The river having been made navigable in the reign of Queen Anne, large quantities of corn, butter, and hams are shipped for different parts of the kingdom; the manufactures of malt, linen, hats, gloves, and pelts are carried on to a considerable extent, and here are two iron-founderies. The town consists of the two parishes of St. Leonard and St. Michael, the livings are both curacies subordinate to the curacy of Old Malton, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York, not in charge; churches ded. to St. Leonard and St. Michael; patron (1829) Earl Fitzwilliam. Here are three meeting-houses for Dissenters. At the foot of the bridge are some small remains of a castle built by the family of De Vesci, which was destroyed by Henry II.; during its existence the town was burnt down by Thurston, Archbishop of York, who besieged it for the purpose of dislodging the Scots; after it was rebuilt it assumed the name of New Malton. On a part of the site of the castle are to be seen the lodge and gateway of an ancient castellated mansion, built by Lord Eure, in the reign of James I. From the number of ancient coins and relics discovered here, and other circumstances it is evident that Malton was a Roman station. The petty sessions for the east division of the wapentake of Ryedale are holden here.

MALTON OLD, N. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 1 m. NE b N.
Pop. 1064.

A parish in the wapentake of Ryedale; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York, of the certified value of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 117*l.*; patron (1829) Earl Fitzwilliam. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, appears to have been the mother church to St. Leonard and St. Michael, at New Malton; it is a very ancient structure, and adjoins some remains of a priory founded by Enstace Fitz-John, for canons of the order of St. Gilbert. Archbishop Holgate endowed a free grammar-school here in 1546.

MALVERN GREAT, co. Worcester.

P. T. Upton-upon-Severn (111) 6½ m. NW.
Pop. 1693.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore, much celebrated for its ecclesiastical history; and at present a place of considerable resort in consequence of its antiquities, natural beauties, and salubrity, and likewise for its medicinal springs, called St. Ann's and the Holy Wells. The village is generally well attended by visitors, who come here for the benefit of the waters, and in many seasons the place is crowded to overflowing. Here are several hotels, and every convenience for the company, for whom are also built lodging-houses in all the outskirts of the village. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) Thomas E. Foley, Esq. The church ded. to St. Mary, is a very fine ancient Gothic structure, of the cathedral description; it is 171 feet in length and sixty-three in breadth, and of a very rich and at the same time light style of architecture. It has a fine tower with battlements and pinnacles, rising from the centre of the building, 124 feet in height, containing six bells, a clock, and elimes. This church formerly belonged to, and formed part of the famous monastery which long existed here, and held the rank of one of the most magnificent, rich, and influential religious institutions of the kingdom. It was founded for secular canons, previously to the Conquest, and endowed by Edward the Confessor; the only part of this once extensive edifice now remaining is the gateway, which is in a state of excellent preservation. At the general dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. the inhabitants bought the church, and made it parochial. The Malvern Hills adjoining this village, and extending into Herefordshire, are of very large dimensions, stretching along for nine miles in length, and varying from one to two in breadth. The highest parts are those called the Worcestershire and Herefordshire Brecons; the former is 1300, and the latter 1260 feet above the level of the plain. These hills are approachable with the greatest ease imaginable, even by invalids, so gentle in some parts is the acclivity; they present views of the most delightful and magnificent description over Wales and the counties of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester. They have the appearance of vast rocks, and are composed of limestone towards the west, and a species of quartz towards the east.

MALVERN LITTLE, co. Worcester.

P. T. Upton-upon-Severn (111) 5½ m. W b N.
Pop. 67.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; formerly a village of considerable extent, situated near the entrance of an extensive hollow, in the range of the Malvern Hills. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of

ISLE OF MAN.

English Miles.

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Pt of Ayre

Kirk Bride

Balla Cleator

Balla Kitley

Balla Kitley

Balla Kitley

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GUERNSEY.

English Miles.

1 2

JERSEY.

English Miles.

1 2 3

Worcester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 15*l*.; patroness (1829) Mrs. Wakeman. The church ded. to St. Giles is now in a state of ruin, forming from many parts of the village a most picturesque and pleasing object. Here, as well as at Great Malvern, was formerly a religious institution of some extent, though by no means so famous, or so ancient as that monastery; it was a priory for Benedictine monks, and a cell to Worcester; founded in 1171, by Joceline and Edred, brothers, who were successively priors here.

MAMBLE, co. Worcester.

P. T. Bewdley (129) 7 m. WSW. Pop. 386. A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Doddingtree, remarkable for some antiquities which have been discovered here, among which were a Roman pavement, the fragments of a considerable aqueduct, and an entire brick-kiln. The living is a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 9*l*. 4*s*. 7*d*.; ann. val. P. R. 132*l*. 15*s*.; church ded. to St. John; patron, the Lord Chancellor. In this parish is Sodington, the ancient seat of the Blounts, beneath the foundations of which, in 1807, several Roman coins were discovered.

MAMHEAD, co. Devon.

P. T. Chudleigh (182) 5 m. E b N. Pop. 320. A parish in the hundred of Exminster; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; val. in K. B. 10*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; patron, the King, by reason of the lunacy of the Earl of Lisburne.

MAMHILLAD, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 5 m. NW b W. Pop. 237. A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Abergavenny; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Llanover, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, of the certified value of 9*l*.; patronage with Llanover vicarage.

MAMHOLE, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Newport (148) 16 m. NW. Pop. 1761. A hamlet in the parish of Bedwellty and hundred of Wentloog.

MAN, Isle of.

N to S 30 m. E to W 12 m. Circumference 70 m. Superficial extent 220 square miles. Pop. 43,081. Parishes 17. Towns 4. Diocese of Sodor and Mau. Province of York.

A large and populous island, in the Irish Channel, situated thirty miles west of St. Bee's Head, Cumberland; sixteen south of Burrow Head, in Scotland; and twenty-seven east of Strangford, in Ireland; the latitude of the central point being fifty-four degrees, sixteen minutes north. It was known to the Romans, under the names of Monoeda and Monabia, as appears from the writings of Pliny, the natural historian, and the geographer, Ptolemy; and in the middle ages it was, according to Richard of Cirencester, called Manavia. After Britain was abandoned by the Romans, this island

was seized by the Scots, who were expelled by the British prince, Cunedda, styled by Gildas, the Dragon of the Islands. About 618, Edwin, the Anglo-Saxon king of Northumbria, conquered the Isle of Man, and his successors probably held it till the invasion of Orry, a Danish chief, who, after subduing the Orkneys and Hebrides, at length made this island the seat of his dominion. In the eleventh century the insular crown belonged to a Norwegian or Danish hero, called Godred Crovan; and Magnus, one of his successors, being unable to retain the sovereignty of the western isles, transferred his regal rights for a sum of money to Alexander III. of Scotland, who, in 1270, obtained full possession of this island, which was governed by lieutenants, under the Scottish kings, till 1340, when Sir William de Montacute, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, who had married a descendant of Godred Crovan, invaded and conquered the Isle of Man, with the sanction of his sovereign, Edward III., by whose command he was crowned King of Man, in 1344. He subsequently sold the royal domain to Sir William Scroop, chamberlain and favourite of Richard II., who, being beheaded after the fall of his master, Henry IV. gave the island to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who forfeited it by rebellion; and in 1406 it was granted to Sir John Stanley, whose descendant was created by Henry VII. Earl of Derby, in 1486. This island was one of the last places held by the royalists in the civil war, in the middle of the seventeenth century. The celebrated Countess of Derby, after the execution of her husband in October, 1651, retired to Castle Rushen, in this island, resolved to defend that fortress to the last extremity; but the place was surrendered to the republicans, under Colonels Birch and Duckenfield, by Captain Christian, commander of the Manks force, who, at a subsequent period, was put to death by the Countess, for his supposed treachery, under the sanction of an insular tribunal. The island was given by Parliament, in 1652, to Lord Fairfax; but on the restoration of Charles II. it reverted to the Derby family, who held it till 1735, when James, the tenth Earl, dying without issue, it was transferred to the Duke of Athol, a descendant of the youngest daughter of the seventh Earl of Derby. Smuggling being carried on here to a great extent, in consequence of the independence of the island, the Duke of Athol, in 1765, was induced to surrender the sovereignty to government for the sum of 70,000*l*.; and the Isle of Man now forms an integral part of the British Empire; but in 1805 an act of Parliament was passed to amend that of the fifth of George III., and to secure to the Duke and his heirs one-fourth of the gross revenue of the island, producing an income of 3000*l*. a-year. This remuneration being subsequently deemed inadequate by the family; another act was passed in 1825 for the purchase of its remaining interest in the

royalty and revenues of the island, the patronage of the see, and other fendal and manorial rights, the sum of 416,000*l.* being awarded for the same. By this purchase the customs of the ports became vested in the Crown, which has ever since appointed the commissioners. In the 6th of George IV. another act passed for the introduction of a new code of revenue laws ; which establishes the privilege of admission, by licence of such a quantity of certain goods charged with high duties, as will serve for the consumption of the inhabitants. This island is divided into two unequal parts by a chain of mountains, extending from north-east to south-west, the most elevated of which are Snawfel and North and South Barrule. Several small rivers fall from the higher ground, in which, and also in the rivulets running into them, are found abundance of trout. The northern portion of the island consists of sand, resting on clay ; but throughout the greater part the substratum is slate ; and the mountains are principally composed of strata of clay-slate, intersected by veins of quartz. The chief mineral products are ores of lead and copper. All mines belong by prerogative to the lord-proprietor of the soil, who, having let them on lease to a company, reserves as his due one-eighth of the gross produce. Like the Hebrides, this island is destitute of wood, except that which has been planted. The climate is comparatively mild, the frosts in winter being of short continuance, while in summer the heat is by no means oppressive ; but gales of wind and heavy rains are frequent ; and the harvests are usually late, and the produce somewhat precarious. The uncultivated land has been estimated at one-third of the whole quantity ; but husbandry seems to be improving through the extension of the Cumberland Agricultural Society. The fishery, however, is considered as the most important occupation, as it employs a large portion of the male inhabitants ; while the labours of agriculture are chiefly left to the women. The sheep are of a small but hardy species, and the mutton is excellent. There is also a peculiar breed called Loughton sheep, the wool of which is of the colour of Spanish snuff, and is much valued by the inhabitants for the purpose of making cloth or stockings. Various kinds of poultry are plentiful and cheap. Among the wild animals found here are foxes, badgers, hares, eagles, hawks, partridges, woodcocks, snipes, wild ducks, and sea-fowl of various kinds. The king has the appointment of all military officers, and likewise of the chief civil officers ; he alone can pardon criminals ; and all appeals from decisions of the governors, or of the twenty-four keys, are heard in council, and finally determined by his Majesty, whose consent is requisite for the passing of all laws. The governor, who holds his post during pleasure, is chancellor by virtue of his office ; and in person, or by deputy, he hears and gives judgment on all appeals

from the decisions of the lower courts, except in causes relating to landed property. His consent, or that of his lieutenant, is necessary to the making of a law. The lieutenant-governor, as his title implies, holds the same authority with his principal during his absence. The council is composed of five persons, possessing certain official stations, namely, those of lord-bishop, water-bailiff, attorney-general, clerk of the rolls, and archdeacon. No law can be proposed for the royal approbation without the sanction of a majority of the members of this council. The last branch of the Mank's legislature consists of the twenty-four keys, who form a kind of miniature house of commons. They possess both legislative and judicial authority. Bills usually originate in this house, and the assent of a majority of the keys is necessary to the passing of a law. Appeals may be made to them from the inferior courts ; and in all actions real, as well as in appeals, their decision is final, unless the cause be brought before the king in council. They have power to elect a speaker, subject to the royal approbation, who, like the speaker of the House of Commons, has, when requisite, a casting vote. Their debates are not open to the public. Bishop Wilson has given a somewhat fanciful deduction of their title, which he derives from their office of unlocking the difficulties of the law. Statutes, passed by the insular legislature, are called acts of Tinwald, because before they can take effect they must be proclaimed from a certain artificial mount, called the Tinwald Hill, situated near the intersection of the high road from Castletown to Ramsay, with that from Douglas to Peel. At each of these four towns resides a high bailiff, who holds a local court weekly. The bailiff of Castletown has under his jurisdiction the parishes of Malew, Santon, Kirk Arbory, and Kirk Christ Rusken ; the bailiff of Ramsay, the parishes of Jurby, Kirk Andreas, Kirk Bride, Kirk Christ Lizayre, and Kirk Maughold ; the bailiff of Douglas, the parishes of Lonan, Onean, Kirk Braddan, and Kirk Marown ; and the bailiff of Peel, the parishes of Kirk Patrick, St. Germain, Kirk Michael, and Ballaugh. The bailiff's court was instituted in 1777 ; and it is the only tribunal which takes cognizance of debts and other claims under the value of forty shillings. There are in the island two judges, provincially termed deemsters, one of whom acts as chief justice of the northern division, and usually holds his court at Ramsay ; and the other presides over the southern division, holding his court usually at Castletown. These judges have authority to decide all causes relating to property exceeding in value forty shillings, excepting actions where damages are to be assessed, or such as may properly come before the chancellor ; they also decide concerning cases of slander, defamation, or simple breach of the peace ; and on all ap-

peals from the decisions of the high-bailiffs. A court of common law is held at Castletown and Ramsay, four times a-year, the term commencing one week earlier at the former place than at the latter. There are likewise courts of admiralty, of exchequer, and of chancery; besides which there are an ecclesiastical court and a court called the Great Inquest. The religion of the church of England is here established; and marriage can only be celebrated by the episcopal clergy; but all sects of Christians are tolerated, and their ministers, as, in England, are competent to perform all other religious offices. The ecclesiastical affairs of the island are under the control of a bishop, an archdeacon, two vicars-general, and an episcopal registrar. St. Amphibolus is said to have been the first bishop of this see, and to have presided here in the fourth century; but his very existence is extremely problematical; and the commencement of the bishopric may rather be dated from the ninth century, when it appears to have been founded by Pope Gregory IV., the episcopal seat being fixed at Sodor, a place the site of which is not at present known, but supposed to have been situated in Icolmkill, one of the western islands. Magnus, King of Norway in 1098, added the Isle of Man to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Sodor, and the prelates have since been called Bishops of Sodor and Man, though their authority has been solely confined to this island from the period of its conquest by the English, about 1340. He is a suffragan of the Archbishop of York. His spiritual powers and privileges are of the same nature with those of the other bishops; but he has no seat in the House of Lords, because he does not hold his appointment immediately from the crown; and in the provincial convocation his place is not in the upper house, but he is entitled to the highest seat in the lower house. The parish churches in general demand no particular notice. A dialect of the Erse or Celtic, called Manx or Manks, is the prevailing language; but the greater part of the inhabitants understand English. In most of the parishes divine service is performed on alternate Sundays in the Manx and English languages. Every parish contains at least one charity-school, and many of them a small library. These useful foundations, chiefly supported by voluntary contributions, in addition to permanent funds arising from gifts and bequests, owe their origin to the Bishops Barlowe and Wilson. Castletown is reckoned the capital of the island, being the residence of the governor; but Douglas surpasses it in commercial importance. Markets for the sale of provisions are directed to be held at Castletown, Ramsay, Peel, and Douglas; but they take place regularly only at Douglas. Fairs for horses, cattle, and wearing apparel of the island manufacture, and also statute fairs for hiring servants are numerous; but about

six of them only are well frequented. The regular ports of the island are Douglas, Derby Haven, Peel, and Ramsay, each of which has several dependent creeks or inlets. The chief intercourse is between Douglas and Liverpool, steam-packets passing between those ports thrice a-week; and between Whitehaven and the Isle of Man vessels pass weekly, all letters being brought by a packet which runs from that port to Douglas. The principal exports of the islanders are herrings, linen, paper, kelp, honey, salt pork, butter, eggs, potatoes, marble, lead-ore, and stone for paving. The imports, chiefly from Liverpool, are manufactured goods in great variety, coal, wine, and spirits. Gold and silver coins are extremely scarce; and the copper currency is peculiar to the island, fourteen pence Manks being equivalent to one shilling English. The deficiency of a circulating medium in the precious metals is supplied by the circulation of Greenock guineas, notes, and tickets for sums from one shilling to seven, issued by the merchants and manufacturers. The trade here was very considerable before the year 1725, when the Earl of Derby, as lord paramount, having farmed out the customs to foreigners, their exactions and insolent conduct drew on the islanders the resentment of the English government, who, by act of Parliament interdicted all open commercial intercourse. This act of severity gave rise to a very extensive system of contraband trade, which could only be suppressed by the union of the island with the British empire, since which time smuggling has been nearly annihilated. The Isle of Man is greatly resorted to by strangers, partly in consequence of residents being exempted by law from liability with regard to all debts not contracted here; and partly on account of the cheapness of provisions and other necessities, especially in the northern division, where a family may be supported very economically. In this secluded island still linger many ancient superstitions and popular customs, manifestly derived from the Celtic inhabitants of Britain, or from the Scandinavians, who were the supreme rulers here in the middle ages. Several ruins of monasteries and other religious edifices are scattered over this island.

MANACKA, or MANACCAN, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Falmouth (269) 6½ m. SSW. Pop. 591.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Kerrier; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Menacus and St. Dunstan; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

MANACHLOGG-DDU, or MONACH-LOGG-DDU, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Narbeth (255) 10 m. N. Pop. 447.

A parish in the hundred of Cemaes; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; certified val. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 133*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

patron, Lord Milford. Area of parish, about 5000 acres of land.

MANAFON, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Llanfair (183) 3 m. S. Pop. 679.

A village and parish in the hundred of Newtown, near to the river Rhiw. Here is an ancient manor belonging to the Earl of Powys. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 6000 acres. Here is a bequest of 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum towards the education of the poor. A chapel of ease formerly stood at Dolgynfelyn, but no ruins are now visible.

MANATON, co. Devon.

P. T. Chudleigh (182) 8 m. W b N. Pop. 403.

A parish in the hundred of Teignbridge; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Wenefrid; patron (1829) the Rev. W. Carwithen.

MANBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 6 m. E. Pop. 236.

A parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. at 11*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Mrs. Wray.

MANCETER, co. Warwick.

P. T. Atherstone (105) 1 m. SE. Pop. 4482.

A parish in Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford, situated on an eminence near the river Anker, bordering Leicestershire, and is supposed to have been the ancient city called Manduessedum of the Romans, vestiges of their intrenchments being still visible. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is the mother church to Atherstone; patron (1829) the Rev. Benjamin Richings.

MANCHESTER, co. Lancaster.

London 182 m. W b N. Pop. of Pa. 186,942. Of To. 108,016. M. D. Tues. and Satur. Fairs, Whit-Mond.; Oct. 1; and Nov. 17; for horses, horned cattle, cloth, and bedding.

A great commercial and manufacturing town and parish, in the hundred of Salford, situated at the south-eastern angle of the county, at the spot where the rivers Irk and Medlock fall into the Irwell. Its situation is admirably adapted for trade, and the natural advantages it possesses, aided by the industry and enterprising spirit of its inhabitants, have raised it to great prosperity, and rendered it inferior in wealth and importance to no place in the kingdom, excepting London and Liverpool. This town, like the metropolis, has been partly formed by the gradual aggregation of neighbouring places, of which the most considerable is Salford, a kind of suburb to Manchester, from which it is divided by the Irwell, over

which there are five bridges, two of which are handsome structures, the New Bailey Bridge, erected in 1785, and Brunswick Bridge, in 1820. The origin of this town extends to the remotest period of our national annals, and Whitaker, in his elaborate History of Manchester, has with great probability contended that the ancient Britons had a settlement here before the invasion of the country by the Romans. It is however an historical fact that Julius Agricola, the Roman governor of Britain, having carried his victorious arms as far north as the banks of the Clyde, erected various fortresses to secure his conquests, one of which was called Mancunium, and from the various notices remaining of this military station in conjunction with local researches, it appears to have occupied a spot called Castle Field. The Saxons or Angles, taking possession of the country, called this place Manceaster, whence its present name; and the thane or chieftain, who fixed his residence where the Romans had established a Castrum Æstivum, or summer camp, finding it inconvenient to send grain to the old mill on the river Medlock, still called Knott's Mill, probably by corruption from Knut's Mill, built another on the fosse, where Cateaton Street now stands. The town, which had gradually accumulated around the ancient fortress, was ruined during the early incursions of the Danes, and subsequently restored by Edward the Elder, about 920. On the Norman Conquest, Albert de Grelley, one of the adventurers attached to the standard of William I. obtained possession of this place, and made it his seat of residence; and his son Robert de Grelley, in 1134, after returning from an expedition into Normandy, whither he had attended his sovereign Henry I. obtained from that prince as the reward of his services a grant of a fair to be held in his lordship of Manchester, annually on St. Matthew's Day, and the days before and after it; and this fair, which still subsists, under the appellation of Ackers Fair, now takes place on the first of October. Thomas de Grelley, lord of the manor in 1301, gave the burgesses of the town a charter of the custom of the manor, by which Manchester was constituted a free burgh. From the Grelley family this lordship was transferred to Robert de la Warr, whose descendant, Thomas Lord de la Warr, in the reign of Henry V. founded that noble establishment the collegiate church. In 1579 the manorial rights and immunities were sold for 3000*l.* to John Laye, who in 1596 resold them for 3,500*l.* to Sir Nicholas Mosley, in whose family the manor, now immensely increased in value, has ever since continued. Manchester is mentioned by Camden, in the reign of Elizabeth, as a place of importance for its population, manufactures and commerce; and during the government of Cromwell this town twice returned members to the House of Commons. On the commencement of the civil

war between Charles I. and the Parliament, possession was taken of Manchester, in behalf of the latter, by the country militia, who being joined by the people of the town and neighbourhood, the streets were slightly barricaded; and the Earl of Derby, who in September, 1642, at the head of a large body of royalist forces assaulted the town, was repulsed, and forced to retreat. The next year the town was strongly garrisoned and remained in the hands of Parliament till the war was terminated. In 1654 a writ was issued to the sheriff of the county requiring the burgesses of Manchester to elect one member, in consequence of which Charles Worsley was returned; and, in compliance with a second mandate, the following year Richard Radcliffe was chosen and took his seat in the house. When the insurrection against government took place in 1745, under Prince Charles Edward Stuart, Manchester became for a short time the quarters of the insurgents. On the 29th of November the main body of their forces entered this town, on their march from Scotland; and the young adventurer took up his quarters at a house in Market Street Lane, called from that circumstance the Palace, and since converted into an inn, which still retains that appellation. The rebel army remained here till the 1st of December, and then proceeded southwards, but was soon after obliged to retreat before the Duke of Cumberland, whose decisive victory at Culloden entirely terminated the rebellion. The inactivity of the local authorities at Manchester on the arrival of the Scottish troops, was construed into disaffection to the existing government, and at the assizes at Lancaster, in 1747, the constables, or presiding officers of the town, were arraigned on the charge of high treason, but the prosecution, which was probably commenced chiefly for form's sake, and therefore but weakly supported, ended in a verdict of honourable acquittal. In 1768 Manchester was visited by Christian VII. King of Denmark, who came to this part of the country to see the works for the improvement of inland navigation, then in progress, under the Duke of Bridgewater. In 1808 a meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester took place for the purpose of entering into a negotiation with the lord of the manor, Sir Oswald Mosley, for the purchase of the manorial jurisdiction and privileges, the manor being co-extensive with the township of Manchester, and including all the rights of tolls, markets, and standings thereto appertaining. For this property with the rights and privileges attached the sum of 90,000*l.* was demanded; and the deputation appointed to conduct the treaty having offered 70,000*l.*, terms were agreed on, but unfortunately for the townspeople, a meeting was subsequently held at which the bargain was set aside; and, from the increased value of the rents and tolls since that period, it is probable that terms equally advantageous will not be obtained

on any future occasion. In March, 1817, a tumult took place in consequence of a political meeting convoked near Manchester, by Mr. Henry Hunt, when the people assembled were fired upon by the yeomanry, under the direction of the magistrates, and some persons were killed and others wounded: for the alleged riot on this occasion Mr. Hunt and others were subsequently prosecuted by Government. The celebration of the coronation of George IV., which took place at Manchester, July 19, 1821, is said to have been the most splendid and imposing exhibition of the kind in any part of England, except the metropolis. The parish of Manchester includes the chapelries of Ardwick, Blakeley, Cheetham, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Denton, Didsbury, Gorton, Heaton-Norris, Newton, and Stratford; with the townships of Beswick, Bradford, Broughton, Burnage, Chorltonrow, Crumpsall, Droylsden, Fallsworth, Harpurley, Houghton, Hulme, Levenshulme, Manchester, Moss-side, Moston, Openshaw, Reddish, Rushulme, Salford, and Withington. For the purposes of parochial management Manchester is divided into fourteen districts; but there being no corporation or other separate jurisdiction, the town is governed by a boroughreeve and two constables; courts leet and baron being held under the authority of the lord of the manor. The chief official duties of the boroughreeve are to convene and preside at public meetings, and to superintend the distribution of money arising from various benefactions and bequests; the judicial power connected with the police being exercised by the constables and deputy constables. The municipal government of Salford is separately vested in a boroughreeve and two constables. Courts-leet take place at Easter and at Michaelmas, the boroughreeve and other officers for the ensuing year being appointed at the latter. A court-baron is held every third Wednesday, in which suits may be prosecuted for the recovery of debts or damages under 40*s.*; and a court of requests for the parish of Manchester holds its session every Wednesday, for the recovery of sums under 5*l.* Besides these, there is a court held for the hundred of Salford, every third Thursday, under the authority of the Earl of Sefton, as steward of the hundred. The king's leets and courts of record are also held twice a-year; and there is once a-month a session of the county court, which now takes place at Manchester, in which may be recovered sums not exceeding 10*l.* For the administration of criminal justice among the crowded population of this great commercial town, a stipendiary magistrate is appointed by government, who is a barrister, with a salary of 1000*l.* a-year, and sits daily, except Sundays, in the court-room of the New Bailey, being usually assisted by some of the county magistrates. The quarter sessions take place before a barrister, who is in the commission of the peace, and acts as chairman of the

bench of justices, receiving a salary of 800*l.* a-year from the hundred of Salford. The livings are All Saints, Campfield, a donative curacy, Standgate curacy, St. Anne's rectory, St. Clements curacy, St. George's curacy, St. James's curacy, St. John's rectory, St. Luke's curacy, St. Mary's rectory, St. Matthew's curacy, St. Michael's curacy, St. Paul's curacy, St. Peter's curacy, Trinity curacy, St. Travis's curacy, all in the arch-deaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. of St. James's 130*l.*; of St. John's 150*l.*; of St. Mary's 105*l.*; of St. Michael's 67*l.*; of St. Paul's 90*l.*; of St. Peter's 150*l.*: patrons of All Saints (1829) the Rev. Charles Burton; of St. Anne's and St. George's, the Bishop of Chester; of St. James, the Rector of St. Mary's; of St. John's (1829) E. Byrom, Esq.; of St. Mary's, Manchester College Church; of St. Michael's (1829) Mrs. Owen; of St. Paul's, Manchester College Church; of St. Peter's, the Trustees. There are in Manchester and its suburbs sixteen churches and three chapels, connected with the establishment. The principal church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. George, and St. Denis, was founded as a collegiate institution, by Thomas West, Lord de la Warr, in the reign of Henry V., in whose French campaigns that nobleman participated, and acquired great wealth from the ransom of prisoners, and the booty which fell to his share, as the reward of his courage and military services, a portion of which, according to the custom of his age, he appropriated to works of piety, and especially to the erection and endowment of this church. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII., by means of the contributions of various benefactors. This edifice is a noble specimen of decorated Gothic architecture, being richly ornamented with open battlements and pinnacles, and having a handsome square tower at the west end; the interior is adorned with tabernacle work, and there is a large and excellent organ. The college, which had been suppressed at the Reformation, and afterwards restored by Queen Mary, was refounded by Elizabeth in 1578, under the style of Christ's College, Manchester. The collegiate body consists of a warden, four fellows, two chaplains, two clerks, four choristers, and four singing-men. Trinity church or chapel, in Salford, was founded in 1635, and rebuilt in 1752; St. Anne's church, in St. Anne's Square, was erected in 1709, and consecrated in July, 1712; St. Thomas's chapel, Ardwick, was consecrated in November, 1741; St. Mary's church, Deans Gate, built by the clergy of the college, an elegant structure, in the choir of which is curious carved work, was opened in September, 1756; St. Paul's, in Turner Street, a spacious edifice, with a lofty tower, was consecrated in July, 1765; St. John's, in Byrom Street, was commenced in 1768, and consecrated the year following; St. Stephen's, in Salford, was consecrated in July, 1769; St. James's, Charlotte Street, was consecrated

in August, 1788; St. Peter's, at the bottom of Mosley Street, a handsome stone structure, with a lofty spire, was founded in 1788, but not consecrated till 1794; St. Clement's, Lever Street, was commenced in 1792; St. Michael's, Angel Street, was consecrated in July, 1794; St. Mark's, Cheetham Hill, was completed the same year; St. George's, in St. George's Road, was opened for public worship April 1, 1798, but not consecrated till 1818; All Saints, Chorlton Row, was consecrated in April, 1820; St. Luke's, Chorlton Row, is a licensed chapel; St. Philip's church, on the north side of Bank Parade, Salford, was consecrated in September, 1825; St. Matthew's, Liverpool Road, near Castle Field, a fine example of pointed architecture, was commenced in 1822, and consecrated in September, 1825; St. George's, in the suburb of Hulme, a spacious edifice in the Gothic style, was commenced in September, 1826, and completed in 1828. The Roman Catholics, who are numerous at Manchester, have three chapels: St. Augustin's, Granby Row, a noble edifice, built under the superintendence of Mr. John Palmer, architect, at the expense of 10,000*l.*; a chapel in Rook Street; and another in Mulberry Street. There are more than forty places of worship for various sects of Protestant dissenters, viz.: five for Baptists, one for the Society of Friends, eleven for Wesleyan Methodists, nine for Independents, one for Welsh Independents, one for Independent Methodists, two for Methodists of the new connexion, one for Primitive, one for Tent Methodists, two for Swedenborgians, two for Unitarians, one for Presbyterians, three Roman Catholic chapels, and a synagogue. Among the most important of the charitable foundations is the hospital, or Blue-coat School, established through the munificent bequest of Humphrey Cheetham, Esq., in 1651, with a charter of incorporation, granted by Charles II., for the education and support of forty boys; but the funds having been greatly augmented, the number of scholars has been doubled. To the same benefactor the town is indebted for the foundation of a valuable public library, said to contain 15,000 volumes of printed books, besides manuscripts, with a salaried librarian, and a fund producing a sum for making annual additions to the collection. There is a free grammar-school in Long Millgate, which was founded in 1513 by Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter, and which is a seminary of considerable importance and great reputation, having attached to it a high master, a second master, two assistants, and a master of the lower school. The other establishments for gratuitous education include the Collegiate Church School, Fennel Street; the Deaf and Dumb School, Stanley Street, Salford; St. John's School, Gartside Street; the Catholic Freeschool, Lloyd Street; the New Jerusalem School, Irwell Street, Salford; the Ladies' Jubilee School, Strangeways Park; the National School,

Granby Row; the National School, Bolton Street, Salford; the Lancasterian School, Marshall Street; and the Infant School, Saville Street, Chorlton Row. There are also a considerable number of Sunday-schools, almost every place of worship having one of those useful institutions attached to it. The whole number of children receiving gratuitous education at day-schools in Manchester, has been stated to be about 2600; and the number of the Sunday scholars about 26,000. Besides almshouses, here are various benefactions and institutions for the relief of those suffering from indigence or disease. The Manchester workhouse is a spacious and well-built edifice, founded in 1792, on an elevated spot near the junction of the rivers Irk and Irwell: it was opened for the reception of paupers in February, 1793; and the greatest number admitted in one year was in 1816-17, when support was supplied to 526 persons. The funds applicable to charitable purposes consist of 2392*l.* 18*s.* per annum, distributed by the boroughreeve; and 1631*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, under the management of various trustees. Among the institutions for the relief of persons suffering from sickness or accidental injuries, are the Manchester General Infirmary and Dispensary, erected in 1755; the Lunatic Asylum, built in 1765; the House of Recovery or Fever Hospital, established in 1796; the Lying-in Hospital, Salford, instituted in 1790; the Manchester Institution for curing Diseases of the Eye, founded in 1815; and the Lock Hospital in 1819. There are likewise a Female Penitentiary, a Strangers' Friendly Society, a Samaritan Society, and a Philanthropic Society. The town of Manchester is about two miles in length and one and a half in breadth, containing about 600 streets, which are in general well paved and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are conveniently supplied with water. The buildings display considerable variety, but among those of modern erection there are some handsome structures. Since the beginning of the reign of the late king, several extensive improvements have been carried into execution in different quarters of the town. In 1822, an act of Parliament was procured for making alterations in Market Street and its vicinity, and for the erection of a new bridge across the Irwell, from Water Street to Salford; the narrow avenues at the bottom of King Street, connecting it with Deansgate, have been widened; as also have those at the lower end of Cannon Street, leading to Hanging Ditch. In Piccadilly the carriage-way has been widened by removing the railing of the infirmary pond close to its edge. Market Street, formerly called Market Street Lane, has been rebuilt on such a scale of magnificence as to entitle it to the appellation of the Regent Street of Manchester. The carriage-ways in general have been Macadamized; and the footways occasionally widened, and otherwise improved. Gasworks, for lighting the streets of Manches-

ter, were established in 1817, and others for lighting Salford in 1820; besides which, a portable gas company has been formed, to supply gas for lighting dwelling-houses or other buildings. The Manchester and Salford waterworks were established in 1809. Besides the bridges over the Irwell, already mentioned, there are six which cross the Irk, nine the Medlock, and several others over the canals. The public edifices, appropriated for the purposes of commerce, are by no means commensurate in number with the importance of this great trading and manufacturing town. The Manchester exchange is conveniently fitted up as a place of resort for merchants, manufacturers, and other men of business, but it possesses few claims to notice as an architectural structure. It was built by subscription, and opened to the public in January, 1809. In York Buildings, and Chapel Street, Salford, are the cloth-halls, or public marts, for the sale of Yorkshire cloth; and in Hanging Ditch is the Corn Exchange, for the accommodation of corn-dealers and brokers. The public markets are numerous, but not in general distinguished for extent or convenience of arrangement. Provisions of all kinds are exposed for sale every day in the week, except Sunday, the regular market-days, however, being only four. The market-places are the New Shambles, at the end of Bridge Street, for butchers' meat, with a pork-market adjacent; the fruit-markets are at Long Millgate and Shude Hill; Smithfield Market, Shude Hill, is for various commodities and provisions, except on Wednesdays, when the sale of cattle takes place there; in the London Road are shambles, and a market for fruit and vegetables; there is a market in Brown Street, opened in November, 1827, on the removal of the old shambles, in Market Street; the poultry and butter market takes place on Saturdays, in Smithy Door; and in Salford is a new market-house, with a stone front, and commodious arrangements for the sale of butchers' meat, fruit, and vegetables, opened in May, 1827. The municipal buildings include some handsome structures, particularly the town-hall of Manchester, in King Street, a noble edifice, recently erected, designed for the transaction of business, connected with the police of the town and the administration of justice, as well as for public meetings. The town-hall of Salford is in Chapel Street. The New Bailey Prison, or Penitentiary, in Stanley Street, Salford, completed and opened for the reception of prisoners in 1790, consists of an extensive building, in the centre of a large area, enclosed by very high walls: it is three stories in height, and arranged in the form of a cross; and in front, over the entrance, is the court-room, where the sessions are held, and adjoining are commodious apartments for the magistrates, jurors, and others. At Hulme are cavalry barracks; and in the Regent's Road, barracks for infantry. Among the edifices devoted to

amusement are the theatre royal, or principal theatre, in Fountain Street; the minor theatre, in Spring Gardens; the assembly-rooms, in Mosley Street; the concert-rooms, in Fountain Street; the diorama, in Cooper Street; and there are billiard-rooms, in Mosley Street, and in Cross Street. At the infirmary and the lying-in hospital, are public baths. Manchester owes its prosperity and importance to the extensive prosecution of manufactures, and particularly of the cotton manufacture. The making of woollen goods at this place has been traced as far back as the year 1552; and the town was long famous for the manufacture of fustians; but it was not till about the middle of the last century that the cotton trade became very considerable. Its subsequent increase and improvement have been materially influenced by the invention of machinery for the abridgment of labour. In 1781, two years previously to the introduction of Arkwright's machines, for carding and spinning cotton by steam, the quantity of cotton-wool imported annually was but 5,198,778 pounds; but after the successive inventions or improvements of Higs, Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton, and Watt, had been brought into action, the quantity of the goods manufactured was augmented more than thirty-fold. In the year 1800, the quantity of cotton-wool imported into this county was 56,010,732 pounds; in 1810, 132,488,935 pounds; in 1820, 144,818,100 pounds; in 1825, 228,005,291 pounds; in 1826, 177,607,401 pounds; in 1827, 272,448,909 pounds; and in 1828, 227,760,642 pounds; whence it appears that there has been for twenty years past an immensely progressive though somewhat fluctuating increase in this very important branch of manufacture. This deduction may be confirmed by reference to the official statements of the exports of cotton goods, the value of which, in 1815, was 17,655,378*l.*; in 1820, 18,282,292*l.*; in 1825, 30,155,901; and in 1830, 37,269,395*l.*; though in this case also the increase was irregular, the quantities of goods exported in 1827, as well as in some of the preceding years, having been inferior to the exports of the foregoing years. About four-fifths of the entire amount of the cotton trade of this kingdom centres in Lancashire; and it has been estimated that in that county the capital invested in the buildings and machinery, exclusively appropriated to the cotton manufacture, amounts to more than eight millions of pounds. There were, in 1825, in the parish of Manchester alone, more than 20,000 steam-looms in motion; and it appears that since that period the number has increased. In the same year there were in the townships of Manchester, Chorton Row, Ardwick, Salford, Pendleton, and Hulme, 104 spinning-factories, worked by 110 steam-engines, the aggregate power of which was equal to that of 3598 horses; and within the same districts there were used in different manufactures, exclusively

of those employed in the cotton-works, 102 engines, altogether of 1277 horse power. Though cotton goods form the staple manufacture of Manchester, there are others carried on very extensively, as the manufactures of woollen, linen, and silk, especially the last mentioned, which has greatly increased of late years. Several branches of industry practised here are subsidiary to the principal manufactures, as bleaching, calico-printing, and glazing, engraving for the calico printers, engine-making, machine-making, dyeing, the preparation of iron liquor, vitriolic acid, and various other articles. Among the varieties of cotton, linen, woollen, and silk textures made here, may be specified muslin, fustian, crape, table-cloths, blankets, carpets, flannel, baize, bombazine, ribbons, stuffs, and fancy mixtures of different kinds, rivalling in novelty and beauty the productions of metropolitan or foreign artisans. Manchester has also long been noted for the manufacture of hats; and those sold as London hats are, it is said, usually made in this town and its vicinity, some of the finer kinds only being finished in the capital. Umbrellas, and numerous other articles, comprised under the designation of Manchester small wares, likewise furnish considerable employment for the industry and capital of the manufacturers of this place. Here too are carried on pin-making, rope and twine making, brass-founding, iron-founding, brewing, paper-making, tobacco-pipe making, the manufacture of stucco and Roman cement, that of chemical compounds, and many others of inferior importance. The commerce of Manchester derives vast advantages from inland navigation, the river Irwell affording the means of regular intercourse with Liverpool; and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal forming a communication for the conveyance of merchandise to the interior of the kingdom, and for the supply of coal and raw materials for the consumption of the various manufacturing establishments. The railway also recently completed between this town and Liverpool, traversed as it is by steam-carriages, presents a medium for the transfer of goods, or for travelling speedy beyond comparison with reference to other modes of conveyance. Contrasted with the rate of travelling about half a century ago, the flight of the steam-carriage seems almost incredible. In 1770 the Diligence started from Manchester at six o'clock in the morning, and after breakfasting, dining, and taking tea on the road, the passengers reached Liverpool at nightfall. On the 4th of December, 1830, the Planet locomotive engine, took the first load of merchandise which passed along the railway from Liverpool to Manchester. The train consisted of eighteen waggons, containing 135 bags of American cotton, 200 barrels of flour, sixty-three sacks of oatmeal, and thirty-four sacks of malt, the aggregate weight of which was 51 tons, 11 cwt. 1 qr.

To this must be added the weight of the waggons and oil cloths, namely 23 tons, 8 cwt. 3 qrs.; the tender, water, and fuel weighed four tons, and there were fifteen persons on the train, whose weight was one ton; making a total weight of exactly eighty tons, exclusive of the engine, weighing about six tons more. The journey was performed in two hours and fifty-four minutes, including three stoppages of five minutes each. The train was assisted up the inclined plane at Rainhill, by other engines at the rate of nine miles an hour; and it descended another inclined plane at Sutton, at the rate of sixteen miles and a half in an hour. The average rate on other parts of the road was twelve miles and a half in an hour, and the greatest speed on the level fifteen miles and a half in an hour, which was continued for a mile or two at different periods of the journey. This railway is now regularly traversed by steam-coaches and other carriages, for the conveyance of passengers and goods; and the obvious advantages presented by this rapid mode of transit has given rise to projects for the construction of similar lines of communication in other parts of the country. The manufacturers of this town find markets in almost every part of the world, Manchester goods being distributed over the continents of Europe and America, and sent to the East Indies, to the coast of Guinea, New South Wales, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean. This town is distinguished for possessing one of the earliest and most respectable provincial institutions in the kingdom for the advancement of literature and science, namely, the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, founded in 1781, of the talent and industry of whose members abundant testimony has been afforded by the publication of several volumes of Memoirs. In addition to this association may be mentioned the Agricultural Society, established in 1767; the Philosophical Society, in 1803; the Society for the Promotion of Natural History, to which belongs a museum of considerable value; the Floral and Horticultural Society; and the Royal Manchester Institution, chiefly for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, for which a very elegant building has recently been erected in Mosley Street. There are also some good public libraries, besides the magnificent institution of Cheetham—as the Portico, in Mosley Street, with a news-room attached, a handsome and spacious structure, erected in 1805, at the cost of 7000*l.*; the Law Library, in Brown Street, established in 1820; and the Mechanics' and Apprentices' Library, opened in 1825. In Cooper Street is a Mechanics' Institute, founded in 1826, since which the number of its members has been considerably augmented. Races are held annually in the Whitsun week, on Kersal Moor, having been first established about 1730; and on this occasion a great assemblage of people from Manchester and the surround-

ing country usually takes place. Besides the traces of the Roman station and encampment, previously noticed, discoveries have at different periods been made of other antique remains, particularly rings and coins, either of Roman or Saxon origin, and some of these are preserved in the British Museum. This town formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Montagu, and it was borne in the reign of Charles I. by an individual who was a distinguished actor in the political transactions of that period; in the same family is now vested the dukedom of Manchester. Among the persons of eminence connected with this town were Dr. John Dee, noted as a mathematician and astrologer in the reign of Elizabeth, who was warden of Manchester College; John Byrom, M.A. F.R.S. a poet of some note, the inventor of a popular system of Stenography, and one of the contributors to the Spectator; who was a native of Kersall, and died at Manchester, where he had long resided, in 1763; and Dr. Thomas Percival, a celebrated physician and medical writer, who died here in 1804.

MANCOTT, co. Flint, N. W.

P. T. Hawarden (195) 1 m. NW. Pop. 291.

A township in the parish of Hawarden and hundred of Mold. The inhabitants are engaged in the iron-works and lead-mines.

MANEA, or MANEY, co. Cambridge.

P. T. March (83) 6 m. SE b E. Pop. 657.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Coveney and south part of the hundred of Witchford, Isle of Ely; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Coveney, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, not in charge; patronage with Coveney rectory. MANFIELD, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Darlington (241) 4½ m. W. Pop. 493.

A parish in the wapentake of Gilling East, is supposed to have been formerly a place of considerable importance, from various foundations of buildings, and scattered tumuli, but nothing satisfactory has been obtained respecting their origin. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

MANGERSBURY, or MAUGERSBURY, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Stow-on-the-Wold (86) 1 m. SSE. Pop. 226.

A hamlet in the parish of Stow-on-the-Wold and upper division of the hundred of Slaughter.

MANGOTSFIELD, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Bristol (114) 5 m. NE b E. Pop. 3179.

A parish in the hundred of Barton Regis; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Gloucester and diocese of Bristol, of the certified value of 13*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 123; church ded. to St. James; patrons (1829) the Rev. T. Brooke, &c.

MANHOOD, co. Sussex.

Pop. 3376.

A hundred in the rape of Chichester, which comprises the south-western point of the county, containing seven parishes.

MANLEY, co. Lincoln.

Pop. 21,272.

A wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, situated on the north-western extremity of the county and bounded on the north by the river Humber, and on the west by the river Don, containing twenty-seven parishes.

MANLEY, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Frodsham (191) 4 m. SSW. Pop. 333.

A township in the parish of Frodsham and hundred of Eddisbury.

MANNINGFORD, **ABBOT'S**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Pewsey (72) 2 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ WSW. Pop. 159.

A parish in the hundred of Swanborough; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; patron, Sir J. D. Astley, Bart.

MANNINGFORD BOHUN, co. Wilts.

P. T. Pewsey (72) 3 m. SW. Pop. 228.

A tithing in the parish of Wilsford and hundred of Swanborough.

MANNINGFORD BRUCE, or **CRUCIS**, co. Wilts.

P. T. Pewsey (72) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. Pop. 222.

A parish in the hundred of Swanborough; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Rev. George Wells.

MANNINGHAM, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Bradford (196) 2 m. NW. Pop. 2474.

A township in the parish of Bradford and wapentake of Morley.

MANNINGTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Aylesham (118) 5 m. NW b N. Pop. 16.

A parish in the hundred of South Erpingham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 16*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; patronage with Itringham rectory.

MANNINGTREE, co. Essex.

London 60 m. NE b E. Pop. 1265. M. D. Thurs. Fair, Whit-Tues., for toys.

A small market-town, township, and chapelry, in the parish of Mistley and hundred of Tendring, conveniently situated on the southern banks of the river Stour; it was anciently called Seiddiuchon, but whence it derived its present name is uncertain. In the reign of Queen Anne the river Stour was made navigable from this town to Sudbury, in Norfolk. Its principal imports are deals, corn, coals, iron, and fish. The living is a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Mistley, in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London, not in charge; patron, the Rector of Mistley.

MAN-OF-WAR, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Balbriggan (19) 3 m. S. Pop. 68.

A village in the parish and barony of Balrothery. There is a poor-school here, con-

sisting of eighty-six boys and thirty-one girls; and this place is a military station.

MANOR, shire of Peebles, S.

P. T. Peebles (20) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW. Pop. 324.

A parish, nine miles in length and three in breadth, comprising 18,110 acres of land. It is partly rocky and mountainous, but towards the south, where it is more open, there is good arable land. It is watered by the Tweed, and by a stream called the Manor, which rises in the southern extremity of the parish; and after a course of ten miles it joins the Tweed, not far from Peebles. The living is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Duke of Queensberry. In this parish are two hills of considerable elevation, the Scarpe and Dollarburn, the latter said to be 2840 feet higher than the level of the sea. There is an intrenchment supposed to have been a Roman camp; and near it were discovered several years ago a Roman urn and some ancient coins.

MANOR-CUNINGHAM, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Letterkenny (150) 5 m. NE.

Pop. with Pa. Fairs, July 6 and Nov. 6.

A village in the parish of All Saints and barony of Raphoe, situated upon an inlet of Lough Swilly.

MANOR-HAMILTON, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

Dublin (145) m. NW. Pop. 1431. Fairs, May 8; July 1; Oct. 7; and 1st Thurs. O. S. in Nov.

A town, partly in the parish of Cloonclare, barony of Dromahaire, and partly in Kilsnet parish, which is the barony of Ross-clogher. Here is a school of twenty-five boys and ten girls, supported by a bequest of Mr. Masterson, a native of the village, and a public school, consisting of forty boys and ten girls. A magnificent castle was erected here, sometime in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Frederick Hamilton. It extended 105 feet in length, having a breadth of ninety-three, and was enclosed by bastions and curtain walls, &c.

MANSBRIDGE, co. Southampton.

Pop. 4943.

A hundred in the Fawley division, nearly in the centre of the county, containing seven parishes.

MANSELL, **GAMAGE**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW.

Pop. 151.

A parish in the hundred of Grimsworth; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron (1829) Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart.

MANSELL, **LACY**, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 7 m. NW b W.

Pop. 287.

A parish in the hundred of Grimsworth; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 3*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; ann. val. P. R. 9*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*;

church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) William Price, Esq.

MANSERGH, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kirkby Lonsdale (253) 3½ m. NNW.
Pop. 157.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, Lonsdale ward, a portion of which is called Old Town; it is pleasantly situated near the river Lune, and commands a very fine view over the vale. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 116*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was built by Jacob Dawson, in 1726.

MANSFIELD, co. Nottingham.

London 138 m. NNW. Pop. 7851. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, 1st Thurs. in April and July 10, for horned cattle and hogs (this is lately set up, and is called a meeting, not having a charter for a fair on that day); 2d Thurs. in Oct., for horses and cheese.

A market-town and parish in the north division of the wapentake of Broxtow, of very considerable antiquity. It was anciently a British, and afterwards a Roman station, and flourished during the Saxon heptarchy, being a favourite occasional residence of the Mercian kings. In the time of Edward the Confessor it was a royal demesne, and continued so until William Rufus gave it to the cathedral of St. Mary, at Lincoln. When Sherwood Forest was a royal chase, the kings of England had a hunting-seat here. The town is neat and well built, and has latterly been considerably improved. Its chief buildings are the moot-hall and the theatre; the former, standing in the market-place, was built by Lady Oxford, in 1752. The county meetings and the petty sessions are generally held here, from the central situation of the town. The principal trade of Mansfield is in corn and malt, with a small manufacture of stockings, gloves, and cottons. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; patron, the Dean of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a spacious Gothic structure of some antiquity; it was partly burnt down in 1304, with the greatest portion of the town, but was very soon after re-edified, and is now in a good state of preservation. The interior contains many old monuments, and some good specimens of painted glass. The Presbyterians, Calvinists, Methodists, and Quakers, have also places of public worship here. A free grammar-school was founded and endowed in this town, in 1567, by Queen Elizabeth, with two scholarships of 10*l.* each, at Jesus College, Cambridge. The school was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Anne. The town possesses likewise the advantage of a charity-school, for clothing and educating thirty-six boys; and four Sunday-schools, at which considerable numbers of children are educated. By an ancient custom of this place, heirs are declared to be of age as

soon as they are born. The ancestors of the celebrated Laurence Sterne were natives of this town for several successive generations. In the neighbourhood are many noblemen's and gentlemen's seats, amongst the chief of which are Worksop Manor, the Duke of Norfolk's; Clumber, the Duke of Newcastle's; Thoresby, Lord Newark's; and Walbeck, the Duke of Portland's. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Murray.

MANSFIELDTOWN, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castle-Bellingham (43) 3 m.
Pop. of Pa. 1081. Of Vil. 222.

A village in the parish of the same name and barony of Louth; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.*, and possessing a church with four acres of glebe; patron, the Primate.

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Mansfield (138) 1½ m. N. Pop. 1598.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Broxtow, situated in a very delightful part of the county, commanding some fine and extensive scenery. The living is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Mansfield, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; certified val. 40*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; chapel ded. to St. Edmund; patron (1829) the Duke of Portland. A Roman building was discovered in a corn-field in this parish some years since, measuring twenty yards by fourteen, having within a Mosaic pavement in very fine preservation.

MANSHEAD, co. Bedford.

Pop. 18,737.

A hundred situated at the south-western extremity of the county, bordering upon Buckinghamshire, containing twenty-three parishes, including the town of Leighton Buzzard.

MAN'S RIGGS, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ulverston (273) 1½ m. S b W. Pop. 62.

A township in the parish of Ulverston and hundred of Lonsdale north of the sands.

MANSTON, co. Dorset.

P. T. Shaftsbury (101) 6 m. SW b S.
Pop. 140.

A parish in the hundred of Red Lane, Sherborne division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 5*s.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) Lord Visc. Bolingbroke.

MANTHORPE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Grantham (110) 1½ m. NNE.
Pop. with Little Gonerby, 1175.

A hamlet in the parish of Thnrlyby and soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven.

MANTHORPE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Bourne (97) 4 m. SSW. Pop. 107.

A hamlet in the parish of Witham-on-the-Hill and wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Lindsey.

MANTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Glanford Bridge (156) 5 m. SW b W.
Pop. 198.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K.B. 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; ann. val. P. R. 150*l*.; church ded. to St. Hibald; patron (1829) W. Dalyson, Esq.

MANTON, co. Rutland.

P. T. Uppingham (89) 3 m. N b E. Pop. 229.

An ancient parish in the hundred of Martinsley; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; certified value 10*l*.; ann. val. P. R. 70*l*.; patron (1829) G. W. Smyth, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, which is a small ancient edifice with a peaked Gothic turret for two bells is said to have been collegiate in the reign of Edward III. It must however have been on a very small scale. There was anciently a chantry here endowed by the Earl of Leicester, the manor of which was granted to Lord St. John in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is probable that differing accounts of the latter institution have given rise to the supposition of there having been a collegiate church for which it has been mistaken.

MANTON, co. Wilts.

P. T. Marlborough (74) 1 m. WSW.
Pop. with Pa.;

A tithing in the parish of Presherty and hundred of Selkley.

MANUDEN, co. Essex.

P. T. Stansted Mountfichet (33) 2½ m. NW.
Pop. 656.

A parish in the hundred of Clavering; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 14*l*.; ann. val. P. R. 120*l*.; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) the Rev. H. Marsh and others.

MAPASTOWN, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ardee (43) 3 m. NE. Pop. 476.

A parish in the barony of Ardee; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of five parishes constituting the union of Philipstown; patron, the Primate.

MAPERTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wincanton (103) 4 m. SW b W.
Pop. 165.

A parish in the hundred of Catsash; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 13*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*.; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, Wadham College.

MAPERTON, NORTH, co. Dorset.

P. T. Beaminster (141) 2 m. E b S.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Maperton and hundred of Beaminster, Bridport division.

MAPERTON, SOUTH, co. Dorset.

P. T. Beaminster (141) 3 m. SE. Pop. 123.

A parish in the hundred of Beaminster

Forum and Redhone, Bridport division; living, a rectory and a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 8*l*. 3*s*. 1½*d*.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) H. C. Compton, Esq.

MAPLEBECK, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Southwell (132) 4½ m. N b E. Pop. 193.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; certified value 19*l*. 10*s*.; patron (1829) the Duke of Newcastle. Within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held for the recovery of debts under 40*s*.

MAPLEDURHAM, co. Oxford.

P. T. Reading (33) 4 m. NW b N.
Pop. 508.

A parish in the hundred of Langtree, beautifully situated on the border of the Thames; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 12*l*. 10*s*.; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, Eton College. Here is a large and venerable mansion, formerly belonging to the Blount family, it was erected in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and is seated on an extensive lawn; in front is an avenue of noble elms, more than a mile in length. During the civil wars it was fortified by Sir Charles Blount in aid of the royal cause, and its situation rendered it a post of some importance; it was consequently defended when exposed to assault, but was at last compelled to submit.

MAPLERTON, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 6 m. SSE.
Pop. with Pa.

A titling in the parish of West Aylmer and hundred of Loosebarrow, Shaston division.

MAPLESCOMBE, co. Kent.

P. T. Sevenoaks (23) 5½ m. NNE.
Pop. with Kingsdown.

A parish in the hundreds of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; living, a rectory with that of Kingsdown, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester, not in charge. The church is in ruins; patronage with Kingsdown rectory.

MAPLESTED, GREAT, co. Essex.

P. T. Halsted (46) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 428

A parish in the hundred of Hinckford; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 8*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.; patron (1829) J. Judd, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Giles, is a small ancient structure, remarkable as being circular at the east end; on the south side is a chapel containing two very costly monuments.

MAPLESTED, LITTLE, co. Essex.

P. T. Halsted (46) 2½ m. NNW. Pop. 313.

A parish in the hundred of Hinckford; living, a donative in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; certified value 10*l*. 10*s*.; ann. val. P. R. 34*l*.; patron (1829) Mr. Davis. The church, which is dedicated to St. John of Jerusalem, is a

small low structure, but celebrated from its general form resembling the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; the principal entrance is at the west end by a porch with three doors, this leads into the circular part which is exactly thirty feet in diameter, and has a peristyle consisting of six clustered columns, supporting pointed arches; the roof is of wood, the east end is semicircular, and the whole length of the church is seventy feet.

MAPPERLEY, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 7 m. NE b E. Pop. 338.

A township in the parish of Kirk Hallam and hundred of Appletree.

MAPPEDURWELL, co. Southampton.

P. T. Basingstoke (45) 3½ m. ESE. Pop. 186.

A parish in the hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Newnham in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Mappedurwell rectory.

MAPPLETON, co. Derby.

P. T. Ashborne* (139) 2 m. NW. Pop. 201.

A parish in the wapentake of Wirksworth; living, a rectory with the vicarage of Ashborne, in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Ashborne vicarage.

MAPPLETON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Beverley (183) 14 m. ENE.

Pop. of Pa. 460. Of To., with Rowlston, 187.

A parish and township, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the north division of the wapentake of Holderness; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Archdeacon of the East Riding.

MAPPOWDER, co. Dorset.

P. T. Dorchester (119) 11½ m. N b E.

Pop. 247.

A parish in the hundred of Buckland Newton, Sherborne division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Earl Beauchamp.

MAR, or **MARR**, shire of Aberdeen, S.

An ancient district, consisting of that part of the shire lying between the rivers Don and Dee, and a large tract on the southern side of the latter. It consists of three divisions: Brae-Mar, the inland and most mountainous part of the country; Cronmar, a lower and more cultivated tract; and Mid-Mar, so called from its situation between the two rivers. This district gave to the family of Erskine the title of Earl, which was forfeited in 1715.

MARAZION, or **MARKET JEW**, co. Cornwall.

London 281 m. WSW. Pop. 1253. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, Thurs. three weeks before Easter, and Sept. 29, for cattle, &c.

A market-town and township in the parish of St. Hillary and east division of the hundred of Penwith, is situated on the side and at the bottom of a hill, which rises towards the north, and shelters the town from the cold winters. Its name is said to be derived from the Jews, who are reported to have traded here several centuries ago, and to have held an annual market for selling various commodities, and purchasing tin and other merchandise in return. A charter was granted in the reign of Elizabeth, which invested the government of the town in a mayor, eight aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses, with power to hold one weekly market and two annual fairs. Its trade consists principally in importing timber, coals, and iron, for the use of the inhabitants and the neighbouring mines. The living is a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of St. Hillary, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; church ded. to St. Catherine; patronage with St. Hillary vicarage. Here are two meeting-houses; one for Quakers and the other for Methodists. In the reign of Henry VIII. this town was burnt by the French.

MARBURY, or **MEREBURY**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Northwich (173) 2 m. N b W. Pop. 35.

A township in the parish of Great Budworth and west division of the hundred of Bucklow.

MARBURY, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Whitechurch (163) 3½ m. NNE.

Pop. of Pa. 533. Of To., with Quoisleigh, 395.

A parish and township in the hundred of Nantwich; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Whitechurch, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; patronage with Whitechurch rectory.

MARCH, or **MERCH**, co. Cambridge.

London 83 m. N. Pop. 3850. M. D. Fri. Fairs, Mon. bef. Whit-Sun., for horses; Whit-Mon., for household goods; and 3d Tues. in Oct., for cheese.

A market-town and township in the parish of Doddington and north part of the hundred of Witchford, Isle of Ely, situated nearly midway between Chatteris and Wisbeach, on the banks of the river Nene, from which circumstance it enjoys the advantages of a considerable trade. The living is a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Doddington, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Ely, not in charge; patronage with Doddington rectory. The church, which is dedicated to St. Wendred, is an elegant and spacious structure. In forming the road between this town and Wisbeach, in 1730, three urns were discovered, full of burnt bones and ashes; and also a pot, containing 160 Roman denarii, of all the emperors, from Vespasian to Antoninus Pius, but chiefly of the latter emperor. Many other coins have also been found in the neighbourhood.

MARCHAM, co. Berks.

P. T. Abingdon (56) 3 m. W b S. Pop. 1173.

A parish in the hundred of Ock; living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Garford, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Christ Church, Oxford.

MARCHINGTON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) 3 m. SE b E. Pop. 463.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Hanbury and north division of the hundred of Offlow; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Hanbury in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 108*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Vicar of Hanbury.

MARCHINGTON WOODLANDS, co. Stafford.

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) 3 m. SSE. Pop. 318.

A township in the parish of Hanbury and north division of the hundred of Offlow.

MARCHIVIEL, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. Wrexham (179) 3 m. SE. Pop. 549.

A village in the parish of the same name and hundred of Bromfield; living, a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph and province of Canterbury; valued in K. B. at 12*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop. The architecture of the church is much esteemed: the great window is enriched with the arms of the Yorkes and Middletons.

MARCLE, GREAT, or MUCH, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ledbury (120) 5 m. SW b W. Pop. 1060.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Greytrees; living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Kinnaston, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; patron (1829) James Money, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure, containing some mutilated effigies, said to represent Blanche, daughter of Roger Mortimer, and the great Roger Mortimer, executed at the elms, in Smithfield, and Joan, his lady. Near the church, formerly stood Mortimer's Castle and Ellingham Castle.

MARCLE, LITTLE, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ledbury (120) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 168.

A parish in the hundred of Radlow; living, a dis. curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Hereford. It is asserted by Dr. Fuller, that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1575, at Marcle Hill, a whole field, consisting of twenty acres, after having been subterraneously convulsed for three days, was removed, and that it travelled fourteen hours, and ascended eleven fathoms up hill, overthrowing Kinnaston chapel, as well as several houses, and leaving a chasm 400 feet wide and 520 long. And in 1793 a spot of ground, called Cap-

low Wood, was removed to the distance of four acres, filling up the adjoining road twelve feet wide; and a yew-tree was removed forty yards, perfectly upright, without any injury.

MARCROSS, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 7 m. SW. Pop. 79.

A parish in the hundred of Ogmores, situated near to the shore of the Bristol Channel; living, a dis. rectory in the diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; patrons, the Bishop and Chapter of Llandaff. Area of parish, 787 acres of land. There is a mineral spring here, said to have effected cures in cases of scrofula regis. Here are a cromlech, the ruins of a church, and the foundation of an ancient castle.

MARDALE, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Orton (276) 11 m. WNW. Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry, partly in the parish of Bampton, and partly in that of Shap, West ward; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Shap, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; certified value 26*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 81*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Shap.

MARDEFIELD, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 8 m. S b W. Pop. 32.

A township in the parish of Tilton and hundred of Gartree.

MARDEN, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 5½ m. NNE. Pop. 815.

A parish in the hundred of Broxash; living, a dis. vicarage and the Dean's peculiar, in the diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Ethelbert; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

MARDEN, co. Kent.

Pop. 6143.

A hundred in the lathe of Scray, situated nearly in the centre of the county, containing three parishes.

MARDEN, co. Kent.

P. T. Goudhurst (43) 5 m. N b E. Pop. 2051. Fairs, Oct. 11, for pedlers' ware.

A parish in the hundred of Marden, lathe of Scray, formerly had a market, and was a place of some importance; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Here is a school founded by Sir Charles Booth, in 1792, on the Madras system, for the education of 200 children.

MARDEN, co. Wilts.

P. T. East Lavington (90) 5 m. NE b E. Pop. 200.

A parish in the hundred of Swanborough; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. This place is supposed to have been the scene of a bloody battle, fought between

King Ethelred and the Danes, when the former was defeated, and died soon after of his wounds. In the neighbourhood of Marden is a very remarkable tumulus, measuring about eighty yards in diameter at the base, and forty feet in height; near it is a smaller barrow, both are enclosed by a vallum and ditch, which comprise an area of nearly thirty acres.

MARDEN, EAST, co. Sussex.

P. T. Midhurst (50) 7 m. SW. Pop. 85.

A parish in the hundred of West Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Prebendary of Marden, in Chichester cathedral.

MARDEN, NORTH, co. Sussex.

P. T. Midhurst (50) 6½ m. SW b W. Pop. 20.

A parish in the hundred of West Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 76*l.*; patron (1829) T. P. Phipps, Esq.

MARDEN, UP, co. Sussex.

P. T. Midhurst (50) 8 m. SW. Pop. 396.

A parish in the hundred of West Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Compton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, not in charge; church ded. to St. Michael; patronage with Compton vicarage.

MARDEN, WEST, co. Sussex.

P. T. Petersfield (54) 6 m. S b E.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Up Marden and hundred of West Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester.

MAREHAM-IN-THE-FEN, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (136) 6 m. S b E.
Pop. 699.

A parish in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Helen; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle.

MAREHAM-ON-THE-HILL, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (136) 1 m. S. Pop. 133.

A parish in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 28*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Horncastle vicarage.

MARESFIELD, co. Sussex.

P. T. Uckfield (43) 2½ m. NNW. Pop. 1439.
Fair, Sept. 4, for cattle and pedlers' ware.

A parish in the hundred of Rushmorden, rape of Pevensey; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron (1829) Lord Viscount Gage. The petty sessions are holden here occasionally.

MARFLEET, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hull (174) 4 m. E. Pop. 127.

A parish in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, situated near the north bank of the Humber; living, a dis. curacy in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; certified value 6*l.* 15*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.* 4*s.*; patron (1829) H. Grylls, Esq.

MARGAM, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Bridgend (181) 9 m. WNW.
Pop. 2047.

A village and parish in the hundred of New-castle, situated beneath a beautiful hanging wood of great extent, and surrounded by the most interesting monastic remains; living, a curacy, not in charge, in the diocese of Llandaff; certified value 40*l.*; patron, T. Mansel Talbot, Esq. Area of parish, 11,200 acres of land. Copper-works are conducted here upon an extensive scale, and iron-ore and limestone exist in great abundance. The name Margam signifies the great hero, or chief; but previous to the thirteenth century, this place was called Pen Dâr, the oak summit. The monastic remains here are not only remarkably extensive, but equally interesting. At Hâfod-y-Porth are the ruins of a chapel: traces of a second are discoverable at Trisaint, and a third stood at Craig-y-Cappel, in Margam Wood. The famous abbey of Pendâr was founded by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, A. D. 1147, and exchanged its original appellation for that of Margam, in the year 1200, in honour of Mawrgan, the son of Caradoc, who, with his brothers, Cadwallon and Meriedoc, confirmed their father's benefactions to this abbey. One mile from the abbey stood the nun's church, all record of which is lost. Earl Robert became possessed of Margam, Cynfig, and Cardiff Castle by his marriage with Maud, daughter and heiress of Robert Fitzhamon, the Norman chieftain. In 1349 Sir John D'Abene bestowed additional lands upon Margam; and Hugo Le Despenser confirmed all the grants of his ancestors of Gloucester and Hereford. The woods of Pendâr or Margam, clothe the bosom of a precipitous hill, 800 feet in height, and present a scene at once curious and beautiful. At the dissolution of religious houses this abbey and its possessions were sold to Sir Rice Mansel, Knight of Gower, in this county, who thereupon abandoned his ancient mansion, and fixed his residence adjacent to his new possessions. Of the monastic remains of this singularly interesting place, the chapter-house was the great boast, but in the year 1799 the entire dome fell in. The parish church occupies the western end of the monastery, and has been restored in its original chaste style of Norman architecture. During the restoration of the north aisle several ancient tombs were revealed, one remarkably curious; the date is wanting, but the inscription is perfect, and runs thus:

† Constans et certus jacet hic Ryewallis opertus
Abbas Robertus, cujus Deus esto misertus.

This Robertus probably came from Ryewallis, in Yorkshire, and governed here after the year 1359. A second of the discovered tombs bears the effigy of a cross-legged knight, in chain armour. In this parish are two Roman monuments, the one inscribed "Pompeius Carautorius," the other, on Margam Mountain, having this inscription, "Bodovicius hic jacet, filius Catotis, Irni pronepos, eternali in Domau." Amongst the modern additions to the enchantments of this favoured spot is to be mentioned the orangery, the precise date of the establishment is not mentioned, but the family tradition ascribes its origin to the circumstance of a shipwreck which occurred on the coast. The vessel wrecked, contained a present of orange and lemon trees, from a Dutch merchant, for Mary, Queen of England. The plants were protected in a house erected for the purpose, 150 feet in length, and now occupy a building 327 feet long. The collection includes Seville, China, cedra, pomegranate, curled-leaf and nutmeg orange, lemons, burgamots, citrons, and shadoeks. Many trees have attained the height of twenty feet, and grow in the natural earth in the conservatory. On the whole, whether this place be considered as illustrative of antiquity, of ecclesiastical, or even of natural history, there is no spot of the same area in the principality so full of interest.

MARGARET, SAINT, At Cliffe, co. Kent.

P. T. Dover (71) 5 m. NE. Pop. 613.

A parish in the hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustin; living, a dis. vicarage, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

MARGARET, SAINT, Ilketshall, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bungay (106) 3½ m. SSE. Pop. 269.

A parish in the hundred of Wangford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; patron (1829) the Duke of Norfolk.

MARGARET, SAINT, South Elmham, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Halesworth (100) 6 m. NW. Pop. 181.

A parish in the hundred of Wangford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; patron (1829) Alexander Adair, Esq.

MARGARET'S, SAINT, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Buckingham (55) 22 m. SE b E.
Pop. 593.

A hamlet in the parish of Ivinghoe and hundred of Cottesloe.

MARGARET'S, SAINT, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 7½ m. N. Pop. of Pa. 307. Of Vil. 124. Fair, July 30.

A village and parish in the barony of Coolock, according to Rocque, but placed by Dr. Beaufort in the barony of Castleknock; living, a chapelry in the diocese and archdiocese of Dublin, being part of the corps of the chancellorship of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. There is a charity-school here for the education of eight boys and nine girls. The fair is remarkable for its show of excellent horses. Here are the ruins of an ancient church; and a little to the west of the village stands the remains of Dunsaulghy Castle, once the residence of the Plunkets.

MARGARET'S, SAINT, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 13 m. WSW. Pop. 317.

A parish in the hundred of Ewyas Lacy; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; certified value 6*l.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Oxford.

MARGARET'S, SAINT, or STANSTED-LE-THELE, co. Hertford.

P. T. Hoddesdon (17) 2 m. N b E. Pop. 97.

A parish in the hundred of Hertford; living, a donative in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patron, the Lord of the Manor.

MARGARET'S, SAINT, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wexford (94) 7½ m. NE. Pop. 781.

A parish in the barony of Shelmalier, situated upon the north side of Wexford Haven; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. at 18*s.* 5½*d.*; and being one of nine parishes which constitute the union of Ardeolme; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The remarkable promontory of Raven Point, which forms one side of the narrow entrance into Wexford Haven, stretches from the south of this parish.

MARGARET'S, SAINT, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Broadway (103) E. Pop. 108.

A small parish in the barony of Forth, situated upon the sea-coast; living, an inappropriate curacy in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, being a constituent part of the corps of the chancellorship of the diocese. See *Killscoran*.

MARGARETING, co. Essex.

P. T. Ingatestone (23) 1½ m. NE b N.
Pop. 479.

A parish in the hundred of Chelmsford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 2*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patrons (1829) C. Phillips, Esq. and others. Here is a school founded for the education of fifty children.

MARGARET MARSH, co. Dorset.

P. T. Shaftsbury (101) 3 m. SW b W.
Pop. 84.

A parish in the hundred of Sturminster, Newton Castle, Sherborne division.

MARGATE, co. Kent.

London 71 m. E. Pop. 7313.

A market and seaport town, and much frequented watering-place, in the parish of St. John, hundred of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustin, and a member of the port of Dover, situated on the northern coast of the Isle of Thanet. It is agreeably seated on the declivities of two hills; and that part of it which was originally an insignificant fishing-town, called St. John's, now constitutes the High Street of Margate, which appellation is probably derived from Mergate, that is, the gate or entrance from the sea, this being one of the nearest ports of England to the continent of Europe. Though a place of considerable antiquity, it has risen to importance only within a comparatively recent period; the principal improvements here having taken place since 1787, when an act of Parliament was procured for rebuilding the pier with stone, and other advantageous alterations and arrangements were then effected. This town has attained its present celebrity in consequence of the facilities afforded for sea-bathing, the shore forming a level, sandy beach, the water of the ocean being clear and transparent, and the air of the place pure and salubrious, so that it became for a while a very fashionable watering-place; and though, through the fickle taste of the public, it is now less frequented than Brighton by the world of fashion, yet the convenience it enjoys of ready intercourse with the metropolis by means of the Thames, and its other advantages, still secure a crowd of visitors during the summer season. In 1830 the number of persons who landed on the Pier, from the London steam-packets, was 98,128. Leland, who was here in the reign of Henry VIII., says, there was then a pier for ships at this place, but "sorely decayed." In the time of Elizabeth, this pier was maintained by certain rates paid for corn and other merchandise landed on it; which rates were confirmed by orders of the lord warden of the Cinque Ports in 1615. They were subsequently ratified, especially in 1694; and by virtue of these two orders, two of the inhabitants of this place are chosen as pier-wardens, and two others as deputy pier-wardens, annually on May-day. By an act of Parliament passed in 1724, the payment of the duties was enforced, and the pier maintained till 1787, when the act before mentioned was procured; under the authority of which, the pier was rebuilt of stone, and extended so as to enlarge the harbour, and afford competent security for shipping. On the 14th of January, 1808, a violent storm occurred which greatly damaged the pier, and swept away the bathing-rooms, and a great part of the High Street. Towards repairing the injury, the sum of 5000*l.* was granted by Parliament; and in 1810 and 1812, the inhabitants of Margate obtained the sanction of legislature for an augmentation of the droits and pierage, in order to pay the inte-

rest of the large sums which were required for the improvements and re-erectments which had taken place, or were then anticipated; and 'a new pier has since been constructed, under the direction of Mr. John Rennie, at the expense of 90,000*l.* It is built of Whithy stone, is 901 feet in length, sixty wide where broadest, and twenty-six feet in height, with a parapet of four feet six inches. The promenade and fashionable lounge of the summer visitants is raised seven feet and a half above the level of the pier, it extends 856 feet in length, and eighteen in breadth, and is protected by a canvass awning, brilliantly lighted by gas; and a band of music is placed there for the amusement of the company. In consequence of the inconvenience attending the landing of passengers from the steam vessels at low water, a wooden pier was erected in 1824, which is carried out 1062 feet into the sea, having a breadth of eighteen feet; and this structure, which, from the name of the projector, is called Jarvis's Jetty, is well adapted to remove the difficulty which previously existed. The only local authority peculiar to this place is an officer, appointed by the mayor of Dover, as his deputy, whose power, however, scarcely exceeds that of a common constable. The living of St. John's parish is a vicarage; Holy Trinity, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of St. John's, both in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury. The church, which was anciently a chapel to the mother church of Minster, from which it was separated, and made parochial in 1290, is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a square tower at the west end; it displays a combination of the Norman and Gothic styles of architecture; and in it are many monuments and sepulchral brasses of considerable antiquity. It is situated on an eminence at a short distance to the south-east of the town. The rapid increase of the resident population of Margate, together with the multitude of occasional visitors, has suggested the recent erection of a new church, which occupies a commanding station, and forms one of the prominent ornaments of the town. It is a Gothic structure, 143 feet in length, and seventy-one in breadth, with a tower 130 feet in height; and the architect was Mr. William Edmunds. The commissioners for the erection of new churches and chapels, gave 10,000*l.*; the joint-stock pier company 2000*l.*; 6000*l.* was raised by parochial rates; and 8000*l.* by voluntary contributions, towards making up the sum of 26,000*l.*, which was the estimated expense of this undertaking. The organ, the communion-plate, and the velvet draperies, with which the church is ornamented, were furnished by the benefactions of individuals. There are two places of worship for Independents, one for Baptists, one for the Society of Friends, and a chapel for Roman Catholics. A national school has been established here, which affords gratuitous instruction to 230 boys and 170

girls. Among the charitable institutions is Draper's Hospital, or almshouse, for widows, founded in 1709, and connected with the Quakers' meeting-house, having derived its origin from a member of that sect. At Westbrook, in the vicinity of the town, is a sea-bathing infirmary, projected by Dr. Lettsom, and established in 1792, under the patronage of his Majesty George III.; and it has been recently improved by the addition of a new wing, for the better accommodation of female patients. The additional buildings, which have been erected in consequence of the increasing prosperity of the town, and for the accommodation of those who have resorted hither, comprehend a crescent, handsome squares, and various new streets, and ranges of houses. In 1820 was commenced the new market-place, over which is the town-hall, a building of the Tuscan order, supported by cast-iron pillars; and the entrance to the market is by a portico, with iron gates. At the south angle of Cecil Square, are the assembly-rooms, forming a spacious edifice of the Ionic order, with Venetian windows, and having attached a piazza of Doric columns: the interior, besides other apartments, contains a billiard-room, a coffee-room, and a ball-room, which last is spacious and elegantly decorated. Near the east side of Hawley Square is the theatre royal, built in 1787, at the expense of 4000*l*. There are also a museum and several libraries. Bathing-rooms have been fitted up in the High Street, near the harbour, which afford every requisite convenience; and the numerous bathing-machines are admirably adapted for their intended purpose. A market was held here as early as 1631, but was subsequently discontinued; and markets are now held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, under a grant to the pier-wardens, in 1777. A considerable quantity of corn is sent to London weekly, by the Margate hoys; and some commercial intercourse takes place between this port and the Netherlands. The packet-boats, which formerly sailed every day to and from the metropolis, have been entirely superseded by steam-vessels.

MARHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Swaffham (93) $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W b N.
Pop. 678.

A parish in the hundred of Clackclose; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; ann. val. P. R. 140*l*.; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

MARHAM CHURCH, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Stratton (222) 2 m. SSW. Pop. 647.
Fairs, March 25 and Aug. 12.

A parish in the hundred of Stratford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 15*l*. 11*s*. 0*d*.; church ded. to St. Marvenne; patron (1829) the Rev. John Kingdon.

MARHIN, or MARIYR, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Dingle (214) 7 m. NW. Pop. 903.

A parish in the barony of Corkaguiney, south of the harbour of Smerwick; living, a vicarage in the united dioceses of Ardfer and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, 75*l*. per annum, which sum is divided equally between the inpropriator and the incumbents; patron, Lord Ventry.

MARIJOLM, or MARHAM, co. Northampton.

P. T. Peterborough (81) 5 m. NW b W.
Pop. 120.

A parish in the liberty of Peterborough; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 9*l*. 2*s*. 3*d*.; church ded. to St. Guthlac; patron (1829) Earl Fitzwilliam.

MARK, co. Somerset.

P. T. Axbridge (139) 5 m. SW b S.
Pop. 1150.

A parish in the hundred of Bempstone; living, a curacy and peculiar, in the archdeaconry of Bath and Wells, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 75*l*.; patron (1829) the Earl of Harrowby.

MARKBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (111) 3 m. ENE. Pop. 94.

A parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 5*l*.; ann. val. P. R. 84*l*.; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Mr. Massingberd.

MARK-EATON, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 2 m. WNW. Pop. 258.

A township in the parish of Mackworth and hundred of Litchurch and Morleston.

MARKESHALL, co. Essex.

P. T. Great Coggeshall (44) 2 m. NNW.
Pop. 59.

A parish in Witham division of the hundred of Lexden; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 14*l*.; ann. val. P. R. 90*l*.; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) F. Honeywood, Esq.

MARKET BOSWORTH, co. Leicester.

London 106 m. NW b N. Pop. 2677. M. D.
Wed. Fairs, May 8, for horses, cows, and sheep; and July 10, for horses and cows.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, situated on a pleasant eminence, in a fertile part of the county, the neighbourhood of which is celebrated for the famous battle fought here between Richard III. and Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., where the former lost both his crown and his life. Many fragments of armour and shields have been discovered here at different periods. The town itself possesses nothing remarkable. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 55*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*.; church ded. to St.

Peter; patron, the King. Here is a free-school, founded in 1586, by Sir Wolstan Dixie, Lord Mayor of London. Thomas Simpson, F. R. S., the self-instructed mathematician, was a native of this town, where he was born of humble parents, in 1710. In 1737 he published his excellent "Treatise on Fluxions," and in 1740 his work upon "Annuities and Chances."

MARKETHILL, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

Dublin 76 m. N b W. Pop. 550. Fairs, May 6; June 22; and October 29.

A prosperous and improving little town, in the parish of Mullabrach and barony of Lower Fews, lying on the post-road from Newry to Armagh, and adorned with a handsome sessions-house and several respectable private residences. Gosford Castle, the seat of Lord Gosford, is situated at a short distance from the town; and near this also is Draper's Hill, a spot so denominated in the writings of the facetious Dean Swift.

MARKET OVERTON, co. Rutland.

P. T. Oakham (95) 6 m. N b E. Pop. 468.

A parish in the hundred of Alstoe, formerly having the privilege of a market, which has been long disused; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 14l. 11s. 3d. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an ancient Gothic structure, having a very picturesque appearance; patrons (1829) K. Hall and E. Muxloe, Esqrs.

MARKET RASEN. See *Rasen Market*.

MARKET-STREET, cos. Bedford and Hertford.

London 29 m. NW b N.
Pop. with Studham Parish.

A town, partly in the parish of Caddington, and partly in the parish of Studham, and partly in the hundred of Manshead, co. Bedford, and partly in the hundred of Dacorum, co. Hertford. It consists principally of one street, nearly three quarters of a mile in length, chiefly inhabited by innkeepers and tradesmen. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) Mr. Coppin. In a wood, near this town, was formerly a nunnery for Benedictines.

MARKET-STREET, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 9 m. WSW. Pop. 1308.

A division of the parish of Wymondham and hundred of Forehoe.

MARKFIELD, co. Leicester.

P. T. Leicester (96) 7 m. NW b W.
Pop. 1078.

A parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6l. 1s. 3d.; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Marquis of Hastings.

MARKHAM, EAST, or GREAT, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137) 2 m. N. Pop. 756.

A parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw; living, a vicarage with the curacy of West Drayton, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 11l. 18s. 11½d.; patron (1829) the Duke of Newcastle. The church, ded. to St. John the Baptist, is a fine Gothic structure with a handsome and lofty embattled tower. Here is a school for clothing and educating twelve boys and eight girls.

MARKHAM WEST, or LITTLE, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137) 2 m. NW. Pop. 209.

A parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw; living, a vicarage with that of Bevercoats, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 7l. 12s. 1d.; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Archbishop of York; Sir John Markham, an upright judge of the time of Edward IV., was a native of this place.

MARKINCH, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Kirkaldy (12) 7 m. N. Pop. 4661.
Fairs, 1st Frid. in May. O.S.; Aug. 1; and 1st Wed. in Nov.

A parish and village, the former containing about seven thousand acres of land, the principal part of which is fertile and well cultivated. It is watered by the rivers Leven, Lochty, and Orr, which abound with fish of different kinds. Coal is dug here in large quantities, and of an excellent quality. The living, formerly a vicarage with the parsonage of Kirk-Forthar annexed, is in the presbytery of Kirkaldy and synod of Fife; and in the patronage of the Crown. The church standing in the centre of the village, is very ancient, having belonged to the Culdees, in the tenth century. Besides Markinch, this parish contains the villages of Balbirnieburns, Mill-town, and Coal-town of Balgonie, Dubie-side, and Balcurvic. On the south bank of the river Leven is Balgonie Castle, a noble Gothic edifice, belonging to the Earl of Leven, to whom it gives the title of Baron. About half a mile eastward of this mansion is the ancient castle of Balfour, encompassed with fine plantations.

MARKINGTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Rippon (212) 5 m. SSW.
Pop., with Wallerthwaite, 457.

A township in the parish and liberty of Rippon. Here is Markenfield Hall, an ancient mansion now used as a farm-house, it was moated round, and with its ancient turrets, still presents a picturesque appearance; situated in a deep valley, through which flows a small rivulet called the Skell, are the celebrated and magnificent ruins of Fountain's Abbey, which are deservedly considered to be the most interesting, extensive, and perfect monastic remains in the kingdom; they consist of the church, with its lofty tower, two cloisters,

the chapter-house, refectory, dormitory, and kitchen, which, with the adjuncts of the gate, the mill, and the bridge, afford a complete illustration of an ancient monastery; the architecture is mixed, in some of the windows the arch is circular, in others pointed; the great east window is magnificent; it was erected about the year 1283 for monks of the Cistercian order, and the name *De Fontibus* is supposed to have been adopted from a place bearing the same appellation in Burgundy, and the birth-place of St. Bernard, the founder of the Cistercian order of monks. Micklehow Hill in this township is a lofty eminence, partly covered with wood; upon its summit was formerly a chapel belonging to the monastery, which has been taken down, and a Gothic tower erected on its site, which commands an extensive and delightful prospect.

MARKSBURY, co. Somerset.

P. T. Pensford (116) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E b S. Pop. 354.

A parish in the hundred of Keynsham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Bath and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) E. W. L. Popham, Esq.

MARLAND PETER'S, co. Devon.

P. T. Great Torrington (194) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S b W. Pop. 343.

A parish in the hundred of Shebbear; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) the Hon. Mrs. Damer.

MARLBOROUGH, co. Wilts.

London 74 m. W b S. Pop. 3033. M. D. Sat. Fairs, July 10; Aug. 1; and Nov. 23, for horses, cows, and sheep. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A market and borough town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hundred of Selkley. The name of this place appears to be descriptive of its site at the foot of a hill of chalk, or as it was anciently termed *mark*. In the immediate vicinity of this place, at a spot on the bank of the river Kennet, the much disputed locality of the Roman station of *Cunetio* may be fixed with great probability; and hence the town seems to have originated. Marlborough, which is slightly mentioned in the Domesday Book, became a place of importance after the Norman Conquest, when a castle was erected, of which some traces are still visible, near the inn called the Castle, built as a mansion-house by the Earl of Hertford in the reign of George II. In the gardens belonging to it is a lofty artificial mount, which has been by some considered as a tumulus or barrow; but Mr. King, the learned author of the "*Munimenta Antiqua*," has satisfactorily shown that it was the foundation of the keep of the Norman Castle. This fortress, in the reign of Richard I. was seized by his brother John, during the captivity of the former in Ger-

many; but on his return to England Marlborough castle was speedily reduced by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury. A parliament was held here in the fifty-second year of Henry III. in which were passed those acts called the Statutes of Marlborough. The town was first incorporated by King John about the year 1204; but before that period it was a borough by prescription. Several charters were granted by succeeding monarchs, confirming and extending the rights and privileges of the corporation. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, two justices, twelve aldermen, twenty burgesses, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, and other officers. The mayor and justices are empowered to hold sessions of the peace for the borough quarterly, which take place regularly on the Monday preceding the quarter sessions for the county. A court-leet is held at Easter and Michaelmas, annually, under the authority of the Marquis of Aylesbury, as lord of the borough; and a court, called the king's court, for the recovery of debts unlimited in amount, held once in three weeks. This borough has returned two members to Parliament, with some intermissions, ever since the twenty-fourth year of Edward I. The right of election, by resolution of the House of Commons of the 13th of May, 1717, is stated to belong to the mayor and burgesses only, twenty-one in number; returning-officer, the mayor. The town consists of two parishes. The living of St. Mary's the Virgin is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; and in the patronage of the Dean of Salisbury. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower built of freestone, the doorway of which is ornamented with zigzag mouldings, characteristic of the Norman style of architecture. The living of the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul is a dis. rectory, also in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is a handsome structure, having a lofty square tower, crowned with battlements and pinnacles; and the roof is supported by light pillars. Here are places of worship for the Independents, the Wesleyans, and the Calvinistic Methodists. A free grammar-school was founded by Edward VI., the patronage of which is vested in the corporation; and it has an endowment of 600*l.* a-year, with the advantage of scholarships at Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's, Cambridge. There is also a national school, for the instruction of 100 boys and 100 girls. This town is a great thoroughfare, being situated on the line of the principal road from Bath to London. The buildings in general are irregular, and present the appearance of considerable antiquity; some of them having gables of wood-work, ornamented with curious carving. A portion of one side of the principal street is furnished with a piazza, projecting from the houses, and forming a

promenade for the inhabitants, and a shelter in wet weather. Near the centre of the town, in the High Street, is the town-hall or court-house, over the market-place, where likewise are a council-chamber and an assembly-room. The prison, erected in 1787, is a commodious structure, appropriated to the purposes of a town gaol and a county bridewell. Malting and rope and sack making are carried on here somewhat extensively; and this town is one of the principal commercial marts for the farming produce of North Wiltshire, especially corn and cheese, considerable quantities of which are sold at the weekly markets; and the Kennet and Avon Canal passing through the town, and communicating with the Thames, affords facilities for the carriage of these and other articles to the metropolis and elsewhere. Among the privileges possessed by the inhabitants is the right to a drawback on the tonnage of goods carried on the canal, and landed at Burbage Wharf, a distance of five miles; which advantage was given as a compensation for suffering the canal to pass through the town. A priory of the canons of Sempringham, dedicated to St. Margaret, existed here as early as the reign of John; and the revenue belonging to it at its dissolution was 38*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* A private house, still standing in the town, is supposed to have formed a part of the conventual buildings. There were anciently at this place an hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist; another to St. Thomas of Canterbury; and a convent of the White Friars, or Carmelites. Marlborough gives the title of Duke to the family of Spencer, descended in the female line from the celebrated John Churchill, created Earl of Marlborough in 1689, and raised to the dukedom by Queen Anne, in 1702. This town has given birth to some persons of eminence; among whom may be mentioned, John Hughes, author of a tragedy, called "The Siege of Damascus," and one of the joint authors of the "Spectator," who was born in 1677, and died in 1720; the noted high church partisan, Dr. Sacheverell, who died in 1724, aged fifty-two; and Walter Harte, tutor to Mr. Stanhope, the son of Lord Chesterfield, and author of works of merit on history, poetry, and agriculture.

MARLDON, co. Devon.

P. T. Totness (196) 5 m. NE b E. Pop. 384.

A parish in the hundred of Haytor; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Paington, in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; certified value 34*l.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Morley.

MARLESFORD, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Market Wickham (81) 2 m. NE. Pop. 436.

A parish in the hundred of Loes; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) A. Arcedeckne, Esq.

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MARLESTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 2 m. S b W. Pop., with Leach, 103.

A township in the parish of St. Mary and hundred of Broxton.

MARLINGFORD, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Wymondham (100) 5 m. NNE. Pop. 179.

A parish in the hundred of Forehoe; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) L. Forman, Esq.

MARLINSTOWN, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunleer (38) 2 m. SE. Pop. 213.

A parish in the barony of Ferrard; living, a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of four parishes constituting the union of Dunany; patrons, the Representatives of the Marquis of Drogheda. Area of parish, 745 acres of land.

MARLOES, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Milford (173) 8 m. W. Pop. 391.

A parish in the hundred of Rhôs, situated upon St. Bride's Bay; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 5*l.*, and in P. R. 67*l.* 5*s.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Area of parish, 2200 acres of land. In Marloes Mere are found great numbers of leeches. Here is an ancient manor, belonging to Lord Kensington; but the lay impropiator, — Laugharne, Esq. claims a mesne lordship in the tenement of Little Marloes.

MARLOW, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 9 m. W b S. Pop. 68.

A township in the parish of Leintwardine and hundred of Wigmore.

MARLOW, GREAT, or CHIPPING MARLOW, co. Buckingham.

London 31 m. W b N. Pop. of Bor. 2532. Of Pa. 1231. M. D. Sat. Fairs, May 1, 2, and 3, for horses, cattle, &c.; and Oct. 29, for cheese, hops, and other cattle. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough, market-town, and parish, in the hundred of Desborough, very pleasantly situated near the banks of the Thames, consisting of two principal streets and three smaller ones; and contains some good houses, and a handsome town-hall. A new bridge has been erected over the Thames, and the foot-paths of the town have been paved. This borough sent two members to Parliament from the twenty-eighth of Edward I. till the second of Edward II.; after which, no returns were made till the twenty-first of James I., when the privilege was restored; the right of election is in the inhabitants paying scot and lot; the returning-officers are the constables. The principal trade and manufactures are black silk, lace, and paper; at the Temple Mills, near the town, is an extensive manufactory of copper and brass, and a mill for pressing oil from rape and linseed; and on the river Lodden are several paper-mills. The living

is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient and spacious structure, consisting of a body and two aisles, with a transept, dividing it from the chancel, which latter is separated from the nave by an ancient stone screen; from the tower rises a wooden spire, built in the year 1627; the altar is of oak, very handsomely carved, and the church contains a number of monumental inscriptions. Here are two free-schools, founded about 1624, by Sir William Borlase; one is for twenty-four boys, and the other for the same number of girls. Here is also an almshouse for poor widows. In the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races. The petty sessions for the hundred are holden here.

MARLOW, LITTLE, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Great Marlow (31) 1½ m. ENE.
Pop. 775.

An ancient parish in the hundred of Desborough, which formed part of the possession of Edith, Queen of Edward the Confessor; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. G. F. L. Nicolay. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient, small, and neat edifice. Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II., scarcely a vestige of which now remains.

MARNHAM, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Tuxford (137) 5 m. E b S. Pop. 351.
Fair, Sept. 12, for horses, horned cattle, swine, and merchandise.

A pleasant and retired parish in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; patron (1829) Earl Brownlow. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a spacious edifice, formerly much adorned by scriptural paintings in the windows; but by time and neglect, many are much impaired, and some altogether lost.

MARNHULL, co. Dorset.

P. T. Shaftsbury (101) 6 m. WSW.
Pop. 1273.

A parish in the hundred of Sturminster Newton Castle, Sherborne division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. at 31*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to St. Gregory; patron (1829) the Rev. H. Place. Giles Hussey, Esq., so distinguished for his portraits in pencil, was a native of this place, where he was born in 1710 on his paternal estate. He always drew the human head by the musical scale, proving, that however correct it might appear to be in nature or art, yet by this ordeal it was invariably improved in the beauty of its proportions.

MARNOCH, shire of Banff, S.

P. T. Turreff (155) 8½ m. W. Pop. 2210.

A parish, nearly ten miles in length, and from four to five in breadth, bordered on the south by the river Deveron. The surface is even, rising gradually from the banks of the river, where the soil is a rich loam; but the higher ground is a stiff, moist clay. There are several extensive and thriving plantations of different kinds of wood. Black cattle, in considerable numbers, are bred in this parish. The living is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; patron, the Earl of Fife. The church is dedicated to St. Marnoch, and it gives name to the parish, which was anciently called Aber-Cherder. Alexander Gordon, of Auchintoul, a native of this parish, was the author of a "History of Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia," in whose army he obtained the rank of major-general.

MARPLE, or MERPOOL, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Stockport (176) 5 m. ESE.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Stockport and hundred of Macclesfield; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 35*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron, the Rector of Stockport. The Peak Forest Canal passes very near this village.

MARR, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Doncaster (162) 4 m. WNW. Pop. 162.

A parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a curacy; certified value 4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church in the early style of English architecture, ded. to St. Helen; patron (1829) the Earl of Kinnoul.

MARRICK, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 7 m. WSW. Pop. 621.

A parish in the wapentake of Gilling West, situated on the north bank of the river Swale; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 10*l.* 10*s.*; patron (1829) W. Powlett, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is the nave and only remaining part of a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of King Stephen.

MARRISHES, or THE MARSHES.

P. T. Pickering (226) 4 m. SSE. Pop. 210.

A township in the parish of Pickering and wapentake of Pickering Lythe.

MARROS, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Llacharn (245) 6 m. W. Pop. 195.

Fairs, Whit-Mon. and St. Lawrence's Day.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Derllys; living, a chapelry, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Llacharn, in the diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. at 52*l.* 14*s.* annually.

MARSDEN, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 7 m. SW b W.
Pop. 2330.

A township and chapelry, partly in the parish of Almondbury, and partly in the

parish of Huddersfield, in the upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, situated near the source of the river Colne, adjacent to which passes the Huddersfield Canal. The living is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Almondbury, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 80*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Almondbury. Some extensive cotton-mills, in this village, employ a great number of the inhabitants, particularly children, who are in greater requisition than adults.

MARSDEN, GREAT, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Burnley (211) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 1893.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 16*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.* 3*s.*; patron, the Vicar of Whalley.

MARSDEN, LITTLE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Burnley (211) 2½ m. NNE. Pop. 2052.

A hamlet in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn.

MARSH, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 9 m. NE b N. Pop. 411.

A parish in the wapentake of Bradley Harvostoc, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of North Coates, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with North Coates rectory. Here are several small donations for the relief and education of the poor.

MARSHALSTOWN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Mitchelstown (132) 3 m. SW.
Pop. 2184.

A parish in the united baronies of Condons and Clongibbons, upon the banks of the Funcheon river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 6*l.*, and not possessing either church or parsonage; amount of glebe, three acres; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

MARSHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Aylesham (118) 2 m. S. Pop. 624.

A parish in the hundred of South Erpingham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Lord Viscount Anson.

MARSHFIELD, co. Gloucester.

London 103 m. W b S. Pop. 1569. M. D.
Tues. Fairs, May 24, for horned cattle;
Oct. 24, for sheep, horses, and cheese.

A market-town and parish in the upper division of the hundred of Thornbury, situated at the edge of the county, bordering upon Somersetshire and Wiltshire. It consists principally of one street, the buildings of which are very old. The chief trade of the place is in malt. The living is a dis. vicar-

age in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 29*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; patron, New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and handsome structure. Among the charities of Marshfield are a well-endowed almshouse, with a chapel and a school, in which the children of the poor receive the rudiments of education. The government of the town is vested in an annually elected bailiff, whose power extends over a very considerable district; the town and liberties under the same government being sixteen miles in circumference.

MARSHFIELD, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Newport (148) 5½ m. SW. Pop. 482.

A parish in the hundred of Wentlloog; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

MARSH GIBBON, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Bicester (54) 4½ m. E b N. Pop. 738.

A parish in the hundred of Buckingham; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the King.

MARSHWOOD, co. Dorset.

P. T. Beaminster (141) 4 m. WSW.
Pop. 532.

A parish in the hundred of Whitechurch Canonicorum, Bridport division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Whitechurch Canonicorum, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Whitechurch Canonicorum vicarage.

MARSKE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 5 m. W. Pop. 290.

A parish in the wapentake of Gilling West; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Cuthbert; patron (1829) J. Hutton, Esq., who has a pleasant seat here, called Marske Hall; it was purchased in 1598 by Dr. Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, who died in 1605; and here was born another Matthew Hutton, who became successively Archbishop of York and Canterbury, and died in 1758. The Huttons of Marske are said to be the only family in England which has produced two archbishops.

MARSKE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Guisborough (245) 5 m. N b E.
Pop. of Pa. 1249. Of To. 576.

A parish and township in the east division of the liberty of Langbaugh; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 72*l.*; patron (1829) Lord Dundas. The church, which is ded. to St. German, is situated within a few yards of the ocean, the spire of which serves as a conspicuous sea-mark. Marske Hall, one of the seats of Lord Dun-

das, was built by Sir William Pennyman, in the reign of Charles I.

MARSTON, or MARTLESTONE, co. Berks.

P. T. Newbury (56) 5½ m. N.E.
Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Bucklebury and hundred of Faircross; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bucklebury, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with Bucklebury vicarage.

MARSTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Northwich (173) 2 m. NNE. Pop. 404.

A township in the parish of Great Budworth and east division of the hundred of Bucklow.

MARSTON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Bromyard (125) 6½ m. W b. N.
Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Pencombe and hundred of Broxash; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Pencombe, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; patronage with Pencombe rectory.

MARSTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Grantham (110) 5½ m. N b W. Pop. 393.

A parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven; living, a rectory with that of Hougham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.

MARSTON, co. Oxford.

P. T. Oxford (54) 2 m. NNE. Pop. 340.

A parish in the hundred of Bullington; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; certified value 26*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 27*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; patron (1829) H. Whorwood, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a pleasing Gothic structure, built at different periods, but in the same style. Near the porch are the mutilated ruins of a cross; and in the churchyard are the more perfect remains of another, with three ranges of kneeling-places.

MARSTON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Penkridge (131) 5 m. W.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Church Eaton and west division of the hundred of Cuttleston.

MARSTON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Stafford (141) 3 m. N. Pop. 96.

A chapelry in the parish of St. Mary and south division of the hundred of Pirehill; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of St. Mary, in the town of Stafford, in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 46*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Corporation of Stafford.

MARSTON, or MERSTON, co. Warwick.

P. T. Rugby (83) 6½ m. WNW.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Wolston and Rugby division of the hundred of Knightlow.

MARSTON, co. Wilts.

P. T. Devizes (89) 4 m. SW. Pop. 192.

A tithing in the parish of Potterne and hundreds of Potterne and Cannings.

MARSTON, BIGOT, co. Somerset.

P. T. Frome (103) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 471.

A parish in the hundred of Frome; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patron (1829) the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

MARSTON-UPON-DOVE, co. Derby.

P. T. Burton-upon-Trent (125) 5 m. N b W.
Pop. 905.

A parish in the hundred of Appletree; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Duke of Devonshire.

MARSTON, FLEET, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Aylesbury (38) 2½ m. NW b N.
Pop. 43.

A parish in the hundred of Ashenden; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 35*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Lord Viscount Dillon.

MARSTON JABBETT, co. Warwick.

P. T. Nuneaton (100) 4 m. SE b S. Pop. 82.

A township in the parish of Bulkington and Kirby division of the hundred of Knightlow.

MARSTON LEA, co. Warwick.

P. T. Coleshill (104) 4 m. N. Pop. 284.

A parish in Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 30*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 62*l.*; patron (1829) C. B. Adderley, Esq.

MARSTON LONG, co. Hertford.

P. T. Tring (31) 4 m. NW b N.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Tring and hundred of Dacorum; living, a curacy with that of Tring, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; chapel ded. to All Saints; patronage with Tring curacy.

MARSTON, LONG, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Tadcaster (190) 5 m. NNE.
Pop. of Pa. 579. Of To. 388.

A parish in the upper division of the Ainstey of the city of York; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 24*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Sir R. T. Lawley, Bart. Near this place is Marston Moor, celebrated for the defeat sustained by Prince Rupert, July 2, 1644, from the parliamentary army. Here is a National school.

MARSTON MAGNA, or BROAD MARSTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Yeovil (122) 5 m. NNE. Pop. 324.

A parish in the hundred of Horethorne; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K.B. 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patroness (1829) Mrs. Williams. Here is an endowed school for the education of ten boys. In 1788 specimens of a calcareous blue stone, almost filled with cornua ammonis, overspread with white pearl, were raised in masses sufficiently large to form beautiful slabs and side-tables.

MARSTON, MEYSEY, co. Wilts.

P. T. Cricklade (84) 3 m. NE. Pop. 184.

A parish in the hundreds of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Hampton Meysey, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 56*l.*; patron, the Rector of Hampton Meysey.

MARSTON, MONTGOMERY, co. Derby.

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) 4 m. NE. Pop. 469.

A parish in the hundred of Appletree; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Cubley, in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; church ded. to St. Giles; patronage with Cubley rectory.

MARSTON, MORTEYNE, co. Bedford.

P. T. Ampthill (45) 4 m. NW. Pop. 899.

A parish in the hundred of Redborne Stoke; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 33*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge.

MARSTON, NORTH, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Winslow (49) 4 m. S b E. Pop. 553.

A parish in the hundred of Ashenden; living, a dis. curacy in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 33*l.* 15*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 71*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) James Nield, Esq.

MARSTON, POTTERS, co. Leicester.

P. T. Hinckley (99) 5 m. E b N. Pop. 16.

A hamlet in the parish of Barwell and hundred of Sparkenhoe.

MARSTON, PRIOR'S, co. Warwick.

P. T. Southam (82) 5½ m. SE b E. Pop. 593.

A parish in Burton Dassett division of the hundred of Kington; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Prior's Hardwick, in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; patronage with Prior's Hardwick vicarage.

MARSTON SICCA, or LONG, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Chipping Campden (90) 6 m. N. Pop. 272.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate; living, a rectory in the

archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) the Rev. William Loggin.

MARSTON, SOUTH, co. Wilts.

P. T. Highworth (77) 3½ m. SW. Pop. 299.

A chapelry in the parish of Highworth and hundreds of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Highworth, and a peculiar in the diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with Highworth vicarage.

MARSTON TRUSSELL, co. Northampton.

P. T. Market Harborough (83) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 217.

A parish in the hundred of Rothwell; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) Richard H. Bullivant, Esq.

MARSTOW, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ross (120) 5 m. SW. Pop. 132.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wormelow; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Selleck, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; certified value 11*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 34*l.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron, the Vicar of Selleck.

MARSWORTH, or MANWOOD, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Ivinghoe (33) 2 m. SW b W. Pop. 391.

A parish in the hundred of Cottesloe; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 82*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Trinity College, Cambridge.

MARTHA, ST., co. Surrey.

P. T. Guildford (29) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 197.

A parish in the hundred of Blackheath, delightfully situated, and commanding a fine prospect; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 25*l.*; patron, the Proprietor of Chelworth estate.

MARTHALL, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nether Knutsford (172) 3 m. ESE. Pop. with Little Warford, 267.

A township in the parish of Rosthern and east division of the hundred of Bucklow.

MARTHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Caister (126) 6 m. NW b N. Pop. 815.

A parish in the hundred of West Flegg; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

MARTIN, or MERTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 8½ m. NNE. Pop. 589.

A township in the parish of Timberland and wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven.

MARTIN, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (136) 2½ m. SW b S.
Pop. 55.

A parish in the south division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 115*l.* 13*s.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Rev. J. B. Smith.

MARTIN, co. Wilts.

P. T. Cranbourne (93) 3½ m. NNE.
Pop. 528.

A parish in the hundred of South Damerham; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of South Damerham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with South Damerham vicarage.

MARTIN, or ISLE MARTIN, shire of Ross. See *Isle Martin*.

MARTIN, ST., co. Cornwall.

Pop. not specified.

One of the Scilly Islands, situated two miles northward from St. Mary's Island. It is pleasant and well cultivated, containing by estimation 720 acres. Kelp is procured here from sea-weed in considerable quantity.

MARTIN, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. East Looe (234) 1 m. N. Pop. 1181.

A parish in the hundred of West, bounded on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Looe harbour; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 36*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*; patron (1829) the Dowager Countess Sandwich and Viscount Barnard.

MARTIN, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Helstone (272) 6 m. ESE. Pop. 504.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Kerrier; living, a rectory with that of Mawgan, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patronage with Mawgan rectory.

MARTIN, ST., co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) m. NW.
Pop. with Eglwys Ilan.

A parish in the hundred of Caerphilly; living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Eglwys Ilan, in the diocese of Llandaff; valued in P. R. 81*l.* annually; patron, the Chapter of the cathedral of Llandaff.

MARTIN'S, ST., co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Killkenny (75) 3 m. E.
Pop. with St. Canice.

A parish in the barony of Gowran; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*; patrons, the Vicars Choral of the cathedral of St. Canice in Killkenny city.

MARTIN'S, ST., shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Perth (40½) 5 m. NNE. Pop. 1204.

A parish, with that of Cambus Michael an-

nexed, about four miles in length and one in breadth, extending on both sides of the river Tay. The surface is irregular, the declivities are frequently covered with plantations, and the soil is in general well cultivated. Limestone, marl, and freestone are found in abundance. The living is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the joint patronage of the Crown and the Earl of Mansfield. The church was rebuilt in 1776. The principal manufacture carried on here is that of linen cloth. Vestiges have been discovered of a Roman road.

MARTIN'S, ST., co. Salop.

P. T. Ellesmere (169) 5 m. W b N.
Pop. 1852.

A parish in the hundred of Oswestry; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 125*l.*; patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The Ellesmere Canal passes through this parish. Here are some large coal works, and the great road from Shrewsbury to Holyhead has here been diverted from its original course whereby a considerable distance has been saved.

MARTIN'S, ST., N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 1 m. SE. Pop. 23.

An extra-parochial township in the wapentake of Hang East. Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine monks; the walls of the chapel, a tower, and some few fragments yet remain.

MARTIN'S EASTER, ST., shire of Carmarthy, S.

P. T. Fortrose (166) 6½ m. NW.
Pop. with Resolis.

An ancient parish, the living of which was united with that of Cnllicudden, and both now annexed to Kirkmichael, forming the parish of Resolis or Kirkmichael. The church is destroyed, but the churchyard is still sometimes used as a place of interment.

MARTIN'S ST., or STAMFORD BARON, co. Northampton.

P. T. Stamford (89) 1½ m. SE. Pop. 1226.

A parish in the liberty of Peterborough, connected with Stamford by a stone bridge; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; patron (1829) the Marquis of Exeter.

MARTINDALE, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Ambleside (278) 9½ m. NNE. Pop. 155.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Barton, west ward; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Barton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, of the certified value of 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 43*l.* 10*s.*; patron (1829) John de Whelpdale, Esq. Here is a small endowed free-school.

MARTINHOE, co. Devon.

P. T. Ilfracombe (202) 10½ m. E b N.
Pop. 204.

A parish in the hundred of Sherwell, living,

a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron (1829) E. Nichols, M. D.

MARTIN HUSENTREE, eo. Worcester.

P. T. Droitwich (116) 3 m. SW b W.
Pop. 217.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Pershore; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

MARTINSCROFT, eo. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Warrington (184) 3 m. E b N.
Pop., with Woolstone, 596.

A township in the parish of Warrington and hundred of West Derby.

MARTINSLEY, eo. Rutland.

Pop. 3529.

A hundred situated nearly in the centre of the county, and to the north of Uppingham, containing eleven parishes.

MARTIN STOWE, eo. Devon.

P. T. Plymouth (216) 6 m. N b W.
Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Tamerton Foliot and hundred of Roborough; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Tamerton Foliot, in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patronage with Tamerton Foliot vicarage.

MARTINSTHORPE, eo. Rutland.

P. T. Oakham (95) 2½ m. S. Pop. 4.

A parish in the hundred of Martinsley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 66*l.*; patron (1829) the Duke of Devonshire.

MARTLESHAM, eo. Suffolk.

P. T. Woodbridge (77) 2 m. SW b W.
Pop. 413.

A parish in the hundred of Carleford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage (1829) Mrs. Goodwin.

MARTLETWY, eo. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Haverfordwest (251) 6 m. SE.
Pop. 773.

A parish in the hundred of Narbeth; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; and in P. R. 61*l.* 4*s.*; patron, the Hon. Fulk Greville. Area of parish, 1700 acres of land. This parish abounds in collieries, the produce of which is exported from Land-shipping Quay, in Milford Haven.

MARTLEY, eo. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) 6½ m. NW b W.
Pop. 1264.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree, situated on the banks of the Teme, in a very pleasant and picturesque part of the county, and being on an

eminence has very extensive prospects over Herefordshire into Wales. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Thomas B. Paget, Esq. Here is a grammar-school.

MARTOCK, eo. Somerset.

Pop. 2560.

A hundred situated on the south side of the county, and bounded by the river Parret on the west, and Yeo on the north, containing the one parish only from which it takes its name.

MARTOCK, eo. Somerset.

London 130 m. WSW. Pop. 2560. M. D. Wed. and Sat. Fairs, 2d Thurs. in Oct., for hogs and pedlars' ware.

A town and parish in the hundred of Martock. Here is a spacious market-place, near which is a handsome fluted column, a model of the celebrated pillar of Trajan, at Wilton House, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke. The living is a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Stapleton, in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Treasurer of Wells. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large handsome structure with a very fine altar.

MARTON, eo. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Northwich (173) 4½ m. SW b S.
Pop. 582.

A township in the parish of Whitegate and hundred of Eddisbury.

MARTON, eo. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Congleton (162) 4 m. N b W.
Pop. 311.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Prestbury and hundred of Macclesfield; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 6*l.* 19*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 68*l.* 19*s.*; patron (1829) Mr. Davenport.

MARTON, eo. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Blackpool (234) 2 m. SE. Pop. 1397.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Poulton and hundred of Amounderness; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; patrons (1829) J. Clifton, Esq., &c. Here is a small lake called Marton Mere, and also the rather extensive morass of Marton Moss.

MARTON, eo. Lincoln.

P. T. Gainsborough (149) 6 m. S b E.
Pop. 395.

A parish in the west division of the wapentake of Well, parts of Lindsey, situated on the river Trent, across which there is a ferry; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 89*l.* 9*s.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. At the extremity of the village are the vestiges of a Roman road leading to Lincoln.

MARTON, co. Warwick.

P. T. Southam (82) 5 m. S b W. Pop. 317.

A parish in the Southam division of the hundred of Knightlow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 121*l.* 5*s.*; church ded. to St. Esperit; patron (1829) T. W. Knightley, Esq.

MARTON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Bridlington (206) 2 m. ENE.
Pop., with Sowerby, 317.

A township in the parish of Bridlington and wapentake of Dickering. Here are the vestiges of an ancient vast ravine called the Dane's Dike.

MARTON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Hull (174) 9 m. NE b N. Pop. 129.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Swine and middle division of the wapentake of Holderness; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Swine, in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York, not in charge; patronage with Swine vicarage.

MARTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Stokesley (237) 5 m. N. Pop. 379.

A parish in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, remarkable for being the birthplace of the celebrated Captain James Cook, born here in 1728. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron, the Archbishop of York. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a small but very ancient edifice.

MARTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Pickering (226) 5 m. W b S.
Pop. 255.

A township in the parish of Sinnington and west division of the wapentake of Pickering Lythe.

MARTON, or MARTIN, E. and W. R. co. York.

P. T. Aldborough (207) 3 m. S.
Pop., with Grafton, 464.

A parish, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Grafton, in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge.

MARTON EAST and WEST, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 5½ m. W b S. Pop. 332.
A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patroness (1829) Mrs. Heber, who has a handsome seat here. In this house was born the Rev. Reginald Heber, who was the author of an elegy, written among

the tombs in Westminster Abbey, and a relative to the lamented individual of the same name, Bishop of Calcutta.

MARTON-IN-THE-FOREST, or LORD-SHIP, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Easingwold (213) 6 m. E b S.
Pop. with Moxby, 161.

A parish, partly within the liberty of Ripon, and partly in the wapentake of Bulmer; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; certified value 15*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Archbishop of York. Here was formerly a monastery, founded in the reign of King Stephen, some remains of which are discoverable in a farmhouse, called Marton Abbey.

MARTON, LONG, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Appleby (270) 4 m. NNW. Pop. 714.

A parish in East Ward, situated on the Trontbeck rivulet; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Thanet. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a neat and spacious structure. Here also are a chapel for Dissenters, and a parish school; the former built in 1816, and the latter endowed in 1824, with the interest of 200*l.*, left by Mr. Thomas Machel; who also bequeathed 20*l.* for the encouragement of a master to teach psalmody at the church. The sum of 4*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* is annually distributed among the poor, being the interest of 110*l.*, left by two charitable individuals of this parish.

MARTON-ON-THE-MOOR, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Boroughbridge (206) 3 m. N. Pop. 201.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Topcliffe and wapentake of Halikeld, formerly surrounded by moors, which have been enclosed, and are now under a high state of cultivation; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; certified value 6*l.* 4*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 58*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Vicar of Topcliffe.

MARTRY, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Navan (30) 7 m. NW. Pop. 1070.

A parish in the barony of Lower Navan; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, and one of six parishes which constitute the union of Ardbraccan; valued, by commutation for tithes, 174*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, of which sum the impropiator receives 120*l.*; patron, the King. Area of parish, 2895 acres of land.

MARWOOD, co. Devon.

P. T. Barnstaple (192) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 869.

A parish in the hundred of Braunton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 24*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge.

MARWOOD, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Barnard Castle (246) 1½ m. NNW.
Pop. 212.

A township in the parish of Gainford and

south-west division of Darlington ward, anciently a very considerable town in itself. Barnard Castle and demesne are within this township.

MARYANSLEIGH, co. Devon.

P. T. South Molton (178) 3 m. SSE.
Pop. 289.

A parish in the hundred of Withnidge; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter, not in charge.

MARYBOROUGH, Queen's County, Leinster, I.

Pop. 26,497.

A fertile and populous barony, divided into east and west portions, and comprehending seven parishes, besides the towns of Maryborough and Mountrath.

MARYBOROUGH, Queen's County, Leinster, I.

Dublin 51 m. SW. Pop. 2677. Fairs, Feb. 24; May 12; July 5; Sept. and Dec. 4.

A post, market, and fair town, and capital of the county, in the parish of Borros and barony of Maryborough, situated upon the banks of the river Barrow. It derives its name from Mary, Queen of England, in whose reign this district was reduced into shire ground. It was anciently a borough, sending two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised by the union of the Parliament of both kingdoms. The chief magistrates now are a burgomaster, two bailiffs, and a town-clerk. The assizes for the county are held here, and a garrison occasionally stationed at this point. Woollen manufactures are conducted here with some energy, and races held annually upon the heath course in the vicinity. Here is a poor-school, consisting of twenty-eight boys and twenty-four girls. This has also been selected as a central position for the county infirmary and lunatic asylum; the latter, of recent establishment, admits patients from the district, including the King's and Queen's Counties, besides East and West Meath. The grounds encompassing it occupy twenty-seven acres; and the building, which is simple, spacious, and peculiarly adapted to its melancholy purposes, is after a design by William Murray, Esq. The castle, some ruins of which still exist, is said to have been built by Bellingham; and a memorable battle was fought upon the heath, sometime in the sixth century, between the people of Leinster and Munster. This place gives title of Baron to a member of the noble house of Wellesley.

MARYBURGH, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Fort William (127) m.
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Kilmallie, situated on the southern side of Loch Eil, within a few yards to the south-west of Fort William. It was founded soon after the erection of the fort of Inverlochy, and was called Gordonsburgh, from the noble family to whom it belongs; but after the revolution the fortress being named in honour of William III.,

the village received its present appellation, in compliment to the queen. In 1792 a church was built here, at the joint expense of the Duke of Gordon and the inhabitants. The fisheries constitute the principal source of profitable industry in this flourishing village.

MARYBURGH, shire of Kinross, S.

P. T. Beath (18½) 3 m. NNW.
Pop. with Pa.

A small village, in the parish of Cleish, on the high road from North Ferry to Kinross. Here is a bridge over the river Keltie. At Blair Adam, the seat of W. Adam, Esq., many agricultural improvements have been introduced.

MARYCULTER, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Aberdeen (121½) 7½ m. SW. Pop. 860.

A parish, situated on the southern bank of the river Dee, whence it extends to the Grampian Hills. It is about six miles in length and two in breadth; and the soil in general is rocky, and the land unenclosed, a considerable part of it being covered with wood. The living is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Mr. Duff, of Fetteresso. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The glebe land contains a quarry of granite. On the Dee are some valuable salmon-fisheries, but the river is liable to heavy floods. In the woods of Kingcausie there are deer of the roe species.

MARYKIRK, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Montrose (70) 6½ m. NNW. Pop. 1839.

A parish, also called Aberluthnott, situated on the northern bank of the river North Esk, and at the southern extremity of the Hough or Hollow of the Mearns, comprising 7591 Scottish acres. The surface is level, and the soil, though various, is generally fertile. The living is in the presbytery of Fordean and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, Major Gordon. Besides the village of Marykirk, there is another called Luther-moor; the former is situated on the road from Laurencekirk to Montrose. In this parish are several noblemen's and gentlemen's seats; among which, the most remarkable are Inglismaldie, Bolmakewan, Hatton, and New Thornton.

MARY-LE-BONE, ST. or **MARYBONE**, co. Middlesex.

Pop. 678,808.

A very extensive parish in Holborn division of the hundred of Ossulston, now forming a part of the north-western suburb of the metropolis. Its name appears to have been derived from an ancient village, near the site of the present parish church, variously styled Eyburn, Ayebourn, or Tyburn; terms denoting the river-island, or at the river-island, from the spot being insulated by a small stream, now flowing underground, but which formerly supplied reservoirs, from which London was partly furnished with water, and which were situated near Stratford Place. A church or chapel having been

founded northward of this spot, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, it received the distinctive appellation of St. Mary's at Aye-bourn, or St. Mary a le Burn; whence the present name of the parish, which has sometimes been erroneously confounded with St. Mary la Bonne. The first parochial church here is said to have been dedicated to St. John, and to have stood near the court-house, a little to the north of Oxford Street; and this having been destroyed, a second church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was built on the site of the ancient chapel, higher up the stream, towards the north end of what is now the High Street. This last was rebuilt in 1741; but it has been since made a chapel of ease, and is styled the parish chapel. The interior of the old church is shown in one of Hogarth's plates of the "Rake's Progress." It exhibits the monuments then existing, and an inscription, faithfully copied from the original, the awkward spelling of which renders it a curiosity.

These pews unscrud and tane in sundir,
In stone thers graven what is undir;
To wit, a valt for burial there is,
Which Edward Forset made for him and his.

The living is a perpetual curacy or donative in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Duke of Portland, who holds the inappropriate rectory. The church is a spacious and handsome structure on the south side of the New Road, opposite York Gate, Regent's Park, having in front a noble Corinthian portico, and above, a tower and cupola. It was originally intended for a chapel, but the plan was subsequently altered; and it was consecrated in February, 1817, having been erected at the expense of the parishioners, from the designs of Thomas Hardwick, Esq. Besides the churchyard, there are two extensive cemeteries belonging to this parish; one on the south side of Paddington Street, consecrated in 1733, and the other on the north side, in 1772. At Mary-le-Bone are interred Humphrey Wanley, a celebrated antiquary, 1726; Dr. James Abbadie, a French Protestant divine and theological writer, who was made Dean of Killaloe in Ireland, 1727; James Gibbs, architect, 1754; Archibald Bower, author of a "History of the Popes," 1766; Rysbrack, the sculptor, 1770; Guthrie, the author of a "Popular System of Geography," and other works, 1770; James Ferguson, a self-taught mathematician, 1776; Joseph Baretti, 1789; George Stubbs, a famous painter of animals, 1806; and Thomas Holcroft, author of the "Road to Ruin," and other popular comic dramas, 1809. There are in this parish also four district churches. St. Mary's, Wyndham Place, Bryanstone Square, consecrated in January, 1824, is a fine building, with a semicircular portico and domed tower, built by Robert Smirke, R. A.; the church of All Souls, Langham Place, Oxford Street, consecrated in 1825, has at the west end a projecting circular

portico of the Ionic order, surmounted by a spire terminating in a point; it was designed by John Nash, Esq.: Christ Church, Stafford Street, Lisson Grove, was built from the design of Philip Hardwick, Esq., and consecrated in 1828; Trinity Church, Portland Road, consecrated in 1828, was erected from the design of John Soane, R. A. All the benefices are donative rectories, except St. John's, which is a curacy in the same ecclesiastical jurisdiction and patronage with the mother church. There are in the parish several episcopal chapels, some of which are chapels of ease, and others proprietary. Oxford Chapel, Vere Street, Cavendish Square, was built in 1724, by Gibbs, the architect of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; Portland Chapel, Great Portland Street, was erected about 1766; Welbeck Chapel, Westmorland Street, about 1774; Margaret Chapel, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, was originally opened as a place of worship for Deists or Freethinkers, by the Rev. David Williams, who had been a dissenting minister, and who advantageously distinguished himself as one of the founders of the Literary Fund Society; Portman Chapel, Baker Street, Portman Square, was erected in 1782; Quebee Chapel, Quebee Street, Oxford Street, about 1788; Brunswick Chapel, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, 1795; St. John's Wood Chapel, Portland Town, near Regent's Park, was built from the design of Thomas Hardwick, Esq., and opened in 1823. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Baptists, Scots Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, and other Protestant Dissenters. A charity-school, in High Street, for children of both sexes, founded in 1750, is supported partly by permanent funds, and partly by subscription; a school of industry was established in Paradise Street, in 1791; and there are national schools and other seminaries for the gratuitous education of youth. The Middlesex Hospital, Charles Street, near Tottenham Court Road, was instituted in 1745, for the sick and lame, and lying-in women; and at the period of its erection the building was surrounded by fields. In Welbeck Street is the Marybone General Dispensary, founded in 1785. Among the numerous mansions of the nobility and gentry in this parish may be particularly specified Montagu House, at the north-west angle of Portman Square, formerly the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, distinguished for her literary attainments; Manchester House, on the north side of Manchester Square; Harcourt House, Cavendish Square; and the Earl of Aldborough's mansion, Stratford Place, Oxford Street. On the north side of the New Road, and eastward of the Edgware Road, has recently been erected Portman Market, with covered colonnades and other conveniences for the sale of hay and various other commodities; the hay and straw mart having been removed from the neighbourhood of Piccadilly, under the authority of

an act of Parliament passed May 3, 1830. Marybone Gardens, in the early part of the last century, vied with Vauxhall, as a fashionable place of public amusement; and Gay has given the place a kind of permanent celebrity, by making it the scene of the revelry of Macheath, in the "Beggar's Opera." It was closed in 1777 or 1778; and the ground having been let for building, is now occupied by Beaumont Street, part of Devonshire Street, and part of Devonshire Place. Here was anciently a park, called Marybone Park, which having been long since laid open, was held under lease from the Crown; but a few years ago, the leases having expired, the ground has been again enclosed, forming what is now called the Regent's Park, which has been noticed in a preceding article. See *London*.

MARYPORT, or ELNEFOOT, co. Cumberland.

London 311 m. NW. b N. Pop. 3514.

M. D. Friday.

A market and seaport town in the parish of Cross Canonby, Allerdale ward, below Darwent, situated at the north side of the mouth of the river Ellen. This town within the last eighty years has risen from a small fishing-village to a place of considerable consequence. It is neat and well-built, and considered to be very healthy. The opening of a coal-trade has been the chief cause of the flourishing condition of Maryport. For the conveniency of shipping wooden piers and quays have been constructed on the shore. Here also are three ship-building yards, and a patent slip where many large vessels for the American, West India, Baltic, and coasting trades, are built. Large quantities of coals are annually exported hence to Ireland and Scotland. The united burden of the ships belonging to this port is 17,136 tons. The principal manufactures are in cotton and linen cheeks, sail-cloth, earthenware, leather, nails, anchors, and cables. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 109*l.*; patron (1829) H. Senhouse, Esq. Here also are five places of public worship for different denominations of Dissenters, a school on the Madras system supported by subscription, which affords education to 150 children, and a school of industry for twenty girls, supported by voluntary contributions. Among other charitable institutions in this town are the Dorcas, Infant Clothing, and Blanket Societies. The sands in this neighbourhood being well adapted for sea-bathing, the town is now attended by a considerable number of visitors who come here for that purpose during the summer season. At a short distance from the town is Nether Hall, the seat of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., whose family is of remote origin, and to whom this estate has belonged since the reign of Henry VIII. Richard Senhouse, a branch of this family, was Bishop of Carlisle in the early part of the seventeenth century.

He was a most learned and pious prelate, and considered one of the first preachers of the age. At a short distance from the hall are the remains of a large Roman station, called Ellenborough Fort, consisting of a square area surrounded by double ditches, and having four entrances. It commands a fine view over Scotland and the surrounding country. At the south extremity of the town is an eminence called Mote Hill, 160 yards in circumference, guarded by a deep ditch.

MARYPORT, shire of Wigton, S.

Pop. with Pa.

A small seaport, situated in the parish of Kirkmaiden.

MARY STOWE, co. Devon.

P. T. Tavistock (207) 6½ m. NNW. Pop. 376.

A parish in the hundred of Lifton; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Thrustelton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. H. H. Tremayne.

MARY, SAINT, co. Kent.

P. T. New Romney (69) 2 m. N b E.

Pop. 103.

A parish in the liberty of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 23*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

MARY, SAINT, CHURCH, co. Devon.

P. T. Torbay (195) 2½ m. NW. Pop. 1005.

A parish in the hundred of Haytor; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 31*l.* 11*s.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

MARY, SAINT, CHURCH, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 1½ m. S. Pop. 148.

Fair, held on the Down, Aug. 24.

A hamlet and parish in the hundred of Cowbridge; living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Landaff; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, but in P. R. 110*l.* annually; patron, Sir J. Aubrey, Bart. Area of parish, 860 acres of land. The soil of this parish reclines on limestone, and affords a remarkably sweet pasture. The sheep, fed on the Downs here, are highly prized; and their wool obtains a preference in the market. The lordship of Rhythyn, one of the petty kingdoms into which the county was divided, lay mostly in this parish.

MARY, SAINT, EXTRA, co. Southampton.

P. T. Southampton (74) m. adjacent.

Pop. 983.

A parish in the hundred of Bishop's Walham, Portsdown division.

MARY, SAINT, ON-THE-HILL, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 4 m. NW. Pop. 242.

A parish in the hundred of Agmore; living, a dis. rectory in the diocese of Llandaff;

valued in K. B. 5*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; patron, T. Mansell Talbot, Esq. Area of parish, 700 acres of land.

MARY, ST. HOO, co. Kent.

P. T. Rochester (29) 6½ m. NE b N.
Pop. 286.

A parish in the hundred of Hoo, lathe of Aylesford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; patroness (1829) Mrs. Burt.

MARY, ST., IN-THE-MARSH, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Wisbeach (91) 3½ m. SW b W.
Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Newton and hundred of Wisbeach; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Newton, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Ely, not in charge; patronage with Newton rectory.

MARY'S, ST., co. Cornwall.

Lat. 49.55 N. Long. 6.12 W.
Pop. not specified.

The chief of the Scilly islands, containing, by estimation, 1520 acres, and extending about two miles and a half in length, and one and a half in breadth. It consists of rocky heights of considerable elevation, intermixed with fertile valleys. The hills, like those of Cornwall, abound with mineral productions. Fish of various kinds are caught off the shores. Hugh Town, or New Town, the capital of the island, is situated at the base of the Garrison Hill, and is furnished with a custom-house, a council-house, and a prison; but this place, from its low situation, is liable to injury from inundations of the sea; and in 1744 it suffered severely from such an accident. The church is at Church Town, about a mile from the harbour; and at a short distance from it, bordering on a sandy bay, is Old Town, which contains several convenient habitations. The harbour, which is defended by a pier, contains from three to five fathoms of water, with good anchorage, but the entrance is difficult. It is commanded by a small fort, which, from the arrangement of the ground plan, is named Star Castle; and here the standard is hoisted daily. It was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Francis Godolphin, then governor of the Scilly Islands. That office is now vested in the Duke of Leeds, and there is also a lieutenant-governor, appointed by the king; but neither of them residing here, the local authority devolves on the captain of the company, stationed at Star Castle, who derives considerable emolument from the situation.

MARY'S, ST., shire of Selkirk, S.

P. T. Selkirk (35½) 17 m. W b S.
Pop. with Yarrow.

An ancient parish, the church of which had formerly several chapels of ease belonging to it. It is now included in that of Yarrow.

MARYTON, or MARY-TOWN, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Montrose (70) 3½ m. WSW. Pop. 476.

A parish, situated on the southern border of the river South Esk, where it forms the harbour of Montrose. It contains about 3000 acres of land, consisting of the estates of Old Montrose and Dysart. The latter is the highest ground, but its surface is generally level; and the whole parish is very fertile. The living is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; in the patronage of the Crown. On the summit of a hill called Maryton Law, is an artificial mound, supposed to have been the site of a feudal tribunal; and from this spot is one of the finest prospects in Scotland. The basin or harbour of Montrose is frequented by a great variety of sea-fowl in the winter season; and at stream-tides vessels of sixty tons burden can take in lading at the harbour of Old Montrose, on the western side of the basin, where coal is landed for the consumption of the neighbouring population, and lime in large quantities for manure. In this basin salmon have been taken in abundance, by means of stake-net fishing; and the river South Esk contains great plenty of fish.

MASHAM, N. R. co. York.

London 221 m. NNW. Pop. of Pa. 2767.
Of To. 1171. M. D. Tues. Fairs, Sept. 17 and 18, for horned cattle, sheep, and pedlery.

A market-town, parish, and township, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Hang East. The town, situated on the south bank of the river Ure is a most delightful and fertile part of the county. The living is a vicarage with that of Kirkby Malzeard, and a peculiar of the court of Masham, in the diocese of Chester; it was formerly a prebend, and the richest in the cathedral of York; valued in K. B. 30*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Kirkby Malzeard vicarage. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and the Society of Friends. Many of the inhabitants of this town are employed in a woollen manufactory established here. A court-leet is held in Masham annually for the recovery of debts under 40*s.* Here are a grammar-school, founded by William Danby, Esq. in 1760, a charity-school, and two Sunday Schools. Masham was formerly the residence of the great baronial family of Scroope.

MASHBURY, co. Essex.

P. T. Chelmsford (29) 5½ m. NW b N.
Pop. 85.

A parish in the hundred of Dunmow; living, a rectory with that of Chignal St. James, and St. Mary, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; patronage with Chignal St. James rectory.

MASON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 7 m. NNW.
Pop. 127.

A township in the parish of Ponteland and west division of Castle ward.

MASON ISLAND, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Oughterard (150) m. W. Pop. 71.

An island in the parish of Moyrus, off the coast of Ballinalinch barony, and situated on the Atlantic Ocean. The male inhabitants are occupied in the fisheries, the females in knitting and spinning and a plentiful kelp shore encompasses the whole island.

MASSAREEN, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

Pop. 37,873.

One of the eight baronies into which the county is divided, being itself partitioned into Upper and Lower. Within its boundaries are included twelve parishes, market-town of Lisburn, and village of Massareen, and its area covers 79,224 statute acres.

MASSAREEN, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Antrim (105) m. SE. Pop. 353.

A village in the parish of Macroom and barony of Massareen, lower half. The monastery for Franciscan friars of the third order was founded here in the fifth century, by O'Neill; and on the 10th November 1621, it was granted to Sir Arthur Chichester, Baron of Belfast, by the name of the "Friary of Massaryne." This place formerly gave title of Earls to the ancient family of Skeffington, but that dignity is now merged in the title of Oriel enjoyed by the family of Foster.

MASSEYTOWN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Macroom (191) adjacent. Pop. 478.
Fairs, June 14 and 15; Aug. and Oct. 12; and Dec. 14 and 15.

A village in the parish of Macroom, and barony of West Muskerry.

MASSINGHAM, GREAT, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Swaffham (93) 9½ m. NW. Pop. 733.

A village comprising the parishes of All Saints and St. Mary, in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge; living of St. Mary's, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The church of All Saints parish has long been demolished.

MASSINGHAM, LITTLE, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Swaffham (93) 10½ m. N b W. Pop. 125.

A parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Joseph Wilson, Esq.

MASTERTOWN, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Inverkeithing (12½) 1½ m. NNW.
Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish and district of Dunfermline, situated on an eminence, affording a fine view of the Firth of Forth and the adjacent country. An hospital for four widows was founded here and endowed by Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie in 1676.

MATCHING, co. Essex.

P. T. Harlow (24) 3 m. E b N. Pop. 599.

A parish in the hundred of Harlow; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, Trustees of Felstead School, on nomination of the Bishop of London.

MATFEN, EAST, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 10 m. NE b E.
Pop. 152.

A township in the parish of Stamfordham and north-east division of Tindale ward.

MATFEN, WEST, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 10 m. NE. Pop. 307.

A township in the parish of Stamfordham and north-east division of Tindale ward, on the site of the Roman wall. Matfen Hall, a neat stone edifice, situated on a fine eminence, well sheltered with lofty avenues of trees, is the seat of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. In the gardens there is a very fine collection of Roman and other antiquities and curiosities.

MATHERN, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Chepstow (136) 3 m. SSE. Pop. 374.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Caldicot, situated near the mouth of the Severn; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Theodorick; patrons, the Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaff. Here is an ancient edifice called Monk's Court, supposed to have formerly been a religious house.

MATHON, or **MATHIN**, co. Worcester.

P. T. Ledbury (120) 7 m. NNE. Pop. 633.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore, situated on the east side of the Malvern Hills; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

MATLASK, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Holt (119) 6 m. SE b E. Pop. 184.

A parish in the hundred of North Erpingham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 122*l.* 9*s.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

MATLEY, or **MATLEIGH**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Stockport (176) 7 m. NE b E.
Pop. 324.

A township in the parish of Mottram, in Langden Dale and hundred of Macclesfield.

MATLOCK, co. Derby.

London 144 m. NNW. Pop. 2920. Fairs, Feb. 25; May 9; July 16; Oct. 24; for horned cattle and sheep.

A village and parish in the wapentake or hundred of Wirksworth, the former delightfully seated partly in a valley and partly on the declivity of a hill on the eastern bank of the river Derwent. When the Domesday-book was compiled, this place was a hamlet of the manor of Metesford, which was part of the demesnes of the Crown. It was subsequently held by William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby; but on the attainder of his son Robert, it reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Edward I. to his brother Edmund Earl of Lancaster. It thence continued attached to the earldom or duchy of Lancaster till the reign of Charles I., when the manor was sold piecemeal to the copyhold tenants, and it is now divided into small shares. This place derives all its importance from the mineral springs, which are situated about a mile and a half south westward of the original village of Matlock, which consists chiefly of stone buildings, and at its entrance is a neat stone bridge over the Derwent. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K.B. 117. 2s. 6d.; patron, the Dean of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and having in the interior an arched ceiling, decorated with paintings representing subjects taken from the scripture history. It is most romantically situated on the verge of a precipitous rock, embosomed in the thick foliage of the trees by which it is encompassed. There is a school on the national plan for the gratuitous education of poor children. The inhabitants in general derive employment from the cotton manufactures, and the lead-mines with which the neighbouring mountains are abundantly stored. Matlock Bath may be considered as a distinct village of modern date, it having originated since the discovery of the tepid mineral springs here, or rather since the period when they acquired reputation and attracted public notice, which was about 1698, soon after which they were enclosed, and commodious buildings were erected near them for the accommodation of visitors. Two more springs have since been discovered at the distance of about 400 yards from the old springs, with which they correspond in their general properties. All the warm springs have their source at the height of from fifteen to thirty yards from the surface of the river, all the springs which burst forth at higher or lower levels being of the common temperature; whence Dr. Short rationally conjectures that the Matlock water acquires its heat by passing through a stratum of limestone, or as it is otherwise called croilstone, the height and thickness of which must correspond with the sources of the tepid springs. The mineral impregnation of this water is exceedingly slight, consisting chiefly of calcareous earth, held in solution by carbonic acid. It is indeed lighter than common water, and may therefore be supposed to be more pure;

and hence its medicinal virtue must depend chiefly on its temperature, which is somewhat inferior to that of Bristol water, being about sixty-eight or sixty-nine degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. It is used both internally and externally; and among the diseases in which it is regarded as beneficial, may be enumerated glandular affections, scrophula in its various forms, hæmoptoe, or hemorrhage from the lungs, consumption, diabetes, fluor albus, calculous affections, dyspepsia, and what are termed nervous diseases, rheumatism, and cutaneous complaints. The season at this watering-place lasts from about the end of April to the beginning of November, during which period the number of visitants is sometimes very considerable; and even if it should be admitted that the virtues of the Matlock water are nearly commensurate with those of tepid water from any other source, still invalids may often derive much benefit from a temporary residence here, as in addition to the acknowledged advantage of warm bathing, the influence of air and exercise, with the pleasing effect of romantic and beautiful scenery, must in many cases prove highly serviceable. There are three bathing establishments, namely, the Old Bath, the New Bath, and the Hotel; and many lodging-houses have been erected for the reception of visitors. Hot, cold, vapour, and shower baths have also been fitted up for public use at the base of the rock, called the Heights of Abraham, and these are termed the Fountain Baths, from an ornamental fountain which has been formed in the garden. A museum of mineral curiosities, and likewise a library and news-room, were founded here by the late Mr. John Mawe, of the Strand, London. Beautiful petrifications, or rather calcareous incrustations, are formed by the depositions which take place from the water on various bodies over which it flows, after having percolated the limestone-rocks. The entrance to Matlock Dale, in which the warm springs are situated, is on the south side through a rock, which has been blasted for the purpose of forming a convenient road. From this spot the prospects present scenes of extraordinary and indefinable beauty or sublimity. On the left are vast and lofty ledges of bare massive rock; and on the other side of the valley, peaks extending four or five hundred feet in perpendicular height, form an immense natural rampart, clothed by a variety of trees and shrubs, which increase the effect of the view by their contrast with the opposite rock. The lower parts of the dale are covered with wood, partially shading the banks and heightening the beauty of the river, which flows alternately with a rapid current on a deep and gentle stream, along the winding course of this mountain chasm, which preserves a similar character of romantic beauty through its whole extent of about two miles. Among the prominent objects in Matlock Dale is the High Tor, a

towering peak, rising almost perpendicularly from the bank of the Derwent to the height of 300 feet, about one-half of which consists of a spiring mass of uninterrupted rock. Directly opposite to the Tor is another eminence, called Masson Hill, the side of which forms the Heights of Abraham, whence may be obtained an extensive and almost uninterrupted view of the whole valley. On Riber Hill, an eminence above Matlock Church, is a cromlech, called the Hirst Stones, composed of four blocks of gritstone, one of which, apparently the smallest, is placed on the others; its weight has been computed at two tons; and this mass, till about the middle of the last century, was surmounted by a stone pillar, the base of which was fixed in a cavity about six inches deep in the tabular stone. It is plainly a structure of great antiquity, and belongs to the class of monuments styled Druidical; but its real origin or purpose seems utterly uncertain.

MATSON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Gloucester (104) 2 m. S b E. Pop. 35.

A parish in the middle division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. Robin's Wood Hill, in this parish, is a delightful eminence, in the shape of a cone; it rises immediately from the vale, and forms a beautiful object to the surrounding country; the ascent from the vale to the summit is nearly a mile in length; and the soil being extremely fertile, every side is covered with almost continual verdure.

MATTEHY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) 10 m. W. Pop. 2280.

A parish in the barony of West-Muskerry, upon the banks of the Dripsey river; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 10*s.*, and by commutation for tithes 513*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* per annum; and forming, with the rectory of Iniscarra, the corps of the prebend of that name; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

MATTERDALE, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 10 m. SW b W. Pop. 290.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Greystock, Leath ward, surrounded by lofty mountains, the largest of which is High Dodd, whose summit is nearly on a level with Skiddaw. The living is a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Greystock, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; certified value 6*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 66*l.*; patron, the Rector of Greystock. Here is a small endowed school, in which is a compendious library.

MATTERSEY, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Bawtry (153) 3½ m. SE. Pop. 426.

A parish in Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, situated on a gentle rise near the river Idle, over which is a hand-

some stone bridge, which is both useful and ornamental; this place is very retired, and contains some very handsome mansions. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; patron, the Archbishop of York. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome Gothic structure, in excellent preservation, and forming a most pleasing object; it contains some curious carvings, which were discovered some years ago under the old pavement of the chancel floor, and are now placed against the south wall of the choir. Here was formerly a priory of Gilbertine canons, the remains of which consist of a part of its cloisters, some of the cells, and what seems to have been a corner of its church. Here is a small endowed school.

MATTINGLEY, co. Southampton.

P. T. Hartford Bridge (35) 3 m. W b S.
Pop., with Hazeley Heath, 513.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Heckfield and hundred of Holdshott, Basingstoke division; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Heckfield, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; patronage with Heckfield vicarage.

MATTISHALL, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Dereham (100) 5 m. ESE.
Pop. 930.

A parish in the hundred of Mitford; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Pattesley, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Caius College, Cambridge.

MAUCHLINE, [or MACHLINE, shire of Ayr, S.

Edinburgh 62½ m. SW. Pop. 2057. Fairs, last Wed. in Jan. O. S.; 2d Tues. in May, O. S.; June 17, O. S.; July 22, O. S.; last Tues. in Aug., O. S.; Oct. 27, O. S.; 2d Tues. in Dec., O. S.

A post-town and parish in the district of Kyle, situated on an eminence near the river Ayr. It is a pleasant and neatly-built town, and was formerly a burgh of barony, with power to elect its own magistrates; but the charter having been lost, its privileges have never been renewed. The parish is about seven miles and a half in length, and from two to four in breadth, extending along the north bank of the river Ayr. The soil in general is a rich clayey loam, and, with a few exceptions, the land is entirely under tillage. Coal, freestone, and limestone, are procured in abundance. The roads and bridges are in good repair, especially the beautiful bridge of Barskimming, a modern erection. The living is in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patroness, the Countess of Loudon. Here was anciently a Cistercian priory, a cell to the abbey of Melrose; and in the town is a castle, which formerly belonged to the noble family of Campbell, and it gives the title of Baroness to the Countess of London. On Mauchline Moor, in this parish, a battle was

fought in 1647, between the royalists and the covenanters, in which the former were defeated. In 1685, when the cruelties exercised by the ministers of Charles II. had driven the people into rebellion, five men were executed near this town as traitors against the government; but they have since been regarded as martyrs by a great part of their countrymen, and the stone which marks their graves is viewed with veneration.

MAUDLIN, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wexford (94) 1 m. SE.
Pop. with Wexford.

A parish within the liberties of the town of Wexford, and in the barony of Forth; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of seven parishes which constitute the union called St. Patrick's, Wexford; which latter is again united to nine other benefices, forming thereby the union of Wexford. Maudlin parish is of small area, and situated upon the haven of Wexford.

MAUGHAN'S, SAINT, eo. Monmouth.

P. T. Monmouth (129) 6 m. NNW. Pop. 141.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Skenfreth; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Llangattock, Vibon Avell, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Llangattock Vibon Avell.

MAUGHANBY, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (233) 8½ m. NE, b. N.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Addingham, Leathward. Here is a free-school.

MAULDON, or **MAULDEN**, co. Bedford.

P. T. Ampthill (45) 2 m. E b S. Pop. 1017.

A parish in the hundred of Redborne-Stoke; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church, which has lately been enlarged by the Incorporated Society for the Building and Enlargement of Churches and Chapels, ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Marquis of Aylesbury. Here is a place of worship for Baptists and a small Sunday school.

MAUNBY-UPON-WHARLE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. North Allerton (225) 5 m. S b W.
Pop. 206.

A township in the parish of Kirkby-upon-Wisk and wapentake of Gilling East.

MAWDESLEY, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Chorley (208) 6 m. WSW. Pop. 833.

A township in the parish of Croston and hundred of Leyland.

MAWES, ST. co. Cornwall.

London 265 m. SW b W. Pop. with Pa.
M. D. Friday. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough, small seaport, and market-town in the parish of St. Just in Roseland, in the western division of the hundred of Powder. The name, it is said, has been derived from Mauduil a Welshman, but it is considered

with much more probability to be a corruption of St. Mary's. It consists of one irregularly-built street, which is situated at the foot of a hill, and faces the sea. The inhabitants are for the most part fishermen and pilots, and the chief occupation of the former is taking pilchards. The only manufacture carried on here is in cables and ropes for the vessels, fishing-boats, &c. of the port. The castle which stands at the north entrance of the harbour opposite that of Pendennis, was built in 1542, by Henry VIII. at the period of the war with France, in order to protect Falmouth harbour. It has passed through several families since its foundation, and is now held in moieties by the Duke of Buckingham and James Buller, Esq. A chapel was erected here in 1812, by the late Marquis of Buckingham, which is now used as a school for boys supported by the present duke, who allows the master a salary of 40*l.* There is also a school supported by voluntary contributions. Both the Wesleyan and Independent Methodists have places of worship here, and the greater part of the population consists of Dissenters. The borough sends two members to Parliament, who are elected by the resident freemen and freeholders in the borough and manor both resident and non-resident; the portreeve, who is presented by a jury at an annual court-leet held in October, is the returning officer. The privilege of sending members to Parliament, has been possessed by this borough since 1562. The lord of this manor, which extends over the creek and harbour, is entitled to duties of anchorage and bushelage, and all wrecks of vessels found there.

MAWGAN, co. Cornwall.

P. T. St. Columb Major (246) 4 m. NW b W.
Pop. 580.

A parish in the hundred of Pyder; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. Phil. Carlyon. Lanherne House, in this parish, was fitted up by the late Lord Arundell, as an asylum for Carmelite nuns from Antwerp, and is still inhabited by the remains of this sisterhood, but their number is greatly diminished.

MAWGAN, eo. Cornwall.

P. T. Helstone (272) 3½ m. ESE. Pop. 1050.

A parish, in meneage, in the west division of the hundred of Kerrier; living, a rectory with that of St. Martin, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 35*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mogun; patrons (1829) Sir M. Blakiston, Bart., &c.

MAWNAN, eo. Cornwall.

P. T. Falmouth (269) 4 m. S b W.
Pop. 536.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Kerrier; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*;

church ded. to St. Mawnan ; patron (1829) John Rogers, Esq. The petty sessions for this division are holden here, and also at St. Constantine.

MAWTBY, or MALTBY, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Caister (126) 3 m. W b N. Pop. 78.

A parish in the hundred of East Flegg ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich ; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul. ; patron (1829) Robert Fellowes, Esq.

MAWTHORPE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (141) 2 m. SSE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Well and Wold division of the hundred of Calceworth parts of Lindsey.

MAXEY, or MAKESEYE, co. Northampton.

P. T. Market Deeping (89) 2 m. SSW. Pop. 544.

A parish in the liberty of Peterborough ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough ; valued in K. B. 10*l.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, and contains a few old but mutilated inscriptions. Here was formerly a castle, surrounded by a moat.

MAXSTOCK, co. Warwick.

P. T. Coleshill (104) 3 m. SE b E. Pop. 364.

A parish in Atherston division of the hundred of Henlingford ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry ; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; ann. val. P. R. 49*l.* 10*s.* ; church ded. to St. Michael ; patron (1829) Chandos Leigh, Esq. Here are the ruins of Maxstock priory, founded in 1337, for Canons Regular of St. Augustine, by William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, who also in the reign of Edward III. erected Maxstock Castle, a noble building, in the form of a parallelogram, with an hexagonal embattled tower at each angle ; its noble machiolated gateway is strengthened on each side by a tower, also of an hexagonal form ; and the gates, which are covered with plates of iron, display the arms of the Duke of Buckingham. A part of the interior of this building was accidentally destroyed by fire, still the greater part of it remains, and forms an interesting specimen of the style of architecture of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and among these are the venerable chapel, the spacious hall, and large dining-room, the door and chimney of which are curiously ornamented with carved work. The walls of the great court still contain caserns or lodgments for soldiery. This castle was visited by Richard III., when on his march towards Nottingham, previous to the battle of Bosworth Field.

MAXTON, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Melrose (35) 6 m. SE. Pop. 463.

A parish in the district of Melrose, on the

south bank of the Tweed, nearly four miles in length, and about three in breadth. The soil is partly a strong clay, and partly a light loam, and is upon the whole in good cultivation. The living is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale ; patron, Sir Alexander Don, Bart. On the moor of Rutherford are traces of a Roman camp, on an eminence, near the banks of the Tweed, called from its circular figure the Ringley Hall. A sanguinary engagement is said to have taken place here between the Scots and English, but at what period is uncertain. Near the border, between the parishes of Maxton and Ancrum, on the ridge of a hill, called formerly Ancrum Muir, a dreadful battle was fought in 1543 between the Scots, under the Earls of Arran and Angus ; and the English, commanded by Sir Ralph Rivers ; when the former obtained the victory, the scene of which has been since called Lilliard's Edge, in commemoration of a young woman who was killed in the engagement.

MAXWELL, shire of Roxburgh, S. :

Pop. with Kelso.

An ancient parish, now included in that of Kelsó. South of the Teviot, and nearly opposite to Roxburgh Castle, there was formerly a Maison Dieu, or house for the reception of pilgrims, diseased and indigent persons ; and its site is still distinguished by the ancient appellation. It belonged to the monks of Kelso, as also did the chapel of Harlaw, which stood about a mile from Maxwell, and which was founded by Herbert de Maccuswell, and dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, in the reign of William the Lion. This place gave the title of Baron to the family of Maxwell, attainted for joining in the rebellion in 1715.

MAXWELL TOWN, shire of Kirkcudbright, S.

Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Traquair, situated on the western side of the river Nith, adjacent to the bridge of Dumfries. Here is a school, the master of which has a stipend of 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and also three other schools.

MAXWELTON, shire of Renfrew, S.

P. T. Paisley (50) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A small but neat village, in the parish of the Abbey of Paisley, founded since 1746. Here is a considerable manufacture of silk gauze.

MAY, ISLAND OF, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Anstruther Wester (35) 6 m. SE. Pop. with Crail.

A small island, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, situated in the lordship of Pittenweem, and, since the reformation, regarded as belonging to the parish of Crail. It is about a mile in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth, being very precipitous towards the west, but gradually declining to the east, and affording good pasture for

sheep. Rabbits are found here in great numbers; and during the breeding season the island is the resort of a vast variety of sea-fowl. Here is a well of fine water, and a small lake. A priory was founded on this island by David I., dependant on the abbey of Pittenweem; and the chapel belonging to it was dedicated to St. Adrian, who was murdered in 870, by the pagan Danes, and was here interred. In the reign of Charles I. a lighthouse was erected on this rock, which becoming the property of the Duchess of Portland, was purchased by the Commissioners of Northern Lights, and rebuilt in 1816, and furnished with reflecting lamps.

MAYBOLE, or **MINNIBOIL**, shire of Ayr, S.

Edinburgh 84½ m. SW b W. Pop. 5204.
Fairs, 1st Tues. in Feb., O. S.; last Tues. in April; last Tues. in July; and last Tues. in Oct.

A burgh of barony, post-town, and parish, in the district of Carrick. It is agreeably situated on rising ground, and is sheltered on the north and east by a range of high hills, extending in the form of an amphitheatre. The town is supplied with excellent water, and is famed on account of the health and longevity of its inhabitants. It was made a burgh of barony, in favour of the Earl of Cassillis, by royal charter, in 1516. The chief manufacture carried on here is that of blankets, which are sold at the annual fairs. The living is in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and in the patronage of the Crown. A parochial school has been established here, the master of which has a salary of 300 merks Scots, with a house and garden. In 1441, a collegiate church, for a provost or rector, and three prebendaries, was founded by Sir Gilbert Kennedy, an ancestor of the Earl of Cassillis, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This church is now in ruins, but the inclosed area is still used as a burying place for the Cassillis family. The parish is about twelve miles in length and seven in breadth; and it is watered by the rivers Doon and Girvan, but the surface is chiefly mountainous and appropriated to the feeding of sheep.

MAYCOMB, or **MOYACOMB**, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Clonegal (67) adjacent. Pop. 4887.

A parish in the barony of Leanewalsh, but extending also into the barony of St. Mullins, in the county of Carlow, and into Shillelagh barony, in the county of Wicklow; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin; patron, — La Tonche, Esq. This parish is also called Clonegal.

MAYFIELD, or **MATHFIELD**, co. Stafford.

P. T. Ashborne (139) 2 m. SW.
Pop. of Pa. 1435. Of Tg. 890.

A parish and township in the south division of the hundred of Totmonslow; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Staf-

ford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons (1829) Walter Evans, &c. Here are two barrows, or tumuli; one called Rowlow, and in the other, at Dale-Close, an urn, containing Roman coins, has been discovered. Mayfield is in the honour of Tutbury and the Duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a Court of Pleas for the recovery of debts under 40*s.*

MAYFIELD, or **MAGHFIELD**, co. Sussex.

P. T. Wadhurst (42) 5 m. SW. Pop. 2698.
Fairs, May 30, for pedler's ware; Nov. 13, for cattle and pedler's ware.

A parish in the hundred of Loxfield Pelham, rape of Pevensey; living, a vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Dunstan; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Kirby. Here are the remains of a palace which formerly belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is said to have been built by St. Dunstan, who also erected a wooden church here; from numerous deeds and instruments dated at this palace, it appears to have been a favourite residence of the archbishops; in the early part of last century, the palace was in a tolerably perfect state, when the roof and floors were taken down, and much of the stone and other materials used in erecting several houses in the neighbourhood; the lofty stone arches were, however, left standing; the east end has long been converted into a farm-house, where several antiquities said to have belonged to St. Dunstan are exhibited. Here is a very large room, which goes by the name of the Queen's Chamber, Queen Elizabeth having once honoured it with her presence; on the stone mantelpiece of another apartment, called the Kitchen Chamber, is engraven the date 1371; the arches of the great hall still remain; its dimensions within are sixty-eight feet by thirty-eight, in each side of the walls are three very lofty windows and space for a fourth, and in the centre of the upper end was a seat for a throne, the stone fret work of whose back is yet to be seen in the wall; the gate-house is also entire, and with the gateway built up forms a dwelling-house. In 1389, the church and almost the whole parish were destroyed by fire.

MAYLAND, co. Essex.

P. T. Burnham (49) 4 m. NW b N.
Pop. 218.

A parish in the hundred of Dengey; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of London; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Barnabas; patrons, the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Bishop Gardener, the supposed author of "Eikon Basilike," was born here.

MAYNE, shire of Inverness, S.

P. T. Beaully (166) 8 m. SW. Pop. with Pa. A small village in the parish of Killtarlaty, consisting of three divisions, East, West,

and Mid Mayne, 'situated on the south side of the river Beaully, where the rocks are extremely rugged and extensive. This neighbourhood is the resort of the large blue hawk, one of the most rapacious birds of prey in this country.

MAYNE, or MOYNE, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castle Comer (70) 7 m. SW.
Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Fassadinig, near to the banks of the Dinan river. The living constitutes the corps of a prebend in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin. Here is no church or parsonage, but the glebe amounts to 129 acres; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

MAYNE, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castle Pollard (62) 4 m. NW. Pop. 2176.

A parish in the barony of Demifore, near to the beautiful Lake of Derryvaragh; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; and, by commutation for tithes, 204*l.* 8*s.* 5½*d.*, of which 91*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* are payable to the impropiator. This benefice forms part of the union of Castle Pollard, the incumbent of which is, of course, the patron. It possesses a church and parsonage, and extends over an area of 3681 acres of land.

MAYNOOTH, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

Dublin 15 m. W b N. Pop. of Pa. 616. Of To. 1361. Fairs, May 4; Sept. 19; and Oct. 9.

A town in the parish of Larabhryan, also called Maynooth, situated upon a rivulet tributary to the Liffey, and adjacent to the Royal Canal. The streets are laid out with regularity, and contain several handsome private houses. The parish church and the Roman Catholic College are the only public buildings. The Royal College of St. Patrick, at Maynooth, for the education of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, was founded A. D. 1795, conformably to an act of Parliament then passed. It consists of two departments, lay and ecclesiastical. The course of study comprehends humanity, logics, mathematics, divinity, and modern languages. Five years are generally allotted to the attainment of knowledge in these branches of learning, and examinations of the students are held twice in each year. The principal officers are the president, vice president, dean, bursar, sub-dean, eleven professors, three lecturers, and a treasurer. The number of students amounts to 330. The ecclesiastical establishment is supported by annual parliamentary grants. The lay college depends upon subscriptions, and was opened in the year 1802. The building is extensive and convenient. It consists of a centre and wings, extending 400 feet in length, and containing a chapel, library, refectory, dormitories, &c. It was erected at an expense of 32,000*l.* The living is a prebend and

vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalagh, and in the ecclesiastical province of Dublin; the former charged in K. B. 23*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, the latter 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish. Here is a charter-school for fifty girls. Carton House, the superb mansion of the Duke of Leinster, is in this vicinity.

MAYO, County of, Connaught, I.

N to S 62 m. E to W 57 m. No. of acres 1,270,141. Baronies 9. Boroughs 0. Market Towns 9. Parishes 76. Pop. 293,112. Memb. of Pt. 2. Dioceses of Killalla, Achonry, and Elphin. Archdiocese of Tuam.

One of the five counties into which the province is divided, and the third in extent of surface in the whole kingdom, being exceeded by Cork and Galway only. It is bounded on the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean, joins Sligo and Roscommon on the East, and the county of Galway forms its southern boundary. The south-eastern parts of the county are level, fertile, and populous, but all the remaining districts are mountainous in the extreme, and present a surface enumbered with rock or overspread with bog, about 200,000 acres of which have undergone a minute survey, at the expense of government. This wild and dreary region of bog is enclosed by the Atlantic upon the north and west; on the south by Clew Bay, and by a chain of primary hills extending from Newport-Pratt to Lough Cullen; on the east by the river Moy, Lough Conn, and Lough Cullen. One range of mountains commences at Nephin and extends in a north-western direction to Knock-lettercuss, and a western direction by Curran Mountain to Saddle-Head, in Achill Island. Another great range rises at Dunfinney Bay, and stretches along the north coast, and from thence westward to Broad Haven. To the south of these lie the Barnanaga Mountains, through the summit-pass of which the French army advanced upon the town of Castlebar, in the year 1798. The heights of many of these hills have been ascertained with perfect exactness, by Mr. Bald, author of a model of part of this county, now preserved in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin. Croagh Patrick attain an elevation of 2528 feet, Nephin 2639 feet, Meenaari in Achill Isle 1520 feet, Cruaghmore 1407 feet, Barrynage Pass 612 feet, and the highest point of cultivation in the county 819 feet above the level of the sea. A district so mountainous naturally possesses an ample supply of water. Portions of the great lakes of Mask and Corrib belong properly to this county. Lough Conn covers an area of 11,520 acres. Lough Carra is also spacious; and the lakes of Castlebar, Beate, Sky, and Nallenroe, though smaller, are not less beautiful, nor without their advantages in extending the inland navigation of the county. Rivers also are numerous. The principal are the Moy, the Guishdin, Owenmore, Owenkeele, Deel, Owen-Dordane, Glennumera, Drummin, Bundorragh, Errine, Glenkeen, Tawnyard, and Derryankee. In these are

taken varieties of fish and salmon and trout in abundance. Of the latter the species called gillaroo, so much valued for delicacy of flavour, and extraordinary gizzard-like appearance of the stomach, are found in most of the lakes and rivers. But the value of the river and lake fisheries is trifling in comparison with that of the deep sea fishery, which now begins to be established on a scale of such magnitude as may possibly be instrumental in ensuring a more permanent occupation, as well as a more continued supply of sustenance, to the inhabitants of this remote and uncultivated district. In furtherance of these desirable and benevolent objects, roads have been opened, through districts hitherto impassible, at the public cost, and piers erected, at the expense of the Fishery Board, along the valuable coast presented to the Atlantic on the north and west of the county. The maritime position of the county is singularly important. It possesses many noble harbours; such are those of Killala, Blacksod, Broad-Haven, Clew-Bay, and The Killeries, one of the safest and most commodious in the kingdom. Agriculture is in a less advanced state here than in most other parts of Ireland, but vast herds of cattle are reared upon the extensive mountain pastures, and great quantities of flax and oats are raised: the latter for exportation. Here are extensive plains, called in Irish Turlachs, not having any apparent communication with lakes or rivers. In the winter time they are inundated, but in summer become rich and firm pasturage, the waters rising and retreating through the rocky interstices in the bottoms. Though Mayo is not a mining county, it may still be denominated a mineral district; lead-mines have been worked here about half a century back, and the sheeting on the roof of Lord Sligo's mansion, at Westport, was obtained from ore raised upon his lordship's estate in this county. The prevailing rocks are granite, gneiss, mica slate, quartz, greywacke, porphyry, ironstone, limestone, green serpentine, of a beautiful variegation, and quarries of black marble and slate. The slate quarries are admirably circumstanced for exportation, being adjacent to the Killeries Harbour; and the serpentine is of a valuable kind, and would bring a high price in the London market if brought there in large slabs or blocks of tolerable dimensions. Beneath the limestone district are spacious caverns and subterraneous rivers, the most singular of which are at a place called Cong. Here the superfluous waters of Lough Mask are conveyed in a subterranean channel until they burst up near the village of Cong, from a circular gulph, fifty yards in diameter, and rushing with astonishing velocity along the surface, for a space of 200 yards, descend with rapidity into the earth again through a second gulph, and entirely disappear; but, still pursuing their secret course, they ultimately mingle with the

waves of Lough Corrib. The baronies into which the county is divided, are nine in number, and called Burrishoole, Carra, Clanmorris, Costello, Erris (Half), Gallen, Killmaine, Morisk, and Tyrawly. The principal towns are Newport-Pratt and Westport, two prosperous seaports, seated upon Clew Bay; Castlebar, the assizes-town of the county; Claremorris, Ballaghadareen, Foxford, Swineford, Shruel, Ballinrobe, and the thriving little town of Ballina. The linen trade, the sea-fisheries, and manufacture of kelp, are the only auxiliaries to the agricultural mode of life; a mode hitherto found insufficient for the maintainance of the population, numbers of whom emigrate during the harvest in search of employment elsewhere. On the coast are upwards of 300 islands, one-half of which number is inhabited, a circumstance which ought at once to point to the propriety of encouraging all national pursuits in this district. This county returns two members to Parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Bourke.

MAYO, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Hollymount (141) 7½ m. NE.
Pop. 2518.

A parish containing a village of the same name, in the baronies of Clanmorris and Killmaine; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 3l.; and, by commutation of tithes, 240l. annually; patron, the Archbishop of Tuam. The village, now decayed, was anciently a place of much ecclesiastical importance. A city and university founded here A. D. 664, by Colman, who withdrew from Lindisfarne, alias York, in Northumbria, and who was succeeded in the government of this religious establishment by St. Gerald. Colman was accompanied hither by a number of English monks, and at the college founded here by him Oswald, and Alfred the Great of England were educated. Here also was a nunnery, over which St. Segretia, or Legnetia, probably presided. The city and its monastic institutions stood upon a great plain, a little to the south of Lough Conn, and derives its name from Maugh, a plain, and Eo, good, or great. In consequence of the establishment of a college of English monks at this place originally, it was called Magleo na Sasson, or Mayo of the Saxons. The church of Mayo was destroyed by Turgesius, A. D. 835.

MAYPOLE, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castletown-Delvin (49) 4½ m. NW.
Pop. with Pa.

A townland in the parish of Killpatrick and barony of Demifore.

MAZE, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Hillsborough (88) 3 m. NW.
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Magheragall and barony of Massareen, lower half, situated upon the Lagan river.

MEABURN, KING'S, eo. Westmorland.

P. T. Appleby (270) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W b N. Pop. 176.

A township in the parish of Morland, West Ward, pleasantly situated on an eminence.

MEABURN, MAULDS, or **MAUDS**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Orton (276) 6 m. N b E.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, West Ward, situated on both sides of the Lyvennet, in a fine rich vale of pastures. Lancloot, father of the celebrated Joseph Addison, was born here in 1632.

MEALHAY, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Cockermouth (306) 8 m. NNW.
Pop. with Hayton, 241.

A township in the parish of Aspatria, Allerdale ward below Darwent.

MEALRIGG, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Wigton (303) $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W b S.
Pop. with Langrigg, 194.

A township in the parish of Broomfield, Allerdale ward, below Darwent, pleasantly situated and surrounded by fertile meadows, and has a spa, which is said to possess considerable virtues.

MEARLY, or **MERELY MAGNA**, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Clitheroe (217) 2 m. SE. Pop. 89.

A township in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn.

MEARNS, shire of Renfrew, S.

P. T. Eaglesham (52) 3 m. NW. Pop. 2295.

A parish about six miles in length and three and a half in breadth, the surface gradually rising towards the west, where there is a tract of 1600 acres of moor land. The soil in general is light, and the parish is noted for the excellence of the pasture and the produce of the dairy. The living is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Sir John Shaw Stewart, Bart. There is a parochial school, with a salary and house for the master. The ancient castle of Mearns is a large square tower, standing on a rocky height, encompassed by a strong wall and ditch, and the entrance secured by a drawbridge.

MEASHAM, co. Derby.

P. T. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (115) 4 m. SSW:
Pop. 1304.

A parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 27*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 92*l.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) W. Wollaston, Esq.

MEATH, or **EASTMEATH**, County of, Leinster, I.

N to S. 36' m. E to W. $41\frac{1}{2}$ m. No. of Acres, 526,700. Baronies 18. Market-towns 13. Parishes 150. Pop. 159,183. Memb. of Pt. 2. Diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh.

A maritime county of Ireland, and one of the twelve into which the province of Lein-

ster is divided. It was anciently a separate principality; and on the hill of Tarah stood the palace of Tuathal, adjacent to which the conventions of Irish kings, and the meetings of the bards were held, in the early periods of the history of this country. Malachy O'Melachlin, the last Belgian king of Meath, was deposed by the famous Brian Boromhe (A. D. 1001), who assumed the title of Monarch of All Ireland. Meath is bounded on the north by the counties of Cavan and Lowth; on the east by the Irish Sea; on the west by the county of Westmeath; and by Dublin and Kildare counties on the south. The surface is, for the most part, level, few inequalities and those of trifling elevation disturbing its uniform flatness. Some rough land disfigures the barony of Slane, and parts of Kells and Fore baronies are rugged and steril; but, with these exceptions, Meath may be pronounced the most fertile county in Ireland, the soil being a deep, rich loam, resting upon limestone, or limestone gravel. Lime gravel, in its natural state, and marl, are the principal manures adopted here. Bog is of rare occurrence, in consequence of which there is a scanty supply of fuel, an evil pressing heavily upon the poor of this district. The banks of the rivers Boyne, Blackwater, and Nannywater, are adorned by the demesnes and mansions of noble proprietors and wealthy private individuals, some of which are very remarkable for their beauty and splendour. The castle of Slane is probably the most picturesque, and the sumptuousness of its decorations may be conceived, from its having been prepared for the reception of his late Majesty, King George IV., in the year 1821. The Boyne river, upon the banks of which was struck the decisive blow for the crown of England, by William III., rises in the county Kildare, but the most valuable portion of its smooth course lies within this county; it falls into the sea, below the Town of Drogheda. The Nannywater has its source in the centre of the county, and after a short but useful and beautiful passage, empties itself into the sea below Nineh. The Blackwater flows out of Lough Ramor, and falls into the Boyne, at Navan. The flatness of the surface allows of but few mill sites, and for the same reason there are few eminences adapted for windmills, disadvantages of a serious character in a county wholly engaged in agriculture. Eels, trout, and salmon, are common to all these rivers; and the salmon of the Boyne is proverbially delicious. The breeds of cattle here are excellent, and agriculture is in a state of great forwardness. The best carriage-horses in the kingdom are reared in this county, and the primest black-cattle, both for home consumption and for the English market. Wheat, barley, rye, oats, flax, &c., are raised in quantities, and exported chiefly from the port of Drogheda. Less attention is paid to the making of cheese and butter. The mineral productions are few. Limestone underlays the soil every where, and one or

two good quarries are opened, in which handsome pillars and architectural dressings are raised. Coals are believed to lie on the southern border of the county, near to Garristown and Naul, but no pits have yet been opened. Copper is found on the banks of the Boyne, at Walters-Town. The eighteen baronies of this fine county are named Deece Upper and Lower, Demifore, Duleek Lower and Upper, Dunboyne, Kells Lower and Upper, Lune, Morgallion, Moyfenrath Lower and Upper, Navan Lower and Upper, Ratoath, Skryne, Slane Lower and Upper. The chief towns are Trim, where the assizes for the county are held, Navan, Kells, Slane, Duleek, Oldcastle, Dunboyne, Crosakeel, Athboy, Summerville, Longwood, Dunshaughlin, and Ratoath. The only manufactures belonging to the county are coarse woollens and stockings for domestic use, tickens, dowlas, sacking-cloth, and some fine linens. Timber, butter, and cheese, are exported or conveyed to the metropolis, but not in any quantities, but fruit of all sorts attain early perfection here. The Boyne is navigable only as far as the bridge of Drogheda, but a canal is continued from that town to Navan. Inland navigation might readily be extended in a region naturally so level, and the abundant produce of the soil would quickly repay the expense of its construction, by the transport of produce to the sea-side, and back carriage of fuel. In the year 1096 Idunán assumed the title of Bishop of Meath, which was not borne by his successors again until the year 1194, or thereabouts, when Eugene adopted the same style. Clonard appears to have been the ancient see, to which were annexed the sees of Trim, Kells, Slane, Skryne, and Dunshaughlin, to which union were subsequently attached the sees of Duleek, Ardbraccan, Fore, and in the year 1568 the famous bishopric of Cuanmaenais. The present diocese of Meath extends eighty miles in length by twenty in breadth, comprehends parts of six counties, and includes within its ecclesiastical jurisdiction 218 benefices. The bishop possesses extensive patronage; the Marquis of Drogheda presents to about forty livings; and the King is also patron of several valuable preferments in this diocese. The constitution of this see is peculiar, having neither dean, chapter, cathedral, nor economy. The only dignitaries are the Dean of Cuanmaenais, and the Archdeacon of Meath. The business of the diocese is transacted by a synod, and their proceedings authenticated by the common seal, which is lodged with one of the members annually, according to the decision of the majority. The episcopal residence, a noble mansion, is situated at Ardbraccan, and was erected during the prelate of Bishop Maxwell, who was translated hither in 1766. The bishop's lands are estimated at 34,000 acres. The diocesan school is united to that of Ardagh; salary of master, 40*l.*; patron, the Bishop. This county returns two members to the Imperial Par-

liament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Brabazon.

MEAVY, co. Devon.

P. T. Tavistock (207) 6 m. SE. Pop. 321.

A parish in the hundred of Roborough; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 5*s.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

MEDBOURNE, co. Leicester.

P. T. Rockingham (83) 5 m. W b N. Pop. 514.

A parish in the hundred of Gartree; living, a rectory with the curacy of Holt, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 35*l.* 0*s.* 11½*d.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. This is supposed to have been a Roman station, as a great number of coins and medals have been found here and also a tessellated pavement was discovered in the year 1721; in this parish are the remains of entrenchments with foundations, &c., covering a plot of ground of about half a mile square, near which are three barrows or tumuli, but none of them perfect; numerous coins, pieces of pottery, and a small millstone, have been found in them.

MEDLAR, co. of Lancaster.

P. T. Kirkham (225) 2 m. NNW. Pop. 215.

A township in the parish of Kirkham and hundred of Amounderness.

MEDMENHAM, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Great Marlow (31) 3 m. SW b W. Pop. 369.

A parish in the first division of the hundred of Desborough; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Robert Scott, Esq. This place is celebrated for its abbey, which is very pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, it was particularly remarkable in the last century as being the retiring place of a society of men of wit and fashion, under the title of Monks of St. Francis, whose habits they assumed, but whose manners are said to have been very different; but whatever were their real principles, many of their transactions were undoubtedly vicious and dishonourable; their motto "Fay ee gun vondras," inscribed over the door, is still visible; several late additions have been made to this ancient building, which display much good taste and propriety.

MEDORNSLEY, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 12 m. NW b N. Pop. 461.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Lanchester and west division of Chester ward, pleasantly situated on an eminence, and commanding a view of the beautiful vale of Darwent and the country north of

the Tyne. The living is a curacy with that of Lanchester, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; certified value 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 86*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* The chapel, which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a good stone building, and though it has no tower, may be seen at a considerable distance; patron, Sherburn Hospital. Dr. C. Hunter, an eminent physician and antiquary, was born here in 1675.

MEDSTEAD, co. Southampton.

P. T. Alton (47) 4½ m. WSW. Pop. 391.

A parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Old Alresford and a peculiar in the diocese of Winchester, not in charge; church ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with Old Alresford rectory.

MEELICK, or **MEYLUCK**, or **MILICK**, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Egremont (89) 3 m. SE. Pop. of Vil. 115. Of Pa. 1575. Fair, Oct. 1.

A village in the parish of Meelick and barony of Longford, situated upon the banks of the river Shannon; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 5*s.*, and, by commutation for tithes, 17*l.* 16*s.* 11¼*d.* It is one of the seven vicarages constituting the union of Donnaughton; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. A monastery was founded here by O'Madden, Dynast of Sil-lanchia, for Conventual Franciscans. At the Dissolution this house and its possessions were granted to Sir John King, who assigned them again to the Earl of Clanrickarde.

MEELICK, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Swineford (177) 3 m. SW. Pop. 2521.

A parish in the barony of Gallen; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Achonry and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the benefices of Killconduff and Killeagh; patron, the Bishop of Killalla. Here is an ancient pillar tower.

MEERBECK, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Settle (235) 2½ m. S b W. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Giggleswick and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross.

MEERBROOK, co. Stafford.

P. T. Leeke (154) 3 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Leeke and north division of the hundred of Totmonslow; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Leeke, in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 11*l.* 12*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Leeke vicarage.

MEESDON, or **MESDON**, co. Hertford.

P. T. Barkway (31) 4½ m. SE b E. Pop. 161.

A parish in the hundred of Edwinstree;

living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. Arm. Gausson.

MEESON, co. Salop.

P. T. Newport (142) 5 m. NW b W. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Great Bolas and Newport division of the hundred of Bradford South.

MEETH, co. Devon.

P. T. Hatherleigh (201) 3 m. N b E. Pop. 270.

A parish in the hundred of Shebbear; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) the Rev. F. D. Lempriere.

MEGGATE, or **MEGGET**, shire of Peebles, S.

P. T. Peebles (20) 14 m. S b W. Pop. with Lyne.

An ancient parish, called also Rodonno, united in 1621 with the parish of Lyne. In the eastern extremity of the parish is the farm of Henderland, where are the ruins of a church, surrounded by a cemetery, still used as a burying-place. In a stream called Glengaber Water, gold has been found, according to Boethius, Buchanan, and other writers.

MEIFOD, or **MYFOD**, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Welshpool (171) 7 m. NW. Pop 1761. Fairs, Jan. 20; last Tues. in April; and Sept. 22. M. D. Frid.

A village in the parish of the same name, the latter being partly in Llanfyllin hundred, and partly in that of Deuddwr; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The great tithes belong to the dean and canons of Christ Church, Oxford. There is a bequest of 3*l.* per annum towards the education of twelve poor children of this parish. Here are two mineral springs, believed to be efficacious in removing cutaneous and scrofulous complaints. The present church was founded in the year 1153, and apparently built from the materials of two churches which formerly stood at this place. One of these churches was dedicated to St. Gwyddfarch, son of Amalarus, King of Poland, the other was dedicated to St. Tysilio, son of Brockwell, Prince of Powys. This was the cemetery of the princes of Powys; one of this noble race, Madoc ap Mereddydd, died at Winchester, in 1160, and his remains were brought here to be entombed; a second, Gryffyd Maelor, who died in 1180, is also known to be interred here. The only ancient tomb now visible, is a large freestone slab, bearing an indistinct figure of a sword. Meifod is said to

have been the archdeaconry of Powysland. The name Meifod, may be interpreted to mean either a summer habitation, or a low champaign dwelling, or a place between two rivers. Besides the ruins of three buildings, probably monastic, several pavements have been dug out, one was found in a field called Maes-y-Porth, *i. e.* the field of the gateway. The vicinity of the two brooks, or Llanas, seems to strengthen the probability; and there is a spot here called Pentre-go, which is analogous to Smithfield.

MEIGLE, shire of Perth, S.

Edinburgh 49 N. Cupar of Angus 6½ m. N.E. Pop. 847. M. D. Wed. Fairs, last Wed. in June; last Wed. in Oct.

A market and post-town and parish, pleasantly situated on a rivulet of the same name, at the junction of the turnpike roads from Cupar, Dundee, and Glamis. It is an ancient but meanly built town; and it was formerly the occasional residence of the Bishops of Dunkeld. The principal manufacture carried on here is that of linen. There is not only a post-office, but also a stamp-office. The living is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; in the patronage of the Crown. The parish, which lies in the centre of Strathmore, is about four miles and a half in length, and from one to two in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Isla and Dean; the ground is level, and the soil is fertile and well cultivated. In the churchyard of Meigle are the remains of a grand sepulchral monument, decorated with hieroglyphics, which is traditionally reported to be the tomb of Vanora, the wife of the British Prince Arthur, said to have been taken prisoner by the Picts, and confined till her death in a fortress on Barry Hill, a neighbouring eminence 688 feet above the level of the sea, on the summit of which are traces of an extensive intrenchment, and stones having the appearance of vitrification. Belmont Castle, a modern structure, was the residence of the Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, Lord Privy Seal, in the beginning of the reign of George III., who formed here a valuable library, and erected an observatory. In the vicinity of Belmont took place the last scene of the tragedy of Macbeth.

MEIKLEOUR, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Cupar of Angus (53½) 2½ m. SW. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, 4th Frid. in June; 3d Frid. in Aug.; and 4th Frid. in Oct.

A small village in the parish of Caputh. On a neighbouring moor are vestiges of a Roman station, probably that called In Medio, by Richard of Cirencester.

MELBECKS, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Reeth (242) 4 m. W. Pop. 1726.

A township in the parish of Grinton and wapentake of Gilling West.

MELBOURN, eo. Cambridge.

P. T. Royston (37) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 1179. Fair, 1st Wed. in July.

A parish in the hundred of Armingford; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 19l. 1s. 10½d.; ann. val. P. R. 143l. 10s. 10d.; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Independents, and a small endowed school.

MELBOURNE, eo. Derby.

P. T. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (115) 6 m. N b E. Pop. 2027.

A parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 9l. 13s. 4d.; ann. val. P. R. 131l. 2s. 8d.; church, a fine specimen of Norman architecture, ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. Here is a school, endowed by Lady Elizabeth Hastings, for the education of twelve children, and a national school. The Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Independents, have places of worship here. This parish is in the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster. This place gives the title of Viscount to the family of Lamb.

MELBOURNE, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Pocklington (212) 5 m. SW. Pop. 437.

A township in the parish of Thornton and Holme Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

MELBURY, ABBAS, or WEST, co. Dorset.

P. T. Shaftsbury (101) 3 m. SE. Pop. 345.

A parish in the hundred of Sixpenny Handley, Shaston division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 9l. 18s. 11½d.; patrons (1829) Thomas Grove and W. Gooden, Esqrs.

MELBURY, BUBB, co. Dorset.

P. T. Sherborne (117) 9 m. SSW. Pop. 129.

A parish in the hundred of Yetminster, Sherborne division; living, a rectory with the curacy of Woolcombe in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 11l. 10s. 5d.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Earl of Ilchester.

MELBURY, OSMOND, or LOWER, eo. Dorset.

P. T. Sherborne (117) 8 m. SW. Pop. 319.

A parish in the hundred of Yetminster, Sherborne division; living, a dis. rectory with that of Melbury Sampford, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 8l. 3s. 4d.; church ded. to St. Osmond; patron (1829) the Earl of Ilchester.

MELBURY SAMPFORD, or UPPER, co. Dorset.

P. T. Beaminster (141) 7 m. NE b E. Pop. 78.

A parish in the hundred of Tollerford, Dorchester division; living, a dis. rectory with

Melbury Osmond, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 5*s.* 6½*d.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Hereford. The church is a very ancient building of a cruciform construction, having a tower rising from the centre. The interior contains many old monuments, particularly some to the Browning and Strangers families. The seat of the latter is a very handsome edifice, rebuilt in the last century, replacing the original mansion which was of a very remote date. The grounds and country surrounding this delightful residence are of the most picturesque description, combining the beauties of hill, dale, and ornamental waters, which are sheltered by fine majestic trees and shrubs of various kinds, giving additional beauty to the scene.

MELCHBOURN, co. Bedford.

P. T. Higham Ferrers (65) 5 m. ESE.
Pop. 244.

A parish in the hundred of Stodden; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Lord St. John.

MELCHET PARK, co. Wilts.

Pop. 9.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Allerbury.

MELCOMBE BINGHAM, or EAST, co. Dorset.

P. T. Dorchester (119) 9 m. NNE.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Melcombe Horsey and hundred of Whiteway, Cerne division. It belonged to the Bingham family in the time of Edward I. Robert Bingham, a branch of this family, a man eminent for his piety and learning, was Bishop of Salisbury in 1228.

MELCOMBE HORSEY, or WEST, co. Dorset.

P. T. Dorchester (119) 9½ m. NNE.
Pop. 153.

A parish in the hundred of Whiteway, Cerne division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 16*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) Lord Rivers.

MELCOMBE REGIS, co. Dorset.

London 127 m. SW by W. Pop. 4252. M. D. Tues. and Frid. Fairs, June 16, 17, and 18. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough and market-town in the parish of Radipole, hundred of Colliford Tree, division of Dorchester, but under a separate jurisdiction. It stands on the north side of the estuary of the river Wey, which divides it from the seaport and borough-town of Weymouth, with which it enjoys a singular inter-community of municipal government and political privileges. Henry I., about 1110, granted to the prior and monks of St. Swithin's Abbey, Winchester, the port of Melcombe, with all liberties, wrecks, and free customs, by sea and land, to which it appears they laid claim under a previous

grant of Edward the Confessor. Henry II. renewed the donation; and in the reign of Edward I. the town belonged to the Abbot of Cerne, Dorsetshire, though whether acquired by purchase, or exchange, or by what other mode of transfer is uncertain. In the eighth year of Edward I. a royal charter was bestowed on the burgesses of Melcombe, investing them with the right of separate jurisdiction, and with the power of holding a weekly market on Mondays, and a fair to commence every year on St. Botolph's day, and continue during five days. The Abbot of Cerne, on this occasion, certified his claim to hold a weekly market on Tuesdays, and a fair on the eve and day of the translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury, to have the property of wreck of the sea, and to levy a tax of one penny a head from his vassals, in the titling of Melcombe; whence it seems the territorial property and feudal rights were here divided between the king and the abbot, for the town is said to have been now called Melcombe Regis, from its having been built on the demesne lands of the crown. Edward IV., in 1463, gave the burgesses a charter of Inspeximus, confirming the previous grants of Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III., and bestowing on them all manner of usages and customs belonging to the citizens of London; with power to appoint a coroner, an escheator, and other officers. This port had been joined with those of Weymouth and Lyme in a requisition to furnish ships for an expedition to Gascony; and afterwards with Weymouth in another requisition of ships for the siege of Calais, by Edward III. In that king's reign Melcombe Regis was a flourishing place, and it was then constituted by act of Parliament one of the staple towns for the woollen trade. The proximity of situation and the interference of commercial rights occasioned such disputes between the burgesses of Melcombe and those of Weymouth, as called for the repeated interposition of government. In the reign of Henry VI. this place was deprived of its privileges as a seaport, which were transferred to Poole. This measure did not terminate the jealousy between the two towns or their inhabitants, which continued, till, by the advice of the lord treasurer, Cecil Lord Burleigh, in the reign of Elizabeth, Melcombe and Weymouth were united as one borough, governed by the same corporation; and this arrangement was confirmed by act of Parliament the fifteenth year of James I. Melcombe Regis has sent two members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I., and since the consolidation of the towns it has returned its members conjointly with those of Weymouth. There was no church or chapel here till 1605. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; patron (1829) W. Wyndham, Esq. The communication between this place and Weymouth anciently took place by means of a ferry-boat, guided by a rope stretched across

the mouth of the creek or harbour. This conveyance was replaced in 1597, after the towns had been united, by a wooden bridge of seventeen arches, which structure was damaged in the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament; and after having been rebuilt in the same manner at different periods, it was at length entirely removed, and in 1770 the present bridge was erected about seventy yards further above the entrance of the harbour. At Melcombe is a convenient market-place; and here also is the town-hall, or guildhall, for the meetings of the corporation and the transaction of municipal and judicial business. This town gave the title of Baron to George Bubb Doddington, an intriguing statesman, whose curious political diary was published after his death, which took place in 1762, when the title became extinct.

MELDON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 6½ m. W b S. Pop. 156.

A parish in the west division of Castle ward; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Evangelist; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

MELDRETH, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Royston (37) 4½ m. N b W. Pop. 613.

A parish in the hundred of Armingford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 98*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. Andrew Marvell, the father of the poet and statesman of that name, was a native of this place. He was minister of Hull in Yorkshire, where he was drowned in 1640, when crossing the river Humber.

MELDRUM, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Old Meldrum (139) 3 m. NW.
Pop. 1772.

A parish, anciently called Bethalny, in the district of Garioch. It is about five miles in length, and from two to four in breadth; containing 6000 Scottish acres of land. In the southern part is a strong rich loam, lying on clay, and very productive; but towards the north the soil is thinner and less fertile. Here are several quarries of good granite. The living is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen; patron, James Urquhart, Esq. There is a parochial school, the master of which has some land, besides a salary of 300 marks; and there is likewise an endowed Sunday school.

MELDRUM, OLD, shire of Aberdeen, S.

Edinburgh 139 m. N b E. Pop. with Pa.
Market weekly. Fair, 2d Tues. in Jan.
O. S.

A considerable burgh of barony, market, and post town in the parish of Meldrum, on the great road from Aberdeen to Banff. It was made a burgh of barony in 1672,

and it is under the government of two baillies, appointed by Mr. Urquhart of Meldrum, owner of the superiority. There are a distillery and a brewery, the latter famous for its porter; and the manufacture of hosiery has been carried on here.

MELFORD LONG, co. Suffolk.

London 58 m. NE b N. Pop. 2288. M. D.
Tues. (disused). Fairs, Whit-Tues. for pedlery; Wed. and Thurs., for cattle and sheep.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Babergh, very pleasantly situated, and nearly a mile in length, from which circumstance it is called Long Melford. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich, valued in K. B. 28*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; patron (1829) the Executors of the Rev. J. Leroo. The church is a beautiful Gothic structure, about 180 feet long, with a small square tower of more modern erection; it contains several beautiful monuments; the front has a cover curiously carved, with a pinnacle and cross on the top. Near the church stands the hospital, a plain brick building, enclosed with a wall; it was founded and endowed by Sir William Cordell, in 1573, for a warden, twelve poor men, and two women, old and decayed housekeepers of this town. On Cranmer Green in this parish is a petrifying spring, and some years since several Roman urns were discovered here. On the east side of Melford Green is Melford Hall, an old spacious brick building, in the style of the age of Elizabeth, with four small round towers in the front, and in the neighbourhood are several elegant mansions. The petty sessions are holden here. Silk weaving is carried on here; and there are places of worship for Independants and Methodists.

MELKINTHORP, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 4 m. SE b S. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Lowther, West ward. Here is a small endowed school for girls.

MELKRIDGE, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 13 m. W. Pop. 288.

A township in the parish of Haltwhistle and west division of Tindale ward. Near the South Tyne in this township is Whitechester, where the Romans had a military post; the site is defended on three sides by steep and rugged glens.

MELKSHAM, co. Wilts.

Pop. 17,292.

A hundred situated on the west side of the county, and west of Devizes, containing seven parishes.

MELKSHAM, co. Wilts.

London 96 m. W b S. Pop. 5776. M. D.
Thurs. Fair, July 27, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Melksham, formerly of much greater importance than at present; it is situated on the acclivity of an eminence which rises from the river Avon, and consists principally of one long street; the houses are

irregularly but well built of freestone. The trade consists principally in the manufacture of broad cloths, for which it was formerly celebrated, but is now comparatively declined; the market is held every other Thursday for cattle, but there is no regular market for provisions. The living is a vicarage with the curacies of Earl Stoke and Seend, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 38*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church, which is ded. to St. Michael, is an ancient and spacious structure, with a tower in the centre, and two transepts or chapels on the south side; the whole is surmounted by battlements and pinnacles. In the interior are several ancient monuments. Here are meeting-houses for Quakers, Independents, and Baptists. Two mineral springs have lately been discovered here, the one a strong chalybeate and the other a saline aperient; the latter is said to be equally efficacious with the Cheltenham spa in bilious and scorbutic complaints. The petty sessions for Melksham and Tinhead division of the hundred are holden here.

MELIDEN, co. Flint, N. W.

P. T. St. Asaph (202) 5 m. N. Pop. 576.

A parish in the hundred of Prestatyn; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in P. R. 58*l.* annually; patron, the Treasurer of the cathedral of St. Asaph, who is also proprietor of the tithes. This parish lies within the extensive mineral region of the county, and on the sea-coast. The population of Prestatyn township is included in the return of Meliden parish.

MELINAU, or MELINE, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Cardigan (239) 7 m. S. W. Pop. 482.

A parish in the hundred of Cemaes; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; and in P. R. 109*l.* 6*s.* annually; patron, the Lord of the Manor and the Freeholders of the parish, alternately. Area of parish, 3500 acres of land.

MELLIFONT, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Drogheda (30) 5 m. N. W.
Pop. with Tullyallen.

A lordship and parish in the barony of Ferrard, situated in a cheerful little vale, upon the banks of a tributary to the river Boyne; living, an inappropriate curacy in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, united to the inappropriate curacy of Tullyallen; patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. A monastery was founded here in the year 1142, by O'Carrol, Prince Orgiel, for Canons Regular of St. Augustine. In 1152 Cardinal Papiro held a synod here, at which he distributed palliums to the four Irish archbishops. A synod was also held here in 1157. Here are the remains of a once beautiful chapel, and near it an octagonal baptistry; both appear to have been finished

in a most costly style. The family of Moore take the title of Barons from this place.

MELLING, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Kirkby Lonsdale (253) 5 m. S. b. W.

Pop. of Pa. 2340. Of To., with Wrattton, 210.

A parish and township in the hundred of Lonsdale, south of the sands; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 115*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, which is ded. to St. Peter, is an ancient, spacious, and handsome structure of Gothic architecture, with a Norman doorway. Near the church is an artificial mount of a conical form, which is supposed to have been used for other purposes than those of defence, as the Gallows Hill of Melling is mentioned in the records of Hornby Castle. Here is a small endowed school and a fund for educating and apprenticing children.

MELLING, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ormskirk (219) 5½ m. S. b. W. Pop. 528.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Halsall and hundred of West Derby; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 28*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 63*l.*; chapel ded. to Holy Rood; patron (1829) the Earl of Lonsdale. Here is a small endowed school.

MELLION, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Callington (216) 4 m. SSE. Pop. 321.

A parish in the middle division of the hundred of East; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; patron (1829) John Coryton, Esq.

MELLIS, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Eye (81) 4 m. W. b. N. Pop. 417.

A parish in the hundred of Hartesmere; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

MELLOR, co. Derby.

P. T. Chapel-in-le-Frith (167) ½ m. N. W. b. N.
Pop. 2099.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Glossop and hundred of High Peak; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Glossop, in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 116*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Thomas. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents; also a small endowed school. Extensive cotton-works employ a great number of the inhabitants.

MELLOR, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Blackburn (212) 3 m. N. W. Pop. 1981.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Blackburn; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Blackburn, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Blackburn. Here was formerly a small Roman station. Woodfold Park, in this township, is a handsome seat;

the mansion, of modern erection, is a magnificent edifice of bluish grey stone, commanding delightful views; the park contains some romantic glens, and fine plantations of old and young trees.

MELLS AND LEIGH, co. Somerset.

Pop. 1813.

A hundred, situated on the eastern side of the county, and west of Frome, containing two parishes.

MELLS, co. Somerset.

P. T. Frome (103) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 1147. Fairs, Mond. aft. Trinity-Mond., for all sorts of cattle, cheese, and toys; and Sept. 29.

A parish in the hundred of Mells and Leigh, situated between the Frome Canal and a branch of the Avon, and abounding with coals, lead, pipe-clay, manganese, and fullers' earth, and has a small manufactory of broad cloth. The living is a rectory with the curacy of Leigh-upon-Mendip, in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 33*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) J. S. Horner, Esq. Here is an excellent charity-school. Near Newbury Hill, in this parish, are the remains of two Roman encampments.

MELLS, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Halesworth (100) 1 m. ESE. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Wenhamston and hundred of Blything, formerly had a chapel ded. to St. Margaret, which is now in ruins.

MELLTEYRN, co. Carnarvon, N. W.

P. T. Pwllheli (236) 10 m. SW. Pop. 283.

A parish in the hundreds of Cymytnaen and Gyfflogion, situated upon a rivulet called Rhyddlas, and adjacent to the sea-shore; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 15*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 1400 acres of land.

MELMERBY, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 8½ m. NE b E. Pop. 250.

A parish in Leath ward; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.* 5*s.*; patron, J. Pattinson, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small ancient edifice, built of red freestone, and divided into two aisles by a row of Gothic pillars. On the east side of this parish is the lofty mountain of Hartside Fell, 1312 feet high, now crossed by a new road, which, for excellence and the views it affords, yields to none in the county; the Fell is ascended by a gradual rise of one foot in twenty; its surface is generally smooth, and affords good pasturage for sheep. A lead-mine has been wrought here for many years, but it is not very productive. Above a spacious valley, rises abruptly the bold front of a limestone rock, called Malmerby Scarr,

which was once so intermixed with lead-ore, that the rays of the setting sun falling upon it, caused it to be seen at a great distance.

MALMERBY, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Middleham (232) 4 m. WSW. Pop. 112.

A township in the parish of Coverham and wapentake of Hang West.

MELMERBY, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Ripon (212) 4 m. NNE. Pop. 258.

A township in the parish of Wath and wapentake of Hallikeld.

MELON'S, ST., co. Monmouth.

P. T. Cardiff (160) 3½ m. NE b N. Pop. 551.

A parish in the hundred of Wentlloog; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Llandaff.

MELROSE, or **MELROS**, shire of Roxburgh, S.

Edinburgh 35 m. SE b S. Pop. 3467. M. D. Sat. Fairs, Thurs. before Easter, in March or April; 1st Wed. in June; Aug. 12; and Nov. 22.

A free burgh of barony, market, and post-town, and parish, agreeably situated on the north side, and at the base of the Eildon Hills, bordering on a fertile valley, watered by the river Tweed. Before the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions Melrose was a burgh of regality, the superiority being vested in the family of Hamilton. It is now a free burgh, the magistrates of which are chosen by the burgesses. This place has long been noted for the manufacture of linens, the weavers of which formerly constituted an incorporated body; but this branch of industry has for some years been much on the decline, having been superseded by the woollen manufacture. At a short distance from the town, on the south side of the Tweed, is the abbey of Melrose, which was founded in 1136, by David I., who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and bestowed on it extensive privileges and rich revenues. The monks were of the Cistercian order, and theirs was the mother church of that order in Scotland. The remains of the conventual edifices consist of some fragments of the cloisters finely ornamented, and the relics of the church, the nave of which was, till a recent period, used for public worship. This abbey, when perfect, was one of the largest and most magnificent in the kingdom; and its original beauty and splendour may be estimated from the taste and grandeur of the plan, and the elegance and exquisite workmanship of the ornamental parts still visible in the ruins. The church was built in the form of St. John's Cross; and the part still standing is 258 feet in length and 137 in breadth. Within this edifice were interred Alexander II., King of Scotland, and several other distinguished personages. The parish of Melrose is seven miles in length, and from five to seven in breadth. The soil

and surface vary considerably, being level and fertile on the borders of the Tweed, and consisting of hills, covered with heath, in those parts at a distance from the river. Great numbers of sheep and many black-cattle are fed here. In the vicinity of the town the land is well adapted for orchards and gardens. Besides Melrose, this parish contains the villages of Daniel-town, Darnick, Bridge-end, Galton-side, Newstead, Eildon, Newtown, and Blainslie. The living is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, the Duke of Buccleugh. A new church, with a handsome spire, was erected a few years ago at a short distance westward of the town, to be used instead of that of the abbey, as a parish church. The schoolmaster's salary and other emoluments amount to about 20*l.* per annum. For the accommodation of the highland part of the parish, a sum of 1000 merks Scots was invested towards the support of a schoolmaster, by Mr. Robert Moffat, of Threepwood, in 1759. About two miles from the town, at Old Melrose, is the site of a monastery, founded in 664, by the Culdees, and said to have been one of their first seats in this kingdom. At the village of Newstead was situated another religious house, called the Red Abbey. There were anciently in this parish three chapels, one at the village of Galton-side, on the north bank of the Tweed; another at Colms-lee, on the Alan Water, dedicated to St. Columba, founder of the abbey of Iona; and a third at the northern extremity of the parish, called Chield-helles Chapel, in which James III., while yet an infant, was crowned in 1460. In this parish are several supposed Roman camps, particularly on the north-east of the three Eildon Hills; and there is another at Newstead. In the vicinity of Melrose Abbey is Abbotsford, the seat of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

MELSONBY, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 6 m. NNE. Pop. 440.

A parish in the wapentake of Gilling West; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron, University College, Oxford. Here is an endowed school for the education of eight children.

MELTHAM, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Huddersfield (188) 6½ m. SW b S. Pop. 2000.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Almondbury; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Almondbury, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 34*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; chapel ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron, the Vicar of Almondbury. Abraham Woodhead, an able controversial writer on the side of the Catholics, was born here in 1608.

MELTON, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Woodbridge (77) 1½ m. NE b N. Pop. 607.

A parish in the hundred of Wilford; living,

a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. Here is the County Lunatic Asylum. A large iron foundry employs many of the inhabitants.

MELTON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. South Cave (192) 4 m. SE. Pop. 107.

A township in the parish of Welton and wapentake of Howdenshire.

MELTON, CONSTABLE, co. Norfolk

P. T. Holt (119) 6 m. SW b S. Pop. 111.

A parish in the hundred of Holt; living, a rectory with that of Burgh Parva, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Sir J. D. Astley, Bart., who has a noble mansion situated in a park four miles in circumference; it is a square edifice with four fronts, and was erected about the year 1680, but has since undergone various alterations and received some ornamental additions; and notwithstanding the chapel, grand staircase, and many of the apartments, are highly finished, it is, on the whole, rather convenient than elegant. In the park are, a temple, an aviary, in which is a fine collection of birds, the church, and a tower called Belle Vue; the latter contains several apartments elegantly fitted up, and commands an immense prospect over the adjacent country and the sea.

MELTON, GREAT, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 6 m. WSW. Pop. 386.

A parish in the hundred of Humbleyard; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints and St. Mary; patron, Caius College, Cambridge.

MELTON-ON-THE-HILL, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Doncaster (162) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 137.

A parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 20*l.*; patron (1829) R. F. Wilson, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. James, contains several monuments of the Fountayne family, and in a painted glass window is a portrait of William De Melton, Archbishop of York, in his pontificals. Melton Hall is a pleasant mansion commanding many delightful prospects.

MELTON, LITTLE, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 210.

A parish in the hundred of Humbleyard; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, Emanuel College, Cambridge.

MELTON MOWBRAY, co. Leicester.

London 105 m. NNW. Pop. 2990. M. D. Tues. Fairs, Mon. and Tues. aft. Jan. 17; on the Mon. a show of horses, Tues. horses and horned cattle; Mar. 13; Holy Thurs;

Whit.-Tues., for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; Aug. 21, for ditto and swine; and Sept. 7.

A market-town, parish, and township, in the hundred of Framland, situated in a vale on the banks of the river Eye, over which it has two good bridges and another over Sleaford Brook. Of late years this town has been much improved; the houses are in general well built, and the streets well paved and lighted. The market is one of the largest in the kingdom for cattle. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; patron (1829) Peter Godfrey, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a large handsome Gothic structure, in the form of a cross, and consists of a nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, tower in the centre, and a handsome porch at the west end; the whole is surmounted by an embattled parapet, and at each angle is a crocketed pinnacle. The tower consists of two stories above the church; in the lower tier are three lancet-shaped windows in each face, with long slender columns, having central bands and plain circular capitals; in these windows the zigzag ornament prevails; and at the angles of the tower are three quarter columns, the upper tier is of a different and later style of architecture; and the summit is adorned with eight purfled pinnacles, and a richly perforated and embattled balustrade. In the interior of the church are several monumental inscriptions, and an effigy of a crosslegged knight, in a round helmet of mail, with a band, his shield on his left arm, bearing a lion rampant. One of the principal attractions of Melton, and the cause of the growing improvement of the town, is the celebrated Subscription Hunt, to which it gives name. The season commences in November, and lasts five months, during which time it is frequented by the leading sportsmen from all parts of the kingdom. Here is stabling for 700 horses, also a subscription library and new's room. Bobbing net and hosiery are manufactured here. This town contains two freeschools, and the petty sessions are holden here. Melton Mowbray has given birth to the following eminent public characters: John De Kirkby, who was canon of Wells and York, dean of Winburn, archdeacon of Coventry, and in 1272 was made keeper of the great seal, and in the following year lord high treasurer of England; William De Melton, provost of Beverley, and afterwards archbishop of York, was appointed lord high treasurer of England by Edward II. in 1325, and lord chancellor by Edward III. in 1334, and John Henley, better known by the appellation of Orator Henley, was born here August 3, 1692.

MELTON ROSS, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Glanford Bridge (156) 5½ m. NE b E.
Pop. 126.

A parish in the south division of the wapen-

take of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 15*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 42*l.*; patron, the Prebendary of Melton Ross with Scamblesby, in Lincoln cathedral.

MELTON, WEST, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Rotherham (160) 6 m. N b W.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Wath-upon-Dearn and upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill.

MELTONBY, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Pocklington (212) 2 m. N b W.
Pop. 78.

A township in the parish of Pocklington and Wilton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill.

MELVERLEY, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 11 m. WNW.
Pop. 225.

A parish in the hundred of Oswestry; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, not in charge; church ded. to St. Peter; patronage with Llandrinio rectory.

MELVILLE, shire of Edinburgh, S.

P. T. Dalkeith (6) 1 m. W.
Pop. with Parishes.

An ancient parish, suppressed in 1633, when the barony of Melville, forming the principal part of it, was annexed to the parish of Laswade; and the remainder, consisting of the barony of Lugton, to Dalkeith. This place gives the title of Viscount to the family of Dundas.

MEMBURY, co. Devon.

P. T. Axminster (147) 4 m. NNW. Pop. 837.
Fair, Aug. 10, for cattle.

A parish in the hundred of Axminster; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Axminster, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patronage with Axminster rectory.

MENAI, STRAIT and BRIDGE of, N. W.

A strait, or arm of the sea, separating the counties of Anglesea and Carnarvon. It runs in a direction north-east and south-west, extends fourteen miles in length, measuring from Bay Glâs to Abermenai, and communicating across it, was maintained by six ferries, established at Beaumaris, Garth, Porthaethwy, Moel-y-Don, Tal-y-Foel, and Abermenai. The five latter were the property of the Crown, till Henry VIII. granted them to Richard Gifford, who again disposed of them to William Bulkeley, in the thirty-third year of the reign of his royal master; since that period they have passed into different hands. The name Menai, or rather Mainau, signifies narrow water; and although the breadth of the strait amounts to two miles, immediately within the Bar of Carnarvon, yet a little southward of Porthaethwy it does not exceed 200 yards. At a place, called Porthamel, on the shores of the Menai, Sne-

tonius is said to have landed, the passage of the strait having been effected by means of flat-bottomed boats, his horse partly fording and partly swimming; and here terminated the race and reign of the Druids in the Island of Anglesea. Moch-y-Don, where a ferry is still continued, is remarkable for the passage accomplished there by Agricola, and also for the defeat sustained by the English in the year 1282. The navigation of the Menai is of much importance, vessels being able to float quietly through at periods when the wind totally prevents the possibility of sailing round by Holyhead. This navigation, however, was impeded and endangered by an assemblage of rocks, at a place called Pwllceriss (Pwllcer-Issa), and sometimes the Swellies. Those called the Platters, the Swelly, Benllâs, Gordd-goch, Cribbinian, and Britannia rocks, were well known, and much dreaded by the navigation of the channel; but the bounty of Parliament has been wisely and benevolently applied in cutting away so much of these dangerous masses as has rendered the passage both easy and secure. The passage of the Tewy of Porthaethwy, or Bangor Ferry, was attended with both danger and delay, inconveniences seriously felt by the public after the union of Great Britain and Ireland. To remedy this great obstruction, an improved line of road was undertaken, and the erection of a bridge over the Menai suggested. The place selected for the latter was the vicinity of Bangor Ferry, then possessed by the Lady Erskine, to whom was paid the sum of 26,394*l.* for her interest, being thirty years purchase upon the averaged annual receipts. Mr. Telford was then directed to proceed with the construction of a bridge, according to plans submitted previously to a committee of the House of Commons; and Mr. W. A. Provis was appointed resident engineer. The first stone of the suspension-bridge was laid in private, on the 10th of August, 1819, by the resident engineer; it is a block of marble, in weight about three tons, placed in the sea-face of the large pier on Ynys-y-Moch. There are four stone arches on the Anglesea, and three on the Carnarvonshire side of the water, each fifty-two feet and a half span, with a springing line sixty-five feet above high-water level. From the sea-extremities of these arcades arise two supporting pyramids, the summits of which stand fifty feet above the carriage-way. The masonry of these piers is of a remarkably substantial character, being dowed together, and iron ties introduced at the springing of the arches, while the portions under water are laid with Aberddaw lime, a species possessing the properties of Roman cement, but with the advantages of being cheaper and more tenacious, as well as that it sets instantly. The stone adopted was raised in the quarry of Penmon Point. It is a beautiful stratified limestone of black and gray colours, and is susceptible of a high polish. Besides the seven stone

arches just described, the bridge consists of one principal opening of 560 feet, measuring from the centres of the pyramids of suspension. Sixteen sustaining chains, passing over the saddles or summits of the pyramids, support a roadway, nearly horizontal, elevated 100 feet above the level of high-water. The roadway consists of two carriage-ways, each twelve feet in breadth, with a footpath, four feet broad, enclosed between them, and it possesses a total breadth of thirty feet. This causeway is suspended from the main chains by rods of hammered iron, five feet asunder, and the roadway bars are of the same material. To obviate the effects of wind in producing lateral motion, bracings are introduced between the main-chains; and the protectors of the roadway consist of trellis-work, finished with a light hand-rail of African oak, presenting little obstruction to the free current of the wind. There are sixteen main suspension-chains, fastened in rocky chambers at each extremity, and extending 1600 feet in length. They pass over the pyramids without being attached to them, so that when contraction occurs in one part, it is transferred to the other parts, and produces merely a temporary elevation of the floor of the roadway. Each chain is composed of five series of bars, three inches and a quarter by one inch, and nine feet nine inches in length, the extremities of which are connected by six pieces, eighteen inches long, ten inches wide, and one inch thick, having two fastening bolts, weighing fifty-six pounds each. Every chain consisting of five bars, and the number of chains being sixteen, the aggregate of bars in the section of each bar being three inches and a quarter, it follows that the total section of the iron amounts to 260 inches. The length of the catenary or suspended part is 579 feet, five inches, and three quarters. The Menai bridge was completed in the space of five years and a half from the date of its commencement; and the public now willingly acknowledge the merit of its eminent projector, and have learned to place implicit confidence in the stability of his work, and the security of his design.

MENDHAM, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Harleston (99) 2 m. E b S. Pop. 835.

A parish in the hundred of Hoxne, situated on the banks of the river Waveney, and comprehending part of the town of Harleston in Norfolk; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 86*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patroness (1829) Mrs. Whitaker. In the Suffolk part of this parish, William De Huntingfield founded a Cluniac priory in the reign of King Stephen, some remains of which are still standing, and part of it has been converted into a farm-house.

MENDLESHAM, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Stow Market (69) 6 m. N.E. Pop. 1250. Fair, Oct. 2, for cattle.

A parish in the hundred of Hartesmere, and formerly a market-town, is situated in a deep miry soil, near the source of the river Deben; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 14^l. 9s. 2d. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure; patron (1829) the Rev. J. L. Worship. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, an ancient silver crown was dug up here, which weighed about sixty ounces, and supposed to have belonged to one of the kings of the East Angles. Here is a fund of 350*l*. per annum, arising from land, bequeathed in 1473 by Robert Lake, for education and charitable purposes. Here are also six endowed almshouses.

MENGALAY, or **MINGALAY**, shire of Inverness, S.

Pop. with Pa.

One of the Hebrides or western islands, forming a part of the parish of Barra, from the island of which name it is situated twelve miles distant to the southward. It is two miles in length and nearly the same in breadth. Here is one of the ancient fortresses, called Duns, supposed to be of Danish origin. Close to this island is a steep and lofty rock, covered with rich herbage, for the sake of which the inhabitants are induced with great hazard to climb to the top, that they may draw up their sheep by means of ropes to fatten on the luxuriant pasture. This rock is supposed to be the Scarpa Vervecum mentioned by Buchanan. A prodigious number of sea-fowls frequent this spot during the season of incubation.

MENHINIOTT, or **MYNHENIOTT**, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Leskeard (224) 3 m. E b S. Pop. 1170. Fairs, April 23; June 11; and July 28, for cattle, &c.

A parish in the middle division of the hundred of East; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 21^l. 15s. 5d.; church ded. to St. Neot; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who appoint a fellow, or one who has been a fellow of Exeter College.

MENLOUGH, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Castleblakeney (105) 5 m. W. Pop. 208.

A village in the parish of Killiscobe and barony of Tyaquin.

MENMUIR, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Brechin (66) 5½ m. NW b W. Pop. 889.

A parish about five miles in length and two in breadth, the surface of which is generally level, except towards the north, where the ground is lilly and covered with heath; the soil is a sandy loam intermixed with gravel, and tolerably productive. The living is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, Alexander Erskine, Esq., of Ballhall. The church, which was erected in 1767, is dedicated to St. Aidan. There is a parochial school, the master of which has a stipend of 400 merks, with a house and garden. On the summit

of a hill called Caterthun, in this parish, are the relics of a remarkable fortress, consisting of a vast quantity of stones ranged in an oval figure, and surrounded by a deep ditch. This intrenchment, called the White Caterthun, is supposed by Pennant and others to have been occupied by the Caledonian chief Galgacus, previously to his engagement with Agricola mentioned by Tacitus. In the neighbourhood is an earthen intrenchment, styled the Black Caterthun.

MENNYTHORPE, E. R. co. York.

P. T. New Malton (217) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 131.

A township in the parish of Westow, wapentake of Buckrose.

MENSTON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Otley (205) 2½ m. SW b W. Pop. 257.

A township in the parish of Otley and upper division of the wapentake of Skyraek.

MENSTRIE, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Stirling (35½) 5 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Logie, situated at the base of the Ochil Hills. The manufacture of serge and Scots blankets is carried on here to a considerable extent.

MENTHORPE, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 5½ m. NW b N. Pop. with Bowthorpe, 49.

A township in the parish of Hemingbrough and wapentake of Ouse and Derwent.

MENTMORE, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Ivinghoe (33) 4 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 302. Of To. 137

A parish and township in the hundred of Cottesloe; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 6^l. 17s. 1d.; ann. val. P. R. 38*l*.; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) R. B. Harcourt, Esq.

MENWITH, W. R. co. York.

Pop. Knaresborough (202) 11½ m. W b N. Pop. with Darley, 648.

A township in the parish of Hampsthwaite and lower division of the wapentake of Claro.

MEOLLES GREAT, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Great Neston (194) 10 m. NNW. Pop. 159.

A township in the parish of West Kirkby and hundred of Wirrall.

MEOLLES, LITTLE, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Great Neston (194) 10 m. NW b N. Pop. 131.

A township in the parish of West Kirkby and hundred of Wirrall.

MEOLLES, NORTH, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ormskirk (219) 8 m. NNW. Pop. 2763.

A parish in the hundred of West Derby; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 8^l. 3s. 4d.; church ded. to St. Cuthbert; patron (1829) — Ford, M.D. Martin Meer was formerly a large pool or lake, surrounded chiefly by boggy land, and contained about 3632 acres. In 1692 an attempt was made to drain the stagnant water by Mr. Fleetwood, of Bank Hall, but the work being ineffectually performed, the flood-gates were washed away

by a high tide in 1755, and the Meer nearly relapsed into its original condition, it is remarkable that in draining this Meer eight canoes were discovered, in shape and dimensions similar to those used in America. In 1781 Mr. Eccleston, then resident at Scarisbrick Hall, resolved to make another attempt, he enlarged the sluice and erected three different pairs of flood-gates: the first to keep out the sea, the second half a mile nearer the Meer, and the third close to the first, but opening in a contrary direction; by these means the reclaimed land on the Meer, which was formerly worth no more than 4s. an acre, let subsequently for between 2*l.* and 3*l.*; it is principally used as pasturage, that being considered a safer pursuit than tillage; good roads have been made across the Meer by means of fagots covered with a stratum of sand.

MEOLS RAVERS, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ormskirk (219) 8 m. W b S.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill and hundred of West Derby.

MEON EAST, co. Southampton.

P. T. Petersfield (54) 4 m. W b S. Pop. 1286.
Fair, Sep. 19, for horses.

A parish in the hundred of East Meon Alton, south division; living, a vicarage with the curacies of Froxfield and Steep, and a peculiar, in the diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 35*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church, a cruciform structure with a Norman tower, is dedicated to All Saints; in it is a very ancient font precisely similar to that in Winchester cathedral, and said to have been given by the same individual, Bishop Walkelin, who was founder of the church. Here is a small endowed school, and this parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court, held weekly at Winchester for the recovery of small debts.

MEON, WEST, co. Southampton.

P. T. Bishop's Waltham (65) 7 m. N b E.
Pop. 747.

A parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division; living, a rectory with the curacy of Privett, and a peculiar, in the diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 30*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

MEON-STOKE, co. Southampton.

Pop. 1664.

A hundred in the Portsdown division, nearly in the centre of the county, containing five parishes.

MEON-STOKE, co. Southampton.

P. T. Bishop's Waltham (65) 5 m. NE b E.
Pop. 363.

A parish in the hundred of Meon-Stoke, Portsdown division; living, a rectory with the curacy of Soberton, and a peculiar in the diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 46*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

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MEOPHAM, co. Kent.

P. T. Rochester (29) 7 m. W b S.
Pop. 833.

A parish in the hundred of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford; living, a vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. This place gave birth to Archbishop Meopham, who is said to have rebuilt the church here, about the time of Edward III.; he died in February, 1333.

MEPOLE, or MEPAL, co. Cambridge

P. T. Ely (67) 7 m. WSW. Pop. 406.

A parish in the south part of the hundred of Witchford, Isle of Ely; living, a rectory with the vicarage of Sutton, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

MEPPERSHALL, cos. Bedford and Hertford.

P. T. Silsoe (40) 4 m. E b N. Pop. 397.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Clifton, county of Bedford, and partly in that of Hitchin, county of Hertford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 22*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge.

MERCASTON, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 7½ m. NW. Pop. 166.

A township in the parish of Mugginton and hundred of Appletree. Many ancient coins have been found in this place.

MERE, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nether Knutsford (172) 2½ m. NW. Pop. 566.

A township in the parish of Rosthern and east division of the hundred of Bucklow.

MERE, or MEER, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 5 m. SSE.
Pop. with Lincoln.

A parish in the county of the city of Lincoln; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; certified value 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The church, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is now in ruins.

MERE, co. Somerset.

P. T. Glastonbury (124) 4 m. NW b W.
Pop. 1151.

A parish in the hundred of Glaston-twelve-Hides; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons (1829) William Purlevant, Esq., and others.

MERE, co. Wilts.

Pop. 3830.

A hundred, situated at the south-western side of the county, bordering upon Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, containing five parishes.

MERE, co. Wilts.

London 101 m. WSW. Pop. 2422. M. D. Tues. Fairs, May 17; and Oct. 10, for cattle, pigs, cheese, and pedlery.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of the same name, situated in an angle of the county, bordering upon Dorsetshire and Somersetshire; it was formerly of considerably greater importance than at present, and had a fine castle standing upon an adjacent eminence, which still retains the name of Castle Hill. In the centre of the town, which is but indifferently built, is an ancient cross, the interior of which serves as a market-house. The principal manufacture of the town is in dowlas and bed-tickens, which gives employment to a considerable portion of the female part of the inhabitants. The living is a vicarage and peculiar in the diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 28*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; patron, the Dean of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a spacious structure, with a handsome square tower at the west end. Here was formerly a chantry, in which John, Lord Stourton, by his will, dated 1484, ordered his body to be buried, leaving property to a considerable amount for the annual celebration of his own death and that of his wife. Francis, Lord Cottington, a celebrated statesman, of the time of Charles I. and Mr. Francis Potter, well known for his mechanical inventions and ingenious writings, were both natives of this town.

MEREVALE, cos. Leicester and Warwick.

P. T. Atherstone (105) 1½ m. W. Pop. 208.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, and partly in the hundred of Hemlingford, co. Warwick; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 26*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 23*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) D. S. Dugdale, Esq.

MEREWORTH, co. Kent.

P. T. Wrotham (24) 5 m. SE. Pop. 711.

A parish in the hundred of Littlefield, lathe of Aylesford, which received many improvements by Mildmay Fane, the eighth Earl of Westmorland; among which was that of a road cut through the Hurst Woods, three miles in length, to communicate with the London road, near Wrotham. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; patron (1829) Lord De Spencer. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, was rebuilt by the Earl of Westmorland in 1746, on the plan of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, from a design by Inigo Jones. Here is the elegant residence of Lord De Spencer, called Mereworth Castle, merely from having been erected on the site of an ancient castle. This edifice also was built by the Earl of Westmorland, after a design by Colin Campbell. At a short distance hence is another seat, called Yotes.

MERIADOG, co. Denbigh, N. W.

P. T. St. Asaph (217) 3 m. S.
Pop. with Pa.

One of thirteen townships, into which the parish of St. Asaph is divided, in the hundred of Yale, according to the last Parliamentary return, but previously entered in the hundred of Rhuthyn.

MERIDEN, or MIREDEN, co. Warwick.

P. T. Coventry (91) 6 m. WNW. Pop. 927.

A parish in the Solihull division of the hundred of Hemlingford, which derived its name from its anciently low and damp situation; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 12*s.* The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, has been recently enlarged; patron, the Earl of Aylesford, who has a seat here, surrounded by a fine park, well stocked with deer. An old mansion, formerly a seat of the Earl's, is now converted into an inn, having very extensive pleasure-grounds.

MERING, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Newark (124) 8 m. N b E. Pop. 7.

An extra-parochial district in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton.

MERIONETH, co. of, N. W.]

N to S 35 m. E to W 34 m. No. of acres 430,000. Hundreds 6. Boroughs none. Market-Towns 7. Parishes 37. Pop. 34,382. Memb. of Pt. 1. Diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor. Province of Canterbury.

A maritime county, the Mervinia of the Romans, and supposed to derive its name from Merion, the son of Tibiawn and grandson of Cunedde, a British Chieftain, who expelled the Irish from the district now bearing his name, sometime in the fifth century. The boundaries are, on the north, the counties of Carnarvon and Denbigh; on the west, the Irish Sea; on the east, Montgomery, and the river Dyfi, which separates Merioneth from Cardigan and Montgomery, forms the southern boundary. This county is a portion of the Alpine district which, commencing in Carnarvonshire, and traversing South Wales, dips under the coal strata, on the borders of the Bristol Channel. The surface is rocky and unequal, the valleys afford some fertile fields, and the vicinity of the sea is also found sheltered and productive, but the major part of the county is sterile and irreclaimable. Many of the mountains of this district, as Arrenig, Moelwyn, Rhinog, &c. exceed 2000 ft. in height, while Arran, Mowddwy, the loftiest, is elevated 2955 feet above sea-level; and Cader Idris reaches 2914 feet. The scenery of the glens in this county is singularly beautiful, and the falls of its numerous rivers are proverbial in the enumeration of chosen Cambrian scenes. The Glaslyn river separates this county from the promontory of Llyn, and falls into the sea below Tremadoc. The Cynfael, remarkable for the picturesque character of its banks and the beauty of the falls, after being strengthened by the Dwysydd, Velen,

and other tributents, discharges its waters into the Traethbach. The Wnion rises near Llanychllyr, and passing Dolgelly, unites with the Mawddch, their combined waters being emptied into the Irish Sea at Barmouth. The Dovers, or Dyfi, the southern boundary of the county, takes its rise in Craig Llyn-Dyfi, upon Arran-Mowddwy, and passing Dinasmowddwy, Mallwyd, and Machynllaeth, falls into the sea at Aberdoney. The Dysynwy falls into the Irish Sea below Mr. Corbet's embankment at Ynysmaen-Gwyn. The noble river Dee, the ancient Deva, has its source in this county, and after wandering through and beautifying the Vale of Eidermion, passes into the county of Denbigh, not far from Llangollen; the chief accession it obtains within Merioneth are from the Treweryn and Alwen rivers. There are upwards of fifty lakes or pools here, occupying the Cwms or hollows of the mountains generally. The Llyn Tegidd, or Bala Lake, is the largest in North Wales, and Llyn Talyllyn, the most productive of excellent trout. In these lakes are taken char, red and white trout, eels, gwyniad, perch, and roach. Pike are caught in Bala Lake, and salmon in almost every river. There is not a sufficient quantity of wheat grown within the county to supply its home consumption, but oats are raised in considerable quantities. Flocks of sheep and herds of small black cattle are pastured on the hills, and some store cattle sold to the English drovers. The genuine Welch poney is to be found here in all its primitive symmetry, although the breed is nearly extinct in other parts of the principality. The geological structure of the mountainous district consists of grey-wacke, flinty slate, and roofing-slate, intersected by veins of quartz containing copper pyntes. The vales contain schistose clay, and sometimes peat, constituting bogs and turbanies. The hundreds into which the county is divided are denominated Ardudwy, Eidermion, Estimaner, Penllyn, Tal-y-bount, and Mowddwy; and in these are contained the following towns, Bala and Dolgelly, in which the sessions are held alternately. Corwen, an improving little place, upon the great Parliamentary Road; Harlech, anciently a borough and the capital of the county; Towyn, Dinasmowddwy, and Aberdyfi. The great staple of this county is slate; these are raised near Festiniog at the quarries of Diffwys, Rhiw-briwdd, Lord Newborough, and Mr. Holland's works. The slates are conveyed by waggons to the waterside, a distance of seven miles, where lighters receive and convey them to the vessels lying at the port. About 500 persons obtain constant employment in these four quarries. Manufactures of wool are also established in this county, and coarse cloths, kerseymeres, druggets, flannels, and stockings are made in various places. There is also here a tolerably extensive trade in timber, the vicinities of Dolgelly, Machynllaeth, Corwen, and the

Vale of Eidermion present noble, extensive, and well attended woods, besides many glens in the recesses of the mountains, from which many valuable consequences will speedily result, not merely to the proprietors, but to the now unemployed part of the mountain population, and to the country at large. The shipping interest of the county is by no means contemptible. The chief parts to which they belong are the Quay of Traethbach-Barmouth, where the river is navigable for nine miles, and Aberdyfi. Roman coins, Roman roads, and encampments have been found in various parts of the county, besides British antiquities, both military and ecclesiastical. Merioneth returns one member to the Imperial Parliament.

MERKESHALL, or MATTESHALL HEATH, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 3½ m. S. Pop. 23.

A parish in the hundred of Humbleyard; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; patronage with Caistor St. Edmund's rectory.

MERRINGTON, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Bishop Auckland (248) 4 m. E.

Pop. of Pa. 1279. Of To. 290.

A parish and township in the south-east division of Darlington ward, situated on the ridge of a lofty eminence, commanding one of the finest and most extensive views in the county; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church, ded. to St. John the Evangelist, is an ancient edifice, with a fine massive tower, sixty feet in height. There is a coal mine in this parish.

MERRINTON, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 6 m. N b W.

Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Preston Gubals and hundred of Pinbill.

MERRIOT, co. Somerset.

P. T. Crewkerne (132) 2 m. N. Pop. 1212.

A parish in the hundred of Crewkerne; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

MERROW, co. Surrey.

P. T. Guildford (29) 2 m. ENE. Pop. 240.

A parish in the hundred of Woking; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 111*l.* 1*s.*; church ded. to St. John the Evangelist; patron (1829) Earl Onslow.

MERRYIN, ST., co. Cornwall.

P. T. Padstow (246) 2 m. WSW. Pop. 537.

A parish in the hundred of Pyder; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Exeter. Here is a small quay, for the reception of

coasting vessels and steam-boats belonging to the Pilchard Fishery in Portlease Bay.

MERSE, or **MARCH**, shire of Berwick, S.

One of the three great divisions of the county of Berwick, which is sometimes called Merse, from its having been, before the union, the march of border between England and Scotland. This district of Berwickshire extends from the Tweed to the edge of Lammermuir, over a tract from three to nine miles in breadth. The soil is deep, fertile, and in good cultivation. March gives the title of Earl to the family of Douglas, Marquis of Queensberry.

MERSEY, EAST and WEST, co. Essex.

P. T. Colchester (51) 9 m. S.
Pop. of East 282. Of West 772.

An island consisting of the parish of East and West Mersey, situated at the confluence of the rivers Colne and Blackwater, separate from the mainland by a small creek, called Pyefleet. Its length is about five miles and breadth about two. It is a place possessing considerable natural beauties, being well wooded and delightfully varied by hill and dale. Mersey is of undoubted antiquity, and was evidently known to the Romans from the many tessellated pavements discovered here, and an eminence on the Colchester road, still called Roman Hill. During the invasions of the Danes this was frequently the landing-place and retreat of their savage bands; in the year 894, Alfred the Great besieged a large party of them for a considerable time on this island. The livings are a rectory and a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 21*l.* and 22*l.*; churches ded. to St. Edmund and St. Peter and St. Paul; patron of the former, the King; of the latter (1829) Mrs. Simpson. The tower of St. Edmund's church serves as a sea-mark, and formerly had a beacon on its summit. Fine springs abound in this island, which furnish the inhabitants with abundance of excellent water.

MERSHAM, co. Kent.

P. T. Ashford (53) 4 m. SE. Pop. 776.

A parish in the hundred of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

MERSINGTON, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Greenlaw (36) 4 m. SE.
Pop. with Pa.

A village which was formerly a chapelry to the parish of Eccles.

MERSTHAM, co. Surrey.

P. T. Gatton (19) 1 m. E. Pop. 796.

A parish in the hundred of Reigate; living, a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, which is dedicated to St. Catharine, contains a curious font, consisting of a square block of highly-polished marble, with a sufficient

excavation to dip an infant conveniently; at each corner was a small round pillar, only one of which now remains. Over the communion-table is placed by way of altar-piece, a very large print on nine sheets, about six feet high and five wide, representing the Last Supper. Merston contains some very valuable quarries of stone, which appear to have been formerly considered of so much importance, that the crown kept possession of them itself. A patent of Edward III. is still extant, authorizing John Thomas Prophete to dig stone here for Windsor Castle, and Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster Abbey, was also built with stone from these quarries. The chalk of this part of the Surrey hills burns into excellent lime and is in great esteem. This parish has long been celebrated for very productive apple orchards; that belonging to the rectory, though little more than two acres, has yielded more than 800 bushels in a year.

MERSTON, co. Kent.

P. T. Gravesend (22) 4 m. ESE.
Pop. with Shorne, 776.

A parish in the hundred of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is in ruins.

MERSTON, co. Sussex.

P. T. Chichester (62) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 107.

A parish in the hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The Arundel and Portsmouth Canal passes through this parish.

MERSTON ST. LAURENCE, co. Northampton.

P. T. Brackley (63) 5 m. NW. Pop. 482.

A parish in the hundred of King's Sutton; livings, a prebend and a vicarage, with the rectory of Warkworth, in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; the former valued in K. B. 12*l.* 5*s.*; and the latter 20*l.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patron (1829) S. Blencowe, Esq.

MERTHER, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Tregoney (253) 4½ m. W. Pop. 370.
Fairs, 2d Mond. in Feb. and Mond. before Whitsunday, for cattle.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Powder; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of St. Probus, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 45*l.*; patronage with St. Probus vicarage. St. Clement's creek and inlet of the river Mopus is navigable here.

MERTHER UNI, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Penryn (266) 2 m. W. Pop. 89.

A parish in the east division of the hundred

of Kerrier; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; certified val. 13*l.* 16*s.*; church ded. to St. Uni.

MERTHYR, co. Carmarthen, S. W.

P. T. Carmarthen (218) 3 m. W. Pop. 247.

A parish in the hundred of Elfed; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; and in P. R. 142*l.* 15*s.* annually; patron, the King. Area of parish, 1600 acres of land.

MERTHYR, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Fishguard (257) 6 m. S.W. Pop. 841.
Fairs, Oct. 10 and 11.

A village and parish in the hundred of Dewisland; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and in P. R. 118*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* annually; patron, the Bishop of St. David's, who is also impropriator and patron of the prebend. This benefice was one of many once enjoyed by the learned Giraldus Cambrensis. There was a palace belonging to the bishops of the diocese, at Castle Morris, in this parish; and on the farm of Long House stands a large and very perfect cromlech, the inclined stone of which rests on six supporters. A swarm of locusts appeared in this vicinity, in the year 1693.

MERTHYR-CYNOG, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 6½ m. N.W. Pop. 895.

A parish in the hundred of Merthyr, including the hamlets of Upper and Lower Dyffryn Honddu, and Yscyr Fawr and Fechan, situated upon the banks of the Honddu and Yscar rivers. Living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, and in P. R. 50*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. Mr. Watkins. The church is ancient, apparently of Norman erection, and within are two monuments, one dated 1600, to the memory of Roger, a descendant of the brave Dafydd Gam, and the other to Dafydd ap Morgan, bearing the date 1602. The church is dedicated to St. Cynog, the illegitimate son of Brychan Brecheiniog, who was slain by the Saxons in the sixth century, and interred in the cemetery of this place. The name of the parish signifies St. Cynog, the Martyr, and much of the land is mountainous and uncultivated.

MERTHYR-DYFAN, co. Glamorgan, S.W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) 7 m. S.W. Pop. 168.

A parish in the hundred of Dinas Powys; living, a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*, and in P. R. 64*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; patron, — Jenner, Esq. Area of parish, 1100 acres of land.

MERTHYR-MAWR, co. Glamorgan, S.W.

P. T. Bridgend (181) 1 m. S.W. Pop. 128.

A parish in the hundred of Ogmore, agreeably situated upon the western bank of the Ogmore river, and adjoining the coast of the Bristol Channel; living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, of the certified

value of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and in P. R. estimated at 42*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* annually; patron, the archdeacon of the diocese. Area of parish, 1000 acres of land. Here are the ruins of Chapel St. Roque, and on the eastern bank of the Ogmore stand the remains of a castle erected by William de Londes, Lord of Agmore.

MERTHYR-TYDFIL, or **TUDFIL**, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

London 171 m. Pop. 17,404. Fairs, May 13; Trin.-Mond.; Sept. 2 and 24; Mond. after Oct. 10; and Nov. 20 upon a hill called Y Waen. Fair in the town, May 14. M. D. Wed. and Sat.

A populous and prosperous town in the parish of the same name and hundred of Caerphilly. Not many years since it was an insignificant little village, but the discovery of mineral treasures in its vicinity raised it rapidly to importance. The town stands upon the river Taff, in a country naturally sterile and cheerless; it does not possess any degree of regularity of plan, nor can it boast of any public buildings claiming attention for their architectural graces. Here is, however, a spacious parish church, a chapel of ease, several meeting-houses of Dissenters, and two head inns, exclusive of numerous taverns, and a theatre. The government of the place is intrusted to the chief constable of the hundred, assisted by parish constables; and a police magistrate holds a court here three days in each week, besides which there is a court of requests held the second Monday in every month, at which debts not exceeding 5*l.* may be sued for. The parish includes the hamlets of Fforest, Garth, Gelli-Deg, Heol Chwermwd, Taff, and Cynon. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; val. in K. B. 20*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.*; patron, the Marquis of Bute. The first congregation of Dissenters, established in Wales, met at this place under the guidance of Vavasor Powell, A. D. 1620. About the year 1755, Merthyr, then an inconsiderable village, attracted the notice of Mr. Anthony Bacon, member for Aylesbury, who obtained a lease of ninety-nine years duration from that date, at a rent of 200*l.* per annum, of a tract of land eight miles in length by five in breadth, upon which he erected extensive iron and coal works. After the accumulation of a splendid fortune, he disposed of his mineral kingdom by leases to different parties, and in lots. The Cyfartha works, the property of Messrs. Crawshay, are the largest in the kingdom. The Plymouth works, the Dowlais, and Penydarran, are also upon extensive scales. The number of hands employed in each of the principal iron-works probably exceeds 1000, but the whole population of the parish may be said to subsist by means of the iron manufacture solely. The iron, when wrought into bars, is transported to Pennarth, the port of Cardiff, by the Glamorganshire Canal and the adjacent railroad, and then shipped for the English and foreign markets. In the town,

and throughout the parish, are many poor-schools, sustained by subscription principally. The immediate neighbourhood has lately undergone considerable improvement. Land of a very inferior quality has been rendered singularly productive, its proximity to so populous a town quickly repaying the outlay of reclamation; besides which the handsome seats of the wealthy iron-masters contribute to embellish the daily-improving landscape. Three miles north of Merthyr, stands the ruins of a Morlais castle, occupying the apex of an insulated hill. This was once the palace of the kings of Brecon. This place is supposed to derive its name from Tudfyl, the daughter of Brychan, who was slain here.

MERTON, or MERTOWN, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Melrose (35) 4½ m. SE. Pop. 610.

A parish extending about six miles along the north bank of the Tweed, and from two to three miles in breadth. The western district is very elevated, and presents picturesque views, especially from Bimersyde Hill; the other part of the parish declining towards the south consists of enclosed land in high cultivation. Excellent freestone is quarried on the banks of the Tweed. The living is in the presbytery of Lander and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale; patron, Mr. Scott, of Harden. The church was erected in 1658. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of 300 marks, besides other advantages. St. Modan, one of the first Christian missionaries in North Britain, is said to have founded a monastery at Dryburgh, in this parish, of which he became the first abbot about 522; but this establishment was probably destroyed or removed to Melrose, as there appears to have been no establishment of the kind existing here in the middle of the twelfth century, when Hugh De Morville, Constable of Scotland, under David I., founded a new abbey under the authority of a royal charter. The buildings belonging to this convent were burnt down during the invasion of Scotland by the English, under the Earl of Hertford, in 1545; and the ruins which are yet remaining form an interesting and picturesque object. James VI., in 1606, erected the estate of Dryburgh into a temporal lordship, under the title of Cardross, bestowing it on John, Earl of Marr, who transferred it, with the king's permission, to his third son, Henry Erskine, an ancestor of the Earl of Buchan, who has a handsome seat in the vicinity of the ruins called Dryburgh Abbey.

MERTON, co. Devon.

P. T. Great Torrington (194) 5 m. SE b S. Pop. 697.

A parish in the hundred of Shebbear; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; val. in K. B. 20*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Lord Clinton,

MERTON, or MARTIN, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Watton (91) 2 m. SSW. Pop. 162.

A parish in the hundred of Wayland; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) Lord Walsingham.

MERTON, co. Oxford.

P. T. Bicester (54) 3½ S b W. Pop. 163.

A parish in the hundred of Bullington; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 114*l.*; church ded. to St. Swithin; patron, Exeter College, Oxford.

MERTON, co. Surrey.

London 7 m. SW b S. Pop. 1177.

A village and parish in the western division of the hundred of Brixton, pleasantly situated on the river Wandle, at a short distance westward of Mitcham. Its original appellation, Mcrctune, or Meretown, may denote its situation near a territorial Merc, or boundary of one of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. The bridge now standing over the Wandle, which was built in 1633, marks the limits of the parishes of Wimbledon, Mitcham, and Merton. Henry I. gave the manor of Merton to Gilbert le Norman, sheriff of Surrey, who with the royal approbation founded a monastery here in 1115, which was at first a wooden structure, but in 1130 it was rebuilt of stone. In 1236 a national council, or Parliament, was held at Merton Abbey, for the coronation of Henry III. and his queen Eleanor, on which occasion were enacted the statutes, or provisions of Merton. Some of the conventual buildings were left standing after the suppression of the monastery; and in the civil war under Charles I. a garrison of the Parliament was stationed here. The walls enclose an area of nearly sixty acres; and they indicate that this must have been a place of strength and importance. In 1774 a calico-printing establishment was fixed at Merton Abbey, and the works are still continued; the once magnificent seat of monastic authority being now occupied by the votaries of commerce and the useful arts. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 63*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*; patron (1829) E. H. Bond, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a structure of flint, consisting of a long narrow nave and chancel, with a low spire at the west end, supposed to have been erected early in the twelfth century, by Gilbert le Norman, the founder of the abbey. A few years since this ancient edifice was repaired and ornamented. In the adjacent cemetery are several old sepulchral monuments, one of which commemorates Francis Nixon, who is said to have perfected the art of calico-printing. At Merton are various calico-printing works, besides those at the abbey; and here are also copper-works, hat manufactories, a tobacco

and snuff manufactory, the establishment of a silk throwster, and a copper water-pipe factory. Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, and Chancellor of England, who founded a college for students at Malden in Surrey, and removed it to Oxford in 1274, was probably a native of this place. This village is distinguished as having been the residence of Admiral Lord Nelson in the latter part of his life.

MESHAU, co. Devon.

P. T. South Molton (178) 5½ m. SE b S. Pop. 163.

A parish in the the hundred of Witheridge; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 4*s.* ann. val. P. R. 139*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) G. H. Wollaston, Esq.

MESSING, co. Essex.

P. T. Coggeshall (41) 4½ m. SE. Pop. 705.

A parish in the Witham division of the hundred of Lexden; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Earl of Verulam. Here is a small endowed school.

MESSINGHAM, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Glandford Bridge (156) 8 m. W b S. Pop. 1103.

A parish in the east division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Bettesford, in the archdeaconry of Stow and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patrons, the Bishop of Lincoln and the Dean and Chapter, alternately.

METFIELD, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Harleston (99) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 682.

A parish in the hundred of Hoxne; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Mendham, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons, the Parishioners.

METHAM, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Howden (180) 5 m. SE b E. Pop. 45.

A township in the parish of Howden and wapentake of Howdenshire.

METHERINGHAM, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Sleaford (115) 10½ m. N b W. Pop. 626.

A parish in the wapentake of Largoe, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Wilfred; patron (1829) the Marquis of Bristol.

METHILL, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Leven (22) 1 m. S. Pop. 491. M. D. Wed. Fairs, June 22 and Dec. 27.

A burgh of barony, seaport, and market-town, in the parish of Wemyss. It is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Firth of Forth, and has a good harbour, con-

structed about 1650. In the winter of 1803 a storm broke down the east pier, and choked up the harbour, but the damage has since been repaired. In the vicinity are extensive collieries and salt-works, from which has been made a waggon-way, leading to the pier, where vessels can be loaded with great convenience. This place was made a burgh of barony by the Bishop of St. Andrew's, in 1662. It gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Wemyss.

METHLEY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Wakefield (182) 5 m. NE b N. Pop. 1499.

A parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*; patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, which is dedicated to St. Oswald, is an ancient structure, and contains several very beautiful monuments; the most ancient of which is that to the memory of Robert Watterton and his wife, the founder of this church; over the south door is a mutilated statue of the patron saint, Oswald, third King of Northumberland, slain in battle in 642, against Penda, King of Mercia; the figure is a rude representation of a monarch in his robes, with crown and sceptre, but from its very great antiquity, is in a state of much decay. Methley Park, the seat of the Earl of Mexborough, is delightfully situated, and well stocked with deer; the mansion was originally built by Sir John Savile, in the reign of James I., but it has undergone considerable alterations and improvements.

METHLICK, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Tarves (139) 4 m. N. Pop. 1320.

A parish, about six miles in length and five in breadth, watered by the river Ythan, which falls into the sea about ten miles distant. The surface is lilly, and covered with heath; but the arable land is capable of great improvement. The chief manufacture prosecuted here is that of knit stockings, which are made for the Aberdeen market. The living is in the presbytery of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Earl of Aberdeen. Dr. George Cheyne, a very popular physician and medical writer, was born at Methlick in 1761, and died at Bath in 1743. Dr. Charles Maitland, who is said to have first introduced inoculation for the smallpox into Britain, was also a native of this place.

METHOP, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 12 m. SSW. Pop., with Ulpha, 82.

A township in the parish of Beetham, Kendal ward.

METHVEN, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Perth (40½) 6½ m. WNW. Pop. 2904.

A parish and village on the river Almond, the former being about five miles in length and three in breadth. The surface is agreeably diversified by hollows and rising ground, but it declines towards the south, and there

terminates in a morass. On the Almond are many waterfalls, where mills have been erected, particularly at Cromwell Park, where is a great print-field; and at Woodend are two extensive paper-mills. The principal manufacture is that of linen, for stamping which an office has been established here. A good weekly market is held in the village for butchers' meat. The living is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, Mr. Smyth, of Methven. A collegiate church was founded here in 1443, by Walter Stewart, Earl of Athol, and endowed for the support of a provost and five prebendaries, as an atonement for the murder of James I., of Scotland, nephew to the Earl of Athol, who formed the conspiracy to which he fell a victim. In this parish is Methven Castle, near which Robert Bruce, in 1306, shortly after his coronation, was defeated by the English, under the command of Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke.

METHWOLD, co. Norfolk.

London 81 m. NNE. Pop. 1164. M. D. Tues. Fairs, April 23, for cattle and toys.

A small market-town and parish in the hundred of Grimeshoe. The market was formerly a good one, but is now almost disused; and the place noted for nothing but the immense number of rabbits which are brought for sale from the adjoining heath. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. George; patronage with Cranwick rectory. Here was formerly the priory of Stevesholm, or Slusham, which was a cell to the monastery of Castle Acre.

METINGHAM, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bungay (106) 2½ m. E. Pop. 349.

A parish in the hundred of Wangford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Mrs. Safford. Here are the ruins of a quadrangular castle, which, from the gate-house and some parts of the walls still standing, must have been a very strong and spacious structure; it was built by John de Norwich, who, in the reign of Edward III., obtained permission to convert his house into a castle; in which he also founded a college, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. Within the ruined walls of this castle a modern farmhouse has been erected.

METTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Cromer (132) 4 m. SW b S. Pop. 101.

A parish in the hundred of North Erpingham; living, a dis. rectory, with that of Felbridge, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with Felbridge rectory.

MEUX, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Beverley (183) 5 m. E. Pop. 71.

A township in the parish of Waghen and

middle division of the wapentake of Holderness. Here was formerly an abbey of Cistercian monks.

MEVAGH, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ramelton (156) m. Pop. 4326.

A parish in the barony of Killmaerenan, situated in Mulroy Bay; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Raphoe and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; and in P. R. 375*l.* annually; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. This benefice possesses both a church and parsonage.

MEVAGISSEY, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Tregoney (253) 6 m. E b N. Pop. 2460.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Powder, situated on the western shores of St. Austel Bay. The inhabitants are almost entirely supported by the pilchard fishery. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Mevan and St. Issi; patron (1829) the Earl of Mount Edgemont.

MEWAN, SAINT, co. Cornwall.

P. T. St. Austel (243) 1½ m. W b S. Pop. 1174.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Powder; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. W. Hocker.

MEXBOROUGH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Rotherham (160) 6 m. NNE.
Pop. of Pa. 1006. Of To. 865.

A parish and township, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; patron, the Archdeacon of York. Mexborough gives the title of Earl to the family of Savile.

MEY, shire of Caithness, S.

Pop. with Pa.

A populous and fertile district in the parish of Canisbay. Its name is derived from the early and luxuriant appearance of vegetation in the spring months on what is called the Bank Head. In this district is the Loch of Mey; and the adjacent bay abounds with lobsters, in taking which a few boats are successfully employed.

MICHAEL, ST., co. Cornwall.

London 247 m. WSW. Pop. with Pa.
Market disused. Fairs, July 28; and Oct. 15, for sheep.

A borough-town, variously styled St. Michael's, Michell, or more correctly Modeshole, in the parishes of Newlyn and St. Enoder, hundred of Pyder. It is said to have been a place of importance before the Norman conquest; but, like others of the Cornish boroughs, it has become an insignificant village. The municipal constitution is somewhat peculiar, the town being governed by a portreeve chosen annually by a jury of the principal inhabitants, from among the six chief tenants or deputy lords of the manor. A manorial court-leet is held twice a-year. This borough has re-

turned members to Parliament ever since the sixth year of Edward VI. By resolutions of the House of Commons in 1689, 1690, and 1700, it was decided that the right of election is vested in the portreeve, the deputy lords of the borough who are eligible to the office of portreeve, and the inhabitants paying scot and lot; the number of voters has been reduced to thirty-two; and the patronage is divided between J. Hawkins, Esq., and Lord Falmouth. John de Arundell, in 1301, certified his right to have a market and a fair in his manor of Modeshole; the privilege having been originally granted to Walter de Ralegh. The market has been long extinct, but the fair is still continued. By the registers of the see of Exeter, it appears that there was formerly a chapel here dedicated to St. Francis; but its site is now occupied by a dwelling-house, adjoining which is a close called Chapel Field.

MICHAEL, ST., co. Hertford.

P. T. St. Albans (20) 1 m. Wb N. Pop. 1370.

A parish in the hundred of Cashio; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

MICHAEL, ST., co. Southampton.

P. T. Winchester (62) adjacent. Pop. 499.

A parish in the west part of the soke of Winchester Fawley division; living, a dis. rectory with that of St. Swithun in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

MICHAEL, ST., THE ARCHANGEL-IN-BEDWARDINE, co. Worcester.

P. T. Worcester (111) adjacent. Pop. 793.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a dis. rectory exempt from visitation and in the diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; patron, the King by lapse.

MICHAEL, ST., CARHAIS, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Tregoney (253) 4 m. SEb E. Pop. 174.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Powder; living, a rectory, with the curacies of St. Dennis and St. Stephen, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 27*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*; patron (1829) Arthur Kempe, Esq.

MICHAEL, ST., CHURCH, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ross (120) 7 m. WNW.
Pop. with Tretire.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Wormelow; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Tretire, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; patronage with Tretire rectory.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, co. Radnor, S. W.

P. T. Kington (155) 3 m. SW. Pop. 157.

A village and parish in the hundred of Pain's Castle, situated upon the river Arro; living, a chapelry to the vicarage of Kington, in the diocese of St. David's; patron, the

Bishop of the diocese. Area of the parish, twelve square miles.

MICHAEL, ST., CHURCH-UPON-ESKLEY, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hay (156) 10 m. SE. Pop. 424.

A parish in the hundred of Ewyas Lacy; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's, of the certified value of 7*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael.

MICHAEL, ST., PENKEVILLE, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Tregony (253) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 167.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Powder; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 106*l.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Falmouth.

MICHAEL, ST., SOUTH ELMHAM, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Halesworth (100) 5½ m. NNW.
Pop. 128. -

A parish in the hundred of Wangford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; patron (1829) Mrs. Athill.

MICHAEL, ST., TROY, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Monmouth (129) 3 m. SW. Pop. 305.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland; living, a rectory, with the curacy of Cwmcarnan, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Duke of Beaufort.

MICHAEL, ST., UPON-THE-WYRE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Garstang (229) 4 m. SW. Pop. 4553.

A parish in the hundred of Amounderness, situated on both sides of the river Wyre, here a deep and sluggish stream with lofty banks; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is a low but neat edifice, of the date of Henry VIII.; patron (1829) Joseph Hornby, Esq.

MICHAEL'S, ST., or TEMPLE-MICHAEL, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) 8 m. NE. Pop. 374.

A parish in the barony of Barrymore, extending also into the liberties of the city of Cork; living, a rectory and corps of a prebend, in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 1*l.*; and in P. R. 129*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*, not possessing either church or parsonage; patron, the Bishop.

MICHAEL'S, ST., or ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Marazion (281) 1 m. S. Pop. 223.

An extra-parochial chapelry in the west division of the hundred of Penwith; nearly all the inhabitants are employed in the dif-

ferent branches of the pilchard fishery, the operations of which, as carried on in the bay, form a very interesting spectacle. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Earl of Mount Edgcombe. At high tides this place appears a completely insulated mass of rocks, rising to a considerable height; and with the tower of the chapel on the summit, assumes the form of a complete pyramid, but at low water it can be approached over a kind of causeway of sand and rocks, which are submerged by every rising tide; the circumference of this mount is rather more than a mile, and its height from the sand to the top of the chapel-tower is 250 feet; the ascent to the summit is by a steep and craggy passage, defended about midway by a small battery; and near the summit, by the north flank of the principal battery, which also protects the entrance of the bay. The whole summit is occupied by the remains of a priory, founded by Edward the Confessor, for Benedictine monks, which remains have been lately much improved and beautified; the chapel, which is spacious, is of the Gothic order; a very narrow staircase leads from one of the angles of the tower to the summit, the prospect from which is truly sublime; it comprehends the entire view of the bay, the several towns and villages that skirt the coast, and an immense extent of sea. Near the chapel is a spacious apartment, called the Chevy Chase Room, which was formerly the refectory of the monastery; it is ornamented with a very singular frieze, representing in stucco the modes of hunting the wild boar, bull, stag, ostridge fox, hare, and rabbit; at the upper end of this room are the royal arms, with the date 1644; and at the opposite end the arms of the St. Aubyn family. The mount seems to have received its present name soon after the sixth century, from the apparition of St. Michael, whose appearance, according to the monkish legends, to some hermits on this mount, occasioned the foundation of the monastery. The earliest transactions of a military nature at this mount took place in the reign of Richard I., when it was seized by Henry de la Pomeroy, who expelled the monks, and fortified the place to support the cause of John, Richard's brother, who was Earl of Cornwall, and at that time endeavouring to usurp the throne. After the defeat of Henry VI.'s party, by Edward IV., at Barnetfield, John, Earl of Oxford, took possession of this place, and defended it a long time against the king's power; and in the reign of Henry VII., Lady Catherine Gordon, wife of Perkin Warbeck, took refuge here, but was soon obliged to surrender. The last transaction of a military description that occurred on this romantic spot was in the reign of Charles I., 1646, when it was reduced by Colonel Hammond, after

being vigorously defended by the king's adherents.

MICHAEL'S, ST., shire of Fife, S.

Pop. with Cupar.

An ancient parish, situated on the south side of the river Eden, now included in that of Cupar. The church, which is destroyed, stood on a pleasant spot, called St. Michael's Hill.

MICHAEL'S, ST., Isle of Man.

P. T. Castle Town 3 m. E b N.

A small island, near the southern coast of the Isle of Man. A fort was erected here by one of the Earls of Derby, to defend the entrance of Derby Haven; and on the ruined tower may be traced the Derby arms, and the date 1667. Near it are the remains of a chapel.

MICHAEL'S, ST., or **MICHAEL CHURCH**, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bridgewater (139) 5 m. S. Pop. 50.

A parish in the hundred of North Pether-ton; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; certified value 8*l.*; patron (1829) Sir J. P. Acland, Bart.

MICHAEL'S, ST., co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Wexford (94) 7 m. SE. Pop. 2254.

A parish in the barony of Forth, situated upon Wexford Haven; living, an improper cure in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of eight benefices which constitute the union of Killinick; patron, the Bishop.

MICHAELSTON-LE-PIT, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 82.

A small parish in the hundred of Dinas Powys; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*; and in P. R. 53*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; patron, — Rous, Esq., whose elegant villa is situated here. Area of parish, 600 acres.

MICHAELSTON-SUPER-AFON, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Neath (198) 5 m. SE. Pop. 395.

A parish in the hundred of Neath, situated upon the river Afon, and in a manufacturing vicinity. It is divided into upper and lower hamlets; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Glamorgan and diocese of St. David's; valued in P. R. 60*l.* annually; patron, Lord Vernon. Area of parish, 2500 acres of land.

MICHAELSTON-SUPER-ELY, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cardiff (160) 5 m. W. Pop. 53.

A small parish in the hundred of Dinas Powys, situated upon the Ely river; living, a dis. rectory in the diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and in P. R. 117*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; patrons, the Trustees of the will of John Llewellyn, Esq. Here are the ruins of a castle.

MICHAELSTON VEDW, or **LLANVIHANGEL VEDW**, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Newport (143) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 197.

A parish in the hundred of Wentloog; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Mrs. Tynte.

MICHAELSTOW, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Camelford (223) 4½ m. SW b S.
Pop. 216.

A parish in the hundred of Lesnewth; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the King, as Prince of Wales.

MICKFIELD, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Needham (74) 6 m. NE b N.
Pop. 246.

A parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) D. Simpson, Gent.

MICKLEBY, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Whitby (236) 6½ m. WNW. Pop. 147.

A township in the parish of Lythe and east division of the liberty of Langbaugh.

MICKLEFIELD, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Ferry-Bridge (177) 6½ m. NNW.
Pop. 196.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Sherburn and upper division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Sherburn, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, not in charge; patronage, Sherburn vicarage.

MICKLEHAM, co. Surrey.

P. T. Leatherhead (18) 2 m. S b E.
Pop. 505.

A parish in the hundred of Copthorne and Effingham, pleasantly situated, and containing the greatest part of Box-hill, which here rises abruptly from the river Mole, by which it is watered; the summit of this celebrated hill commands a most beautiful and extensive view, reaching to the South Downs of Sussex, near the sea, and in a northern direction beyond the metropolis, over great part of Middlesex. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 13*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, (1829) Henry Burmester, Esq. Here is Norbury Park, which is extensively and agreeably diversified, and planted with much taste; the mansion stands on a hill, commanding extensive and delightful prospects; and the sides of the principal rooms are painted by Barrett, with romantic views in Cumberland and Westmorland, so arranged as to appear like a continuation of the surrounding scenery; this is considered one of the most beautiful seats in Surrey, and no place of equal extent in this country is sup-

posed to contain so many valuable walnut-trees as Norbury Park, which at one time amounted to the number of 40,000. It is remarked, as a proof of the uncertainty of their produce, that in some years 600*l.* worth of walnuts have been gathered from the trees in this park, whereas in others they have scarcely yielded a single bushel.

MICKLEOVER, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 3½ m. WSW. Pop. 1373.

A parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Sir R. Wilmot, Bart.

MICKLETHWAITE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Wetherby (194) 2 m. S. Pop. 83.

An extra-parochial district, partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash, and partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack.

MICKLETHWAITE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Keighley (206) 3 m. S.
Pop., with Bingley township, 6176.

A township in the parish of Bingley and upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack.

MICKLETON, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Chipping Campden (90) 3 m. N b E.
Pop. 574.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to St. Lawrence; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here is a freeschool.

MICKLETON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Romald Kirk (251) 2 m. NW.
Pop. 356.

A township in the parish of Romald Kirk and wapentake of Gilling West.

MICKLEY, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 11 m. W b S.
Pop. 178.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Ovingham and east division of Tindaleward; living, a curacy, subordinate to the curacy of Ovingham, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, not in charge; patronage with Ovingham curacy. The chapel was built in 1824, by W. B. Wrightson, Esq.; who also built in 1821 a school-room, with a house for the master.

MIDDLE, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 8 m. NW. Pop. 1190

A parish in the hundred of Pimhill; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patrons (1829) the Trustees of the late Earl of Bridgewater. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, consisting of one prominent tower, and some parts of the walls.

MIDDLEBIE, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Ecclesfechan (72) 2¼ m. NE. Pop. 1874.

A parish in the district of Annandale, about

nine miles in length, and four and a half in breadth, containing 12,600 Scotch acres of land. Its figure is irregular, the outline being much intersected by adjacent parishes. The surface in general is level, and the soil various, but upon the whole tolerably fertile. Freestone, of a reddish colour, and limestone, both for building and manure, are found here in abundance. The living is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Duke of Queensberry. The name, Middlebie, is supposed to be derived from Bie, a station, and the prefix, Middle, denoting the situation of this place between Netherbie, in Cumberland, and Overbie or Upperbie, in the parish of Eskdale muir; at which places, as well as at Middlebie, are clear vestiges of Roman stations. This is especially the case at Birrens, supposed by some to have been the station, called Blatum Bulgium by Antoninus. Here were discovered a statue of the Goddess of the Brigantes; another of Mercury, with an altar dedicated to that deity; and other curious remains of antiquity. Through this parish passes the great road from Carlisle to Glasgow.

MIDDLEHAM, N. R. co. York.

London 232 m. NNW. Pop. 880. M. D. Mond. Fairs, East-Mond.; Whit.-Mond.; Nov. 5, for sheep; and Nov. 6, for horned cattle.

A market town and parish in the wapentake of Hang West, situate in the river Ure, and consisting principally of an open square; the inhabitants are employed chiefly in the woollen manufacture. The living is a deanery and royal peculiar in the diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 15l. 9s. 4½d.; patron, the King. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Alkeld, is a handsome structure. Here are the remains of a once formidable castle, the views from which, both up and down Wensley Dale, are picturesque and extensive. The castle was built about the year 1190, by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, and afterwards became the property of the Earl of Warwick, the famous king-maker; and here he confined Edward IV., who contrived to effect his escape, and soon after defeated his powerful enemy at the battle of Barnet; the castle becoming forfeited to the crown, Edward gave it to his brother Richard, the Duke of Gloucester, who made it his favourite residence; and in this place was born his only son Edward, afterwards Prince of Wales, who died at the age of twelve years. At what time the castle ceased to be inhabited is not known; tradition says it was reduced to ruins by Oliver Cromwell; it is still an object of great interest; the keep being enclosed by a lofty quadrangle, must have rendered it a dark and uncomfortable residence. At a short distance from the town is Middleham Moor, an excellent training ground for race horses.

MIDDLEHAM, BISHOP'S, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 9 m. SSE.
Pop. of Pa. 827. Of To. 404

A parish and township in the north-east division of Stockton ward; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 4l. 19s. 2d.; church ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here was formerly a castle belonging to the Bishop of Durham, of which nothing now remains except the foundations of the walls.

MIDDLE QUARTER, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Longtown (309) 5 m. E b S. Pop. 532.

A township in the parish of Kirkclinton, Eskdale ward.

MIDDLE QUARTER, co. Derby.

P. T. Bakewell (153) 8½ m. SW.
Pop. with Earl-Sterndale, 417.

A township in the parish of Hartington and wapentake of Wirksworth.

MIDDLE QUARTER, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Ulverstone (273) 6 m. NW. Pop. 504.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Irellith and hundred of Lonsdale, north of the Sands.

MIDDLE QUARTER NORTH, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 4 m. S b W. Pop. 173.

A township in the parish of Hexham and south division of Tindale ward.

MIDDLE QUARTER SOUTH, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 3 m. S b W.

A township in the parish of Hexham and south division of Tindale ward.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 3 m. E b N.
Pop. of Pa. 236. Of To. 40.

A parish and township, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York and partly in the west division of the wapentake of Langhaugh; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; of the certified value of 6l.; ann. val. P. R. 75l. 6s.; patron (1829) Mr. Hustler.

MIDDLESEX, County of.

E to W extreme length 24 m. N to S 18 m.
Circumference 95 m. Superficial extent 180,480 acres. Pop. 1,144,531. Hundreds 6. Cities 2. Market-towns 7. Parishes 75. Memb. of Pt. 8. Diocese of London. Province of Canterbury.

An inland county, bounded on the north by Hertfordshire, on the east by Essex, on the south by Surrey except at the eastern angle, where it borders on Kent, and on the west by Buckinghamshire. On three sides the boundary is indicated by the courses of rivers, the Lea on the east, and the Coln on the west, uniting with the Thames, the winding channel of which forms the very irregular southern outline. Before the invasion of Britain by the Romans, this county seems to have constituted part of the territories occupied by a Belgic tribe of people, called by Cæsar Trinobantes, whose disputes with the neighbouring clan of the Cassii furnished the conqueror of Gaul with a pretext for his hostile expeditions to this island. When the Roman government was esta-

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 Spethorne | 4 Gore |
| 2 Isleworth | 5 Edmondeston |
| 3 Elthorne | 6 Ossulston |

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.



MIDDLESEX.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL.

English Miles.

Longitude West 5' from Greenwich.

Longitude 5' East.

blished here, Middlesex was comprehended in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis, but it owes its present appellation to the Saxons, who, when they subdued this part of the country in the sixth century, probably founded an independent state which received its name from its situation between Wessex and Essex, though it afterwards became subject to the latter kingdom, if it did not absolutely form a constituent portion of it. The inhabitants of Middlesex suffered greatly from the incursions of the piratical Danes, especially in the beginning of the reign of Alfred; but after the subjugation of those intruders, and the consolidation of the heptarchy by that great prince, the seat of government was transferred from Winchester to London, and this county must have derived much advantage from the change; but its history from this time can claim no particular notice, except in connexion with that of the metropolis. The soil of this district is not naturally fertile, all the southern part being alluvial, consisting in general of sand and gravel, resting on clay or chalk, in which are found abundance of fossil remains. But the copious supply of manure, in consequence of the vicinity of the metropolis, has produced a kind of artificial soil, so that the whole tract bordering on the Thames now consists, in a great proportion, of luxuriant gardens, fertile corn-fields, and verdant lawns and pastures. There are, however, towards the north still several extensive tracts of uncultivated heath, some of which are at no great distance from London. Hounslow Heath indeed has been enclosed, but those of Hampstead, Finchley, and some others yet remain in the state of common land, untouched by the plough. This part of Middlesex was formerly a vast forest, connected with Epping and Waltham forests on the east, and that of Windsor on the west, and extending southwards to the edge of the morass without the walls of London, whence originated the existing appellations of Finsbury or Fens-bury and Moor-fields; northward the woodland tract joined Enfield chase, and the whole forest was well stocked with deer and other wild animals. The whole county may now be regarded as a sort of demesne to the metropolis, being interspersed with villas, intersected by the vast and increasing multitude of roads leading to it, and laid out in gardens, meadows, and enclosures of various kinds for the convenience and sustenance of the inhabitants of the British capital. The quantity of corn grown here is comparatively inconsiderable, the land being more profitably appropriated to the purposes of the nurseryman and market gardener; but some parts, westward of London, particularly the parish of Heston, are noted for producing excellent wheat. The county in general is populous, its villages being numerous and extensive; but there are no large towns, the absorbing influence of the metropolis circumscribing the range of wealth and en-

terprise, which are the general sources of local improvements. The rivers are numerous, but those already mentioned are the most important. The Thames, by means of its junction with other rivers, and with canals, extends the benefits of inland communication throughout a considerable part of the county; its water appears to be peculiarly adapted for brewing and some other purposes; and it produces abundance of fish of various kinds, among which the salmon, smelts, white-bait, and flounders, are in particular estimation. The Lea is navigable, and canals have been made connecting different parts of it. The Brent rises in the northern part of the county, and after a very tortuous course, falls into the Thames between Old and New Brentford. The six hundreds are those of Elthorne, Gore, Edmonton, Spelthorne, Isleworth, and Ossulston; which last comprehends the south-eastern part of the county, locally including the city of London; independent of which, it consists of the divisions of Westminster, Holborn, Finsbury, the Tower, and Kensington; besides the parish of St. Marylebone. The cities are London and Westminster; and the market-towns, Barnet, Brentford, Edgware, Enfield, Hounslow, Staines, and Uxbridge; but the markets of Enfield and Hounslow have been discontinued. Four members are returned to Parliament for the city of London, two for that of Westminster, and two for the county. Middlesex gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Dorset.

MIDDLE SKEUGH, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 11 m. S b E.

Pop. with Braithwaite, 221.

A township in the parish of St. Mary Carlisle, locally situated in Leath ward.

MIDDLES Moor, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Middleham (232) 10½ m. S b W.

Pop. 441.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby Malzeard and lower division of the wapentake of Claro; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Kirkby Malzeard, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, not in charge; patronage with Kirkby Malzeard. At a short distance hence is the celebrated chasm, called Goyden Pot Hole, into which the river Nidd falls through a natural net of limestone rock; it may be explored with safety by the assistance of lights; after a course of three miles the river again shows itself.

MIDDLETHIRD, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

Pop. 34,128.

One of the eleven baronies into which the county is divided. It includes twenty-one parishes, besides the city of Cashel and town of Fethard, and comprises some of the best land of this very fertile county.

MIDDLETHIRD, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

Pop. 11,729.

One of the baronies into which the county is divided. It contains ten parishes, besides the little town of Tramore and the village of Annestown. It is enclosed between the noble river Suir and the sea. The interior affords agreeable sites for villas, and the shore is adorned with bathing-lodges and marine residences of the wealthy merchants of Waterford city.

MIDDLETHORPE, E. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 3 m. S b W. Pop. 44.

A township in the parish of St. Mary, Bishopphill Senior, and lower division of the Ainstey of the city of York. Lady Stourton has a seat here, called Middlethorpe Hall.

MIDDLETON, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Tynan (91) 2½ m. SW. Pop. 665.
Fairs, Feb. 5; May 4; Aug. 8; Sept. 11;
and Nov. 3 and 28.

A village and parish in the barony of Turaney; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, residence, and glebe of fifty-eight acres; patron, the Prebendary of Tynan.

MIDDLETON, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Dublin 182 m. S b W. Pop. of Pa. 2284.
Of To. 2102. Fairs, May 14; July 5; Oct.
10; and Nov. 22.

A town and parish in the barony of Imokilly, agreeably situated upon the harbour of Cork. The town is pleasing in appearance, regularly built, possesses a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and was a military station. It is admirably situated in a commercial point of view, having the advantages of water-carriage, by means of the estuary which encircles the Great Island, but its proximity to Cork has hitherto obscured the merits of its position. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 2*l.*; being one of five parishes constituting the corps of the treasurership of the diocese. The ancient name of the parish was Castraehore, the present is derived from the circumstance of its being midway between Cork and Youghal. The freeschool was founded in 1696, by Elizabeth Countess of Orkney, and endowed with a rent charge of 200*l.* per annum; patrons, the Trustees under her ladyship's will, eight in number. Considerable funds have been accumulated for the rebuilding of the school-house. Besides the freeschool there are six poor-schools in the town—one on the Lancasterian plan, in which there are 275 boys, and a second consists of twenty-seven boys. An abbey was founded here A. D. 1180, by the Fitzgeralds, or, according to some authorities, by the Barrys. It was called the Abbey of St. Mary of Chore, or of the Chore of St. Benedict. In the year 1476 Gerald, Bishop of Cloyne, appropriated several vicarages to this abbey. Middleton sent two members to the Irish Parliament. The family of Broderick derives title of Viscount from this place.

MIDDLETON, co. Derby.

P. T. Bakewell (153) 3 m. SSW.
Pop., with Smirhill, 280.

A township in the parish of Youlegreave and wapentake of Wirksworth. Here are extensive lead-mines, and the parish is in the honour of Tutbury and duchy of Lancaster.

MIDDLETON, co. Derby.

P. T. Wirksworth (140) 1 m. NW b W.
Pop. 904.

A township in the parish and wapentake of Wirksworth.

MIDDLETON, co. Essex.

P. T. Sudbury (54) 1 m. S b W.
Pop. 106.

A parish in the hundred of Hinekford; living, a rectory in the jurisdiction of the Commissary of Essex and Herts, and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; patrons (1829) J. T. Mayne, Esq., and three others.

MIDDLETON, or MIDDLETON, shire of Edinburgh, S.

Edinburgh 12 m. SE. Pop. with Pa.

A post village in the parish of Borthwick, where there is a good inn. Middleton is one of the prebends which belonged to the collegiate church of Crichton.

MIDDLETON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Lancaster (240) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 185.

A township in the parish of Lancaster and hundred of Lonsdale south of the sands.

MIDDLETON, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Newton-in-Makerfield (193) 3½ m. SE b E.
Pop. with Houghton and Arbury, 280.

A township in the parish of Wenwick and hundred of West Derby.

MIDDLETON, co. Lancaster.

London 192 m. NNW. Pop. of Pa. 12,793.
Of Township 5809. M. D. Frid. Fairs,
Thurs. after March 11, for cattle and sheep;
Thurs. after April 15; and 2d Thurs. after
Sept. 29 ditto.

A market-town, parish, and township in the hundred of Salford, the former situated on the high road from Manchester to Roehdale. It was formerly a village of little importance, but since 1770 it has progressively become a considerable manufacturing town, in consequence of the extension of the cotton-trade. The manor belongs to Lord Suffield, who has a seat here, and under his authority courts-leet and baron are held annually in October, when two constables are chosen for the government of the parish. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 36*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*; patron (1829) Baron Suffield, of Suffield, in Norfolk. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient structure, but the date of its erection is uncertain: the choir has lateral aisles; and there is a low tower, with a superstructure of woodwork, the foundation being apparently of insufficient solidity to support the weight of a stone tower. The south side of this edifice was added or rebuilt in 1520, by Richard Assheton, as appears from an inscription still remaining. A screen, in seven compartments, carved in high relief, separates the nave from the chancel or choir, the eastern window of which is decorated with painted glass, said to have been

brought from Middleton Hall, the ancient mansion of the Assheton's, for whom there are several sepulchral monuments in the south aisle; the other windows of the choir are ornamented with the armorial bearings of various families connected with this place. There are in this extensive parish two chapels of ease; and in the town places of worship for the Independents, the Unitarians, the Methodists, the followers of Lady Huntingdon, and the Swedenborgians. A school, called Queen Elizabeth's Freeschool, was founded in 1572; with an endowment from the benefaction of Dr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's and Principal of Brazenose College, Oxford, who constituted the principal and fellows of his college governors of this seminary. Nearly all the places of worship have schools for gratuitous instruction connected with them, extending the benefits of education to more than 1800 children of both sexes. Cotton-spinning, and the manufacture of nankeens, gingham, ticking, and other kinds of cotton fabrics, are largely carried on here; besides which here are silk-factories, dyeing-houses, and bleaching-works. In the immediate vicinity of the town are coal-mines; and facilities for commercial intercourse are afforded by the Manchester and Rochdale Canal, which passes about a mile westward of Middleton, and communicates, by its junction with the Yorkshire canals, with the ports of Goole and Kingston-upon-Hull. A grant from the crown of the right to hold a weekly market was obtained in 1791.

MIDDLETON, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) m. W b N. Pop. 86.

A township in the parish of Alberbury and hundred of Caurs.

MIDDLETON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Lynn Regis (96) 3½ m. S b E.
Pop. 655.

A parish in the Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Thomas Wood, Esq. This place was long the property and residence of the family of Scales; a part of the ancient hall, which is called Middleton Castle, still remains, consisting of the gateway, with a tower flanked by a turret at each angle. This edifice was erected by Thomas Lord Scales, Knight of the Garter, in the time of Henry VI., in which, as well as the preceding reign, he distinguished himself in the French wars.

MIDDLETON, co. Northampton.

P. T. Rockingham (83) 2 m. SW b W.
Pop. 377.

A township in the parish of Cottingham and hundred of Corby.

MIDDLETON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Belford (322) 1 m. NW b N. Pop. 79.

A township in the parish of Belford and north division of Bambrough ward.

MIDDLETON, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Yoxford (94) 2 m. ESE.
Pop. with Fordley, 564.

A parish in the hundred of Blything; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) Mr. Harrison.

MIDDLETON, co. Sussex.

P. T. Arundel (55) 5½ m. SW b S. Pop. 44.

A parish in the hundred of Avisford, rape of Arundel; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

MIDDLETON, co. Warwick.

P. T. Tamworth (114) 4½ m. SSW.
Pop. 623.

A parish in the Tamworth division of the hundred of Hemlingford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; patron (1829) Lord Middleton, who has a handsome mansion, surrounded by beautifully wooded scenery, but not at present inhabited by himself.

MIDDLETON, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kirkby-Lonsdale (253) 7 m. N b E.
Pop. 322.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Lonsdale ward, situate near the river Lun, by which it is bounded on the west, and by the Rothe on the north; the latter river separates the village from Yorkshire, with which it is connected by a bridge of one arch, erected in 1821. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 8*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*. The chapel, originally erected in 1643, and dedicated to the Holy Ghost, was rebuilt in 1813, on the old site given by Dr. Bainbridge. Here is a small school, having a trifling endowment. Middleton Hall, partly in ruins, and partly occupied as a farm-house, is a castellated mansion, formerly the seat of the family of the Middletons, who were great sufferers during the civil wars, at which period a fine deer-park, belonging to this mansion, was totally destroyed.

MIDDLETON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Pickering (226) 2 m. WNW.
Pop. of Pa. 1727. Of To. 247.

A parish and township in the west division of the wapentake of Pickering-Lyth; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 90*l.*; patrons (1829) the Reverends A. Clayton and Francis Wrangham, and F. Smith, Esq.

MIDDLETON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Wakefield (182) 6 m. NNW.
Pop. 1096.

A township in the parish of Rothwell and lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg.

MIDDLETON, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Otley (205) 7 m. WNW.
Pop., with Stockhill, 205.

A township in the parish of Ilkley and upper division of the wapentake of Claro.

MIDDLETON CHENCY, or CHENDAIT, co. Northampton.

P. T. Banbury (69) 3 m. E b N. Pop. 1398.

A parish in the hundred of King Sutton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 31*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; patron, Praemose College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is of considerable antiquity, and remarkable for its porch having a very singularly constructed stone roof. Over the tower-door is the statue of a saint, with various decorations in stonework. In a field in this neighbourhood a battle was fought, during the civil wars, between the royal and parliamentary forces, in which the latter were defeated. A tenure prevails in the lordship of this parish, that when estates descend in the female line, the eldest sister inherits by law.

MIDDLETON SAINT GEORGE, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Yarm (237) 4 m. W. Pop. 209.

A parish in the south-west division of Stockton ward, situated on the north side of the river Tees, commanding from its elevation an extensive view into Yorkshire; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; patron (1829) William Pemberton, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a modern structure, rebuilt in 1822. Here also is a school, with a house for the master, erected in 1777, endowed with 9*l.* per annum.

MIDDLETON HALL, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 2 m. S. Pop. 61.

A township in the parish of Ilderton and north division of Coquetdale ward, the property of Greenwich Hospital.

MIDDLETON-ON-THE-HILL, co. Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 6 m. NE. Pop. 369.

A parish in the hundred of Wolply; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; certified value 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 32*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Hereford.

MIDDLETON, or MILTON KEYNES, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Newport Pagnell (50) 3½ m. S b E. Pop. 333.

A parish in the hundred of Newport; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 20*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Earl of Winchilsea. This place gave birth to Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, who was born on the 6th of March, 1662.

MIDDLETON-UPON-LEAVEN, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Yarm (237) 4 m. SE b E. Pop. 111.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Rudby and west division of the liberty of Langbaugh; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; certified value 4*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 43*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; chapel ded. to St. Cuthbert; patron (1829) Lady Amherst.

MIDDLETON, NORTH, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 2 m. S. Pop. 128.

A township in the parish of Ilderton and north division of Coquetdale ward.

MIDDLETON, NORTH, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 11 m. W b S. Pop. 75.

A township in the parish of Hartburn and west division of Morpeth ward. In 1815, a congregation, belonging to the united secession church of Scotland, erected a chapel here with a house for the minister.

MIDDLETON QUERNHOW, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Rippon (212) 5 m. N b E. Pop. 102.

A township in the parish of Wath, wapentake of Hallikeld.

MIDDLETON SCRIVEN, co. Salop.

P. T. Bridgenorth (139) 5½ m. WSW. Pop. 86.

A parish in the hundred of Stottesden; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 113*l.* 3*s.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) T. Rowley, Esq.

MIDDLETON, SOUTH, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 3 m. S. Pop. 69.

A township in the parish of Ilderton and north division of Coquetdale ward.

MIDDLETON, SOUTH, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 11 m. W b S. Pop. 31.

A township in the parish of Hartburn and west division of Morpeth ward.

MIDDLETON, STONEY, co. Derby

P. T. Bakewell (153) 4 m. N. Pop. 635.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Hathersage; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Hathersage, in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; chapel ded. to St. Martin; patronage with Hathersage vicarage.

MIDDLETON, STONY, co. Oxford.

P. T. Bicester (54) 3 m. W b N. Pop. 340.

A parish in the hundred of Ploughley; it formerly had a weekly market, which has been long since disused; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. Here was formerly a castle, said to have been erected on the ruins of a Saxon work; the structure remained many years after most other castles in the county were demolished.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE, co. Durham.

London 255 m. NNW.

Pop. of Pa. 2866. Of Township 1263.

A market-town and parish, in the ward of Darlington, situated on the eastern side of the river Tees, near its confluence with a small brook, called Bishop's Beck, or Huds-hope Burn. It is singularly placed in the midst of hills, surrounding an extensive green. Courts-leet and baron are held here annually, under the authority of the Marquis of Cleveland, as lord of the manor. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 25*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; patron, the King. The church is a small edifice of ancient date. Here are places of worship for the Baptists, the Wesleyans, and the Primitive Methodists. Besides a freeschool, with an endowment from the benefaction of Mr. Christopher Richardson, there is a school, established some years since by the governor and members of a company for smelting lead, for the gratuitous instruction of the children of their workmen. The great sources of profitable industry here are the lead-mines, which are abundant in the northern part of the parish, chiefly the property of the Marquis of Cleveland; and the raising, smelting, and refining the lead-ore furnishes employment for a considerable number of persons. Grouse and other wild-fowl frequent the moors in the vicinity of this town. The surrounding country displays romantic scenery, varied with hills and dales; and the cataracts of High Force, or Force Fall, and Cauldron Snout, on the Tees, some miles above Middleton, are highly picturesque and magnificent objects, which attract many visitors in the summer season, much to the advantage of this place.

MIDDLETON TYAS, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 5½ m. NE.

Pop. of Pa. 805. Of To., with Kneeton, 569.

A parish and township in the wapentake of Gilling East; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

MIDDLETON-ON-THE-WOLDS, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Beverley (183) 9 m. NW b N.

Pop. 441.

A parish in Bainton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Rev. J. Blanchard.

MIDDLEWICH, co. Pal. of Chester.

London 167 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 4350. Of To. 1212. M. D. Tues. Fairs, St. James; Aug. 5; and Holy Thurs.; for cattle.

A market-town, parish, and township, in the hundred of Northwich, situated near the confluence of the rivers Dane and Croke; its name is derived from its central situation between the Wiches, or salt towns, and

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its origin is supposed to be at least as remote as the time of the Romans; it is celebrated for the great quantities of salt manufactured from the salt-springs, the water of which is said to yield one-fourth of its weight in salt; some additional employment arises from a cotton manufactory, which has been established here; it has also the benefit of canal navigation, the Grand Trunk running through the town, and in its course joining the Mersey. A branch from the Chester Canal is also in progress, from which much benefit to Middlewich is expected. The government of the town is vested in a certain number of burgesses; and its privileges are similar to those of other salt towns. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 14*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; patron (1829) Mrs. Wood. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is a spacious structure; and on the south side of it is a college, founded by Thomas Savage, Archbishop of York, and an oratory, founded by the Leigh family, of Lyme. Here are three meeting-houses for Dissenters, and a freeschool. The petty sessions for the hundred are holden here.

MIDDLEWOOD, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hay (156) 5½ m. ENE. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Clifford and hundred of Huntingdon.

MIDDLEZOY, or MIDDLE SOWY, co. Somerset.

P. T. Langport (128) 5 m. NW b N.

Pop. 605.

A parish in the hundred of Whitley; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 12*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to Holy Cross; patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

MIDGELEY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Halifax (197) 5 m. W b N. Pop. 2207.

A township in the parish of Halifax and wapentake of Morley. Ewood Hall was long the residence of the Farrar family, and the supposed birth-place of Robert Farrar, Bishop of St. David's, one of the noble army of martyrs, in the reign of Mary, 1555; the mansion is now occupied as an academy.

MIDGHAM, co. Berks.

P. T. Speenhamland (56) 6 m. E. Pop. 329.

A chapelry in the parish of Thatcham and hundred of Faircross; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Thatcham, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; patronage with Thatcham vicarage.

MIDHOPE, or MEAD-HOPE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Skipton (216) 11 m. WSW. Pop. 100.

A township in the parish of Gisburn and west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross.

MIDHOPE, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Barnsley (172) 10 m. SW b W. Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Ecclesfield; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Ecclesfield and Penniston, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; certified value 7*l.* 13*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.*; patron (1829) Major-General Barville.

MIDHURST, co. Sussex.

London 50 m. SW. Pop. 1335. M. D. Thurs. Fairs, April 5, and Oct. 29, Whit-Tues., for all sorts of fat and lean cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. Mem. Pt. 2.

A borough, market-town, and parish, in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, pleasantly situated near the river Arun; the town is in general well built; it is a borough by prescription, having sent two members to Parliament ever since the 4th of Edward II., the right of election being in about 120 burghage-holders, which, it is said, were sold, by the trustees of the last Viscount Montague, for 40,000 guineas. The government of the town is vested in a bailiff, who is chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; certified value 20*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; patron (1829) W. S. Poyntz, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Denis, is situated in the middle of the town, and is a small tower building of stone; it has nothing remarkable except the burial-place of the Montague family, which is on the south side, near the chancel, and contains several sumptuous monuments. In 1672 Gilbert Hannam founded a free grammar-school here for twelve boys. On St. Anne's hill, near the town, are some remains of an ancient building which had three fosses, the lowest of which was formed by the river that runs on the east side of the hill. About a quarter of a mile east of the town are situated the picturesque ruins of Cowdry House, once the magnificent seat of the noble family of Montague: they stand in a valley near the banks of the Arun, between two well-wooded hills, and in an extensive park, which contains some of the finest chestnut trees in England. The interior of this building, which was the most perfect model of a castellated mansion of the time of Henry VIII., was fitted up in a most princely style, and was richly decorated with paintings, and contained a choice collection of books, which, together with the house and the whole of its valuable furniture, were destroyed by fire, on the night of the 24th of September, 1793; and nearly at the same time the noble owner was drowned, with his fellow-traveller, Mr. Burdett, in rashly venturing to sail down the cataracts of the Rhine at Schaffhausen. The petty sessions are holden in this town.

MID-LAVANT, co. Sussex.

P. T. Chichester (62) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 213.

A parish in the hundred of West Bourne

Singleton, rape of Chichester; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; certified value 20*l.*; patron (1829) L. G. Dorien, Esq.

MIDLEY, co. Kent.

P. T. New Romney (69) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 33.

A parish in the liberty of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 30*l.*; patron (1829) Charles Eve, Esq.

MID-MAR, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Banchory Tarnan (110) 7 m. N. Pop. 900.

A parish in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, comprising about 9780 acres, including part of the hill of Fare, which rises 1793 feet above the level of the sea. About 3500 acres consist of arable land; 940 pasture, 210 plantations, and the remainder moss and moor. Game of various kinds is found in abundance. The living is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, synod of Aberdeen; and in the patronage of Sir William Forbes two turns, and the Crown one turn. The church was rebuilt in 1787. Near the southern border of the parish is the vale of Corrichie, where a battle was fought, in the reign of Queen Mary, between the Marquis of Huntley (who was killed in the engagement) and the Earl of Murray. William Meston, a burlesque poet of some eminence, who was professor of philosophy at the Marischal College of Aberdeen in the early part of last century, was a native of Mid-mar.

MIDRIDGE, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Bishop's Auckland (248) 4 m. SE b S. Pop. 201.

A township in the parish of Heighington and south-east division of Darlington ward, pleasantly situated on an eminence, near which passes the Wilton, Darlington, and Stockton railway.

MIDRIDGE GRANGE, co. Pal. Durham.

P. T. Bishop's Auckland (248) 4½ m. SE b E. Pop. 58.

A township in the parish of St. Andrew, Auckland, and south-east division of Darlington ward. A school was built here in 1817, which, in 1821, was enlarged for the purposes of a chapel of ease, and endowed by the late Bishop of Durham with twenty-six guineas per annum for the curate, and ten for the schoolmaster; the latter also receives 5*l.* yearly from the Earl of Eldon, and other trifling sums from different individuals.

MIDTOWN-ARDMALIN, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Carn (174) m. Pop. 120.

A village in the parish of Cloneah and barony of Inishowen.

MIDVILLE, co. Lincoln.

Pop. 139.

An extra-parochial ville in the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey.

MIGVIE, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Tarland (123) 3 m. NW.
Pop. with Tarland.

An ancient parish, in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, now annexed to the parish of Tarland. The church was rebuilt some years ago; and near it is a farm called the Priest's Croft, which, with a house and yard, are occupied by the minister of the united charge, or his sub-tenant, as glebe.

MILBORN STILEHAM, co. Dorset.

P. T. Bere Regis (112) adjacent. Pop. 264.

A hamlet in the parish and hundred of Bere Regis, Blandford division.

MILBORNE, co. Wilts.

P. T. Malmesbury (96) 1 m. ENE. Pop. 115.

A tithing in the parish of St. Paul, Malmesbury, and hundred of Malmesbury.

MILBOURN, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Appleby (270) 6 m. N b W.
Pop., with Milbourn Grange, 303.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby Thore, East ward, rich in coal and lead, though at present not worked; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 94*l.*; chapel ded. to St. Cuthbert; patron (1829) the Earl of Thanet, of whose family Sackville, Earl of Thanet, gave, in 1752, 600*l.*, and the governors of Queen Anne's bounty 400*l.* for the joint benefit of the chapelries of Milbourn and Temple Sowerby. The curates also receive 20*l.* per annum each from the rector of the parish. At a short distance hence is Howgill Castle, the ancient manor-house, now inhabited by a farmer; some of the walls of this edifice are more than ten feet in thickness. In the neighbourhood is a large intrenchment, called Green Castle, near which a Roman altar was discovered, inscribed "Deo Silvano."

MILBOURN GRANGE, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Appleby (270) 5 m. N b W.
Pop., with Milbourn, 303.

A hamlet in the parish of Kirkby Thore, East ward.

MILBOURNE ST. ANDREW, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 8 m. SW.
Pop. 241.

A parish in the liberty of Dewlish, Blandford division; living a dis. vicarage, with the curacy of Dewlish, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) T. Gundry, Esq. In the reign of Edward III. a market was granted to this parish, long since disused.

MILBOURNE CHURCHSTONE, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 8 m. SW.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Milbourne St. Andrew, and liberty of Dewlish, Blandford division.

MILBOURNE or **MILBORNE PORT**, co. Somerset.

London 114 m. Pop. 1440. Fairs, June 5

and Oct. 25, for cattle and toys. Market disused. Mem. of Pt. 2.

A borough, and market-town, and parish, in the hundred of Florethorne, situated on a small branch of the river Ivel, in the southern part of the county, bordering on Dorsetshire. It was anciently a place of some importance; and it is stated in the Domesday-book that it had a market, and that there were fifty-six burgesses in the reign of William the Conqueror. Being a borough by prescription, it was summoned to send members to Parliament in the time of Edward I., and appears to have made returns in the twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth, thirty-third, and thirty-fifth years of that king's reign; but the elective franchise was subsequently discontinued till the fourth year of Charles I., since which time it has been regularly exercised. The right of election appears to have been originally vested in the burgrave-tenants of the crown; but by a resolution of the House of Commons, December 8, 1702, it was determined that the elective franchise belonged to the capital bailiffs, their deputies, the commonalty stewards, and the inhabitants paying scot and lot. There are in the borough nine bailiwicks, and as many capital bailiffs or burgesses, who choose annually two deputies or sub-bailiffs, and the latter are the returning officers. The number of the electors is about ninety; and the influence belongs to the Marquis of Anglesey. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; patron (1829) the Marquis of Anglesey. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a neat edifice, with a square tower at the west end. The parish comprises three hamlets, called Milbourne Port, Kingsbury Regis, and Milbourne Wyke: the land belonging to the first and second is much intermixed both in the town and around it; while Milbourne Wyke is situated about a mile north of the town. These hamlets have each distinct customs, privileges, and modes of assessment. At Kingsbury a court-baron is held annually, at which are paid the rents of the lord of the manor, presentments are made, and a constable, a tithing-man, and a hayward are appointed: the hayward serves for both hamlets, the other officers for that of Kingsbury alone. The town of Milbourne Port, notwithstanding it has been improved within a few years past, and several new buildings have been erected, is destitute of any regular arrangement, the place consisting chiefly of detached houses, and presenting the general appearance of a village. There is a guildhall, but the only public structure of any importance, except the parish church, is the market-house; and that is at present of but little benefit to the inhabitants, in consequence of the market having fallen into decay. The manufactures of dowlas, ticken, sail-cloth, and linsey-woolsey, at one period were prosecuted here; but they have been discon-

tinned, and leather-dressing and glove-making have been introduced in their stead. Though the market has failed, the fairs are still continued, for the sale of cattle, toys, and pedlery.

MILBROOK, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Saltash (220) 5 m. S. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, May 1 and Sept. 29.

A chapelry in the parish of Maker and hundred of East, south division, formerly having a market, long since disused; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; chapel recently enlarged by the Incorporated Society for that purpose; patron, the Vicar of Maker.

MILBURN, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 11 m. NW. Pop. 82.

A township in the parish of Ponteland and west division of Castle ward, situated on a burn, from which it derives its name, communicating with the river Pont.

MILBURN GRANGE, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (274) 10½ m. NW. Pop. 32.

A township in the parish of Ponteland and west division of Castle ward.

MILBY, N. and W. R. co. York.

P. T. Boroughbridge (206) 1 m. N. Pop., with Humberton, 120.

A township partly in the parish of Aldborough, partly in the parish of Kirkby Hill, partly in the wapentake of Hallikeld, North Riding, and partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, West Riding.

MILCOMBE, co. Oxford.

P. T. Deddington (69) 4 m. NW b W. Pop. 220.

A chapelry in the parish and hundred of Bloxham; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Bloxham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Lawrence; patronage with Bloxham vicarage.

MILCOTT, cos. Gloucester and Warwick.

P. T. Stratford-upon-Avon (93) 3 m. SW. Pop. 14.

A hamlet in the parish of Weston-upon-Avon, partly in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftgate, county of Gloucester, and partly in the Alcester division of the hundred of Barlichway, county of Warwick. It is a place of very considerable antiquity, having been long the residence of the Danes.

MILDEN, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Bildeston (63) 3 m. W b W. Pop. 167.

A parish in the hundred of Babergh; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patroness (1829) Mrs. H. Hallword.

MILDENHALL, co. Suffolk.

London 70 m. NNE. Pop. 2974. M. D. Fri. Fair, Oct. 10, for wool.

A market-town and parish in the hundred

of Lackford, situated on the river Larke, a branch of the Ouse, which is navigable for barges. The town is large and well built, consisting of streets, called rows. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*; patron (1829) Sir H. W. Bunbury, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large handsome structure, consisting of a nave, two side-aisles, and a chancel, with a tower 120 feet in height. Its roof is entirely constructed of wood, richly carved. Mildenhall suffered severely by fire at the commencement of the sixteenth century. Sir H. W. Bunbury has a very handsome seat here, in the possession of whose family it has been for many years. Henry Barton, lord mayor of London in 1428, and William Gregory in 1451, were both natives of this town. The petty sessions for the hundred are holden here.

MILDENHALL, co. Wilts.

P. T. Marlborough (74) 1½ m. ENE. Pop. 414.

A parish in the hundred of Selkley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. at 17*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons (1829) the Executors of the late Rev. Richard Pocock. Here is a freeschool, endowed by the late rector, the Rev. Charles Francis, who also repaired the church at a considerable expense.

MILE-END, co. Essex.

P. T. Colchester (51) 1 m. N. Pop. 447.

A parish within the liberty of the borough of Colchester; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; charged in K. B. 7*l.* 10*s.*; patroness (1829) Countess de Grey.

MILE END, co. Middlesex.

London 1 m. E. Pop. 29,967.

A suburban district of the metropolis, consisting of the hamlets of Mile End Old Town and Mild End New Town, in the parish of Stepney, Tower division of the hundred of Ossulston. These hamlets comprehend a continued street, extending along the Essex road, where are many handsome mansions and ranges of houses; and on the northern side of the road is a recently-erected square, called Tredgar Square; and on the south side, another called Beaumont Square. The streets and other avenues are paved and lighted with gas; and the houses are supplied with water principally from the West Ham Waterworks, the reservoir belonging to which is here situated. In the insurrection against the weak government of Henry VI. in 1450, under the famous Jack Cade, the rebels who kept the metropolis in a state of alarm, and committed several flagrant outrages, were for some time encamped at Mile End. In 1642, when hostilities began between the king and the parliament, the outskirts of London were fortified by order of the latter, and works were erected in this vicinity at Whitechapel Mount. As to matters of police, Mile End is under

the control of the stipendiary magistrates of the office at Lambeth Street, Whitechapel; and here is fixed one of the stations of the new police, appointed under Mr. Peel's act. Both hamlets are within the jurisdiction of the Tower Hamlets' Court of Requests, held under the authority of an act of Parliament of the twenty-third of George II. for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. Among the places of worship here connected with the established church, are the chapels belonging to Baneroff's Alms-houses, and that under the patronage of the brethren of the Trinity House, which are both open to the public. The dissenting places of worship include a chapel for Whitefieldite Methodists, built in 1780; and Brunswick Chapel, for Independents. The charity-school of Mile End Old Town was founded by voluntary contributions in 1714, and it was afterwards endowed with property producing about 140*l.* a-year; but it is chiefly supported by subscription, affording instruction on the national plan to 160 boys and 105 girls. The charity-school for Mile End New Town is a similar establishment on a smaller scale, founded in 1785, and having, in addition to subscriptions, a permanent income, arising from 715*l.* stock in the four per cents. The Stepney Meeting Charity-school was founded by voluntary contribution in 1783, and has an endowment amounting to 188*l.* a-year, by means of which, together with subscriptions, instruction is afforded to 130 boys and sixty girls. Here are alms-houses under the patronage of the Vintners' Company, which, at their original foundation in 1357, stood in the city, but having been destroyed in the great fire of 1666, they were re-erected at Mile End; and in consequence of the gift of 2250*l.* from Mr. Benjamin Kenton, they were again rebuilt in 1802. There are twelve sets of apartments for so many widows of freemen of the Vintners' Company, who receive stipends of about 36*l.* a-year each, and there is a chaplain who has an annual salary of 52*l.* 10*s.* The alms-houses connected with the Trinity House consist of twelve sets of apartments, with a handsome chapel in the centre, one of the windows of which displays armorial bearings in stained glass. Bancroft's Alms-houses here situated derive their appellation from their founder, Francis Baneroff, who had acquired large property by practising as an officer in the Lord Mayor's Court, and at his death, in 1727, he bequeathed landed estates, valued at 28,000*l.*, for the erection and endowment of this establishment. The buildings consist of twenty-four alms-houses forming two lateral wings, connected on the side most distant from the street by a central range, containing a chapel, a school-room for one hundred charity-boys, and other apartments. The annual income of this institution, arising from landed property, and 74,200*l.* stock in the three per cents, is said to be more than 4000*l.*; the almsmen receive 20*l.* a-year each; and there is a chaplain whose

tipend is 31*l.* 10*s.* a-year. There are also alms-houses under the patronage of the Draper's Company, near Bow, the Skinners' Alms-houses, near Mile End Turnpike, besides some others. The Jews have some charitable institutions of importance at this place. On the south side of the road is an extensive hospital for the German or Dutch Jews; nearly opposite which is a similar establishment for the Spanish and Portuguese Jews; on the north side of the road also are two large cemeteries belonging to the Portuguese, and a third for the German Jews. At Mile End are some extensive breweries, a large distillery, establishments for sugar refining and treacle and seum boiling, a colour manufactory, works for the preparation of chemical compounds, floor-cloth manufactories, and a tobacco-pipe manufactory. The Regent's Canal crosses Mile End Road, in the line of which there is a stone bridge; and on the banks of the canal are timber and coal wharfs. On the south side of the road are large nursery-grounds.

MILEHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. East Dereham (100) 6 m. NW.
Pop. 516.

A parish in the hundred of Launditch; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K.B. 11*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) the Rev. C. B. Barnwell.

MILFORD, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Charleville (144) SW. Pop. 288.
Fairs, March 25; May 20; Aug. 24, and Nov. 20.

A village in the parish of Killbolane and united baronies of Orrery and Killmore.

MILFORD, co. Derby.

P. T. Belper (134) 1 m. S. Pop. with Pa.

A village partly in the township of Belper and partly in the hamlet of Making. It is situated on the road from Derby to Chesterfield, and has been rendered a place of importance by the erection of a cotton-mill, by Messrs. Strutt, who also support a school, and have erected a handsome bridge over the Derwent.

MILFORD, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ramelton (156) Pop. 235.

A village in the parish of Tully and barony of Killmaerenan.

MILFORD, co. Southampton.

P. T. Lymington (88) 3 m. SW. Pop. 1332.

A parish in the hundred of Christ Church, New Forest, east division; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*; patron, Queen's College, Oxford.

MILFORD, co. Wilts.

P. T. Salisbury (81) ½ m. E. Pop. 1489.

A hamlet in the parish of Laverstock and hundred of Underditch.

MILFORD HAVEN, co. Pembroke, S. W.

London 273¼ m. by Bristol, 258 m. by Gloucester, W b N. Pop. of Pa. 2405. M. D. Tues. and Sat.

A seaport in the parish of Stainton and hundred of Rhos, situated upon Milford Haven. The town consists of three streets, the directions of which are parallel to each other, and it stands agreeably upon the side of a hill. Here are a custom-house, town-hall, a market-house, and a handsome church, built and endowed by the Hon. Fulk Greville, the founder of the town. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a vaulted groined roof, and side aisles, separated from the nave by two rows of columns. Within is preserved a beautiful porphyry vase, brought from Egypt by the learned traveller, Dr. Pococke. There are, in this town, two excellent inns and other accommodations for the public convenience. The Dissenters have erected four chapels here, and amongst the charitable institutions are to be enumerated several free-schools for the poor, and an institution for the relief and assistance of poor women in childbirth. The town is governed by a resident magistrate, and a court-leet is held annually by the lord of the manor, the Hon. Captain Robert Fulk Greville. The only trade of this place consists in the export of stone coal, for drying malt, quantities of which are shipped for London, and for the different ports along the Bristol channel, besides limestone and culm, in which there is a tolerable coasting trade. Milford Haven is esteemed one of the best and most capacious asylums for shipping in the British dominions. It is of an oblong figure, ten miles in length by an average breadth of one mile and a half; it possesses five bays, ten creeks, and thirteen roads, the anchorage being of the safest and most tenacious description. Here the British navy and all the shipping of the empire might ride together in ample room, and, from the extraordinary height to which the tides rise, might proceed to sea, with almost any wind. These advantages, although fully known, do not appear to be appreciated in proportion. The energetic and liberal patron of this port pointed out the nautical advantages of Milford to the government of the country, and at his instance, three vessels of war, the Nautilus, Lavinia, and Milford, were built here. The dock-yard where these vessels were built was constructed after a plan of Lord Spenser's. The new lights are so well regulated that the mouth of the Haven may be approached at any time. Milford also possesses an astronomical observatory, well furnished with valuable instruments. The whale fishery has been carried on successfully by a company of Quakers from Nantucket, in North America, who settled here upon the invitation of Mr. Greville. One of the government packets, established to preserve a communication with the south of Ireland, sails from this port every day, except Tuesday, and returns every day but Thursday. The dock-yards are about to be abandoned for a station higher up the Haven, called Pater, and, most probably, the post-office packets will be directed to sail from the same station.

This will necessarily be attended with consequences of an injurious nature to the hitherto prosperous settlement and port of Milford. It was here that the fortunate Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed on his enterprise against King Richard III., Aug. 7, 1485. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, two forts were commenced at the entrance of the Haven, called Nangle and Dale Blockhouses; but the error of their positions was soon detected, and the design never completed in consequence. Two batteries, mounting seven guns each, now protect the Haven. The Stack Rock, which rises in the middle of the entrance between Nangle and Dale, is always above water. This place gives the title of Baron to the family of Phillips.

MILFORD, NORTH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Tadcaster (190) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE.

Pop. with Kirkby Wharfe Township, 8.

A township in the parish of Kirkby Wharfe, and upper division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash.

MILFORD, SOUTH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Ferry Bridge (177) 4 m. N. Pop. 631.

A township in the parish of Sherburn, and partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Barkston Ash.

MILLAND, co. Southampton.

Pop. 101.

An extra-parochial vill in the east part of the sokc of Winchester, Fawley division.

MILLAND, or TUXLEIGH, co. Sussex.

P. T. Midhurst (50) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW.

Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Trotton and hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester, not in charge; patronage with Trotton rectory.

MILLBROOK, co. Bedford.

P. T. Amptstall (45) 1 m. W. Pop. 405.

A parish in the hundred of Redborne Stoke; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9l. 16s. 3d.; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Lord Holland.

MILLBROOK, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ramelton (156) Pop. 110.

A village in the parish of Aghnish and barony of Killmacrenan.

MILLBROOK, co. Southampton.

P. T. Southampton (74) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW.

Pop. 2124.

A parish in the hundred of Buddlesgate, Fawley division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 10l. 6s. 3d.; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. Here is a school on the national system, and iron-works at Shirley, for the manufacture of spades, shovels, and edge-tools. Ship-building is also carried on here. A court is held annually by the lord of the

manor, and the parish is within the jurisdiction of the Chancery Court, held at Winchester for the recovery of debts to any amount.

MILLENLAGH, or MELINA, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Gorey (61) 4 m. SE. Pop. 1190.

A parish in the barony of Ballagheen; living, an impropriate curacy in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin. See *Killmuckridge*.

MILL-FIELD, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Wooler (320) 6 m. NW b N. Pop. 259.

A township in the parish of Kirk Newton, west division of Glendale ward, was a place of royal residence for the Saxon kings of Bernicia, after the death of the illustrious Edwin. To the south of this township is a large and beautiful plain, on which Sir William Bulmer defeated a large body of Scots, before the battle of Flodden. In 1823 an urn made of Roman pottery was discovered under a large heap of stones; it is twelve inches in diameter and very perfect, and is supposed to be the work of the Romanized Britons, when discovered it contained a quantity of soft dust and many small pieces of burnt bones.

MILLGUY, shire of Dumbarton, S.

P. T. Glasgow (43) 7 m. NW.
Pop. with Pa.

A considerable village in the parish of New Kilpatrick, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the neighbouring bleach-fields and print-fields. Here is a school, but without any fixed salary.

MILLHOUSE, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Dundee (40½) 3 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Liff and Bervie, through which passes the road from Dundee to Meigle and Cupar of Angus. The manufacture of coarse linen which is carried on here affords employment for a considerable part of the population.

MILLINGTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nether Knutsford (172) 4½ m. NNW.
Pop. 334.

A township in the parish of Rosthern and east division of the hundred of Bucklow.

MILLINGTON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Pocklington (212) 3 m. NE. Pop. 282.

A parish, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in Wilton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill; living, a dis. curacy with the vicarage of Great Given-dale, and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York; certified value 8*l.* 8*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 17*l.* 11*s.*; patron, the Dean of York.

MILL-ISLES, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Donaghadee (122) 3 m. S.
Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Donaghadee and barony of Ardes. There is a group of rocks to the eastward of the village, visible at half tide.

MILLO, co. Bedford.

P. T. Biggleswade (45) 3 m. ESE.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Dunton and hundred of Biggleswade.

MILL-OF-LOUTH, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ardee (43) N. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish and barony of Louth, situated upon the river Clyde, which falls into the sea below Castle Bellingham.

MILLOM, UPPER and LOWER, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Ravenglass (279) 12 m. SSE.
Pop. of Pa. 1815. Of Upper To. 460. Of Lower To. 320.

A parish and two townships in Allerdale ward above Darwent, formerly had a market and fair, both of which have long been discontinued, the principal business carried on is at the iron mill and mines in the vicinity; the living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure, containing some antiquated monuments and effigies. Here is an endowed school for poor boys and girls. Millom Castle has long been in ruins, except a small part of it which is occupied as a farm-house; its venerable remains, though for many years neglected, are still extensive, and point out its former strength and grandeur, it was formerly surrounded by a well-wooded park.

MILLSTREET, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Dublin 203 SW. Pop. 1564. Fairs, March 1; June, Sept., and Dec.

A town in the parish of Drishane and barony of West Muskerry. Its chief importance is derived from the establishment of a military station here, and the accommodation of travellers between Cork and Kerry, to the latter of which place it is the principal passage. Here is a subscription charity-school for twenty boys and twenty girls. Near this is Drishane Castle, the seat of — Wallis, Esq. The river Blackwater runs close by the town, and at a little distance from it forms the boundary between the counties of Cork and Kerry.

MILLTOWN, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Lisburn (93) 3 m. N. Pop. 144.

A village in the parish of Derriaghly and half-barony of Upper Belfast.

MILLTOWN, co. Down, Ulster, I.

P. T. Portaferry (128) 3 m. E b N.
Pop. with Pa.

A village and parish in the barony of Ards, situated upon a creek in Lough Strangford; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Down and archdiocese of Armagh. The rectory forms part of the corps of the chancellorship of the diocese; and the vicarage, which is valued in K. B. at 2*l.*, is united to that of Singenton. Here is a church and sixty-four acres of glebe, but no residence for the vicar; patron, the Bishop. Area of parish, 4274 acres of land.

MILLTOWN, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 2½ m. S b W. Pop. 760.

A village in the parish of St. Kevin's and barony of Uppercross, situated upon the banks of the river Dodder, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Here are a woollen factory, and a large flour-mill. Several elegant residences adorn this picturesque vicinity, and from this place the family of Lceson take the title of Earl. One of the Danish Rathis, so frequent in Ireland, may be perceived near the town.

MILLTOWN, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

Dublin 196 m. S b W. Pop. 1165. Fairs, April 26 and 27; June and Aug. 21; and Dec. 15 and 16.

A market-town in the parish of Killcoleman and barony of Trnghanaemy, near to the river Mang, which is navigable by sloops within a short distance of the town. This place has advanced rapidly under the fostering care of the proprietor, Sir W. Godfrey. In the year 1831, Lady Godfrey granted a piece of ground near the town, as a site for a fever hospital.

MILLTOWN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

Dublin 13½ m. N b W. Pop. not returned.

A denomination in the barony of Ratoath; living (according to Dr. Beaufort), a chapelry in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Dublin, but the Ecclesiastical Register and last Parliamentary return make no mention of this parish.

MILLTOWN, shire of Perth, S.

Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Auchterarder, situated on the banks of the Ruthven. Here is a distillery.

MILLTOWN, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castle-Pollard (62) 2 m. S.

Pop. with Pa. Fairs, Trin.-Mond., and Oct. 2.

A village in the parish of Rathgroff and barony of Demifore. The Earls of Fitzwilliam take title of Viscount from this place.

MILLTOWN-DUNLAVIN, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

P. T. Duulavin (33) S b W. Pop. 868.

A townland in the barony of Uppercross, insulated by the counties of Wicklow and Kildare. It is entered as a separate parish in the Parliamentary returns, but does not appear as such in the Ecclesiastical Register.

MILLTOWN-MALBAY, co. Clare, Munster, I.

Dublin 170 m. WSW. Pop. 600. Fairs, Feb. 1; June 20, and Oct. 18.

A village in the parish of Killfarboy and barony of Ibrickan, situated upon the dangerous estuary called the Malbay. Here is a large and handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a good inn, and hot and cold baths. It is the most agreeable watering-place on the coast of this county, and under the patronage of Mr. Morony is rapidly improving. It is also an excellent fishing station.

MILLTOWN-PASS, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Athlone (75) 7½ m. NW. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, May 1; July 22; Sept. 22; and Dec. 20.

A village in the parish of Killtomb and barony of Athlone.

MILNATHORT, or MILLN-ATHWART, shire of Kinross, S.

P. T. Kinross (25) 1 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A considerable village in the parish of Orwell, vulgarly called Mills of Forth, but the proper name of which is exactly expressive of its situation, a mill being placed here on a small stream which nearly divides it in two equal parts. It is a neat village, in which there are four places of worship for as many different religious sects. The inhabitants are in general employed in weaving linen and cotton.

MILNHOUSE, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kirby Lonsdale (253) 6½ m. NW b W. Pop. with Preston Patrick chapelry.

A hamlet in the parish of Burton, Kendal ward.

MILNROW, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Rochdale (198) 2 m. E b S. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Rochdale and hundred of Salford; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, of the certified value of 13*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 109*l.* 8*s.*; patron, the Vicar of Rochdale. The celebrated John Collier, better known by the appellation of Tim Bobbin, passed here fifty-seven years of his life in the humble capacity of village schoolmaster.

MILNTHORP, or MILTHORP, co. Westmorland.

London 255 m. NW b N. Pop. with Heversham township 1401. M. D. Frid. Fairs, May 12, and Oct. 17, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

A small market-town and township in the parish of Heversham, Kendal ward, pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Belo, near the estuary of the Kent, and over which is a handsome stone bridge. The town consists principally of one long well-built street. In the town and neighbourhood are several extensive flax mills and large quantities of twine and linen-thread are spun, a considerable portion of which is here manufactured into sheetings, bed-ticks, sacking, bags, sails, &c. &c. Wool is carded at Stainton Mill, and spun into stocking and blanket-yarn, and on the Belo are two paper-mills. The only place of worship in this town is an Independent chapel having a small school. In 1819 a national school was established here, which now affords instruction to 100 children, besides a large number of Sunday-school scholars. About a quarter of a mile from the town is the large incorporated workhouse, which was erected in 1813 at the cost of 4,990*l.* for the use of sixteen townships; the house and garden occupy two acres. The whole

is built on an excellent plan, and is extremely well conducted. Courts leet and baron are holden annually, and the petty sessions every alternate Wednesday.

MILSON, co. Salop.

P. T. Tenbury (130) 3½ m. NE. Pop. 125.

A parish in the hundred of Overs; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Neen Sollars, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; church ded. to St. George; patronage with Neen Sollars rectory.

MILSTED, co. Kent.

P. T. Sittingbourne (40) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 191.

A parish in the hundred of Milton, lathe of Scray; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 15*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary and St. Cross.

MILSTON, co. Wilts.

P. T. Amesbury (77) 3 m. N. Pop. 98.

A parish in the hundred of Amesbury; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) P. Templeman, Esq. This place gave birth to the celebrated Joseph Addison, who was born at the parsonage house in 1672.

MILTHORPE, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Folkingham (196) 3 m. S. Pop. 86.

A hamlet in the parish of Aslackby, wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven.

MILTON, co. Berks.

P. T. Abingdon (56) 3½ m. S^b W. Pop. 421.

A parish in the hundred of Ock; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 17*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Blaise; patron (1829) the Rev. C. Jackson, D. D. Here is an endowed free school.

MILTON, or MIDDLETON, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Cambridge (50) 3 m. N^b E. Pop. 341.

A parish in the hundred of North Stow; livings, a rectory (a sinecure) and a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, the former valued in K. B. 4*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, and the latter, 4*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, King's College, Cambridge.

MILTON, co. Kent.

Pop. 9179.

A hundred in the lathe of Scray, situated on the south bank of the river Medway, including the Isle of Sheppey, containing eighteen parishes.

MILTON, co. Kent.

P. T. Canterbury (55) 2½ m. SW^b W. Pop. with Thannington.

A parish in the hundred of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron (1829) W. P. Honeywood, Esq.

MILTON, co. Kent.

London 39 m. E^b S. Pop. 2012. M. D. Sat. Fair, July 24.

A market-town and parish, sometimes called Milton Royal, in the hundred of Milton and lathe of Scray; situated at the head of a creek, which opens into the channel between the Isle of Sheppey and the coast of Kent. It is a place of great antiquity, and probably derived its origin from a castellated mansion founded by the successors of Hengist, king of Kent. This fortress is noticed in the history of Alfred the Great, and its site is supposed to have been near the church. The situation of Milton exposed it to the attacks of the Danes, who annoyed the inhabitants by their repeated inroads and depredations; and about 893 the invaders built a castle and fixed their quarters at Kemsley Down, in the marshes about midway between Milton and the entrance of the inlet on which it is situated; and traces of this structure are still visible. The fortified palace above-mentioned was destroyed in 1052, by Godwin, Earl of Kent, who was then at the head of an insurrection against Edward the Confessor. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a handsome structure of ancient architecture, being built of flint, and within it are some curious monuments. It occupies a spot at a considerable distance from the town. A school, with a small endowment, was founded by the bequest of John Knott, in 1718. Here is a port which will admit barges, and which, as well as the town, is under the government of a portreeve, whose authority extends over the hundred as supervisor of weights and measures. This officer is elected annually from among the inhabitants, all of whom have votes who are assessed to the poor's rate. There is a valuable oyster-fishery on the Swale, held on lease from the proprietors of the manors, by the Company of Fishermen or Dredgers, who adopt peculiar local regulations for the management and preservation of the oyster-beds; and with so much success, that Milton oysters are held in high esteem among the luxuries of the table. The Rutupian oysters mentioned in Juvenal's Satires among the delicacies admired by the Roman gastronomists are supposed to have been those now called the Milton natives.

MILTON, co. Kent.

P. T. Gravesend (22) adjacent. Pop. 2769.

A parish in the lower-half-hundred of Tolt-ingtrough, north division of the lathe of Aylesford. This place is called Milton-by-Gravesend, to distinguish it from other parishes of the same name, in the county of Kent. The whole parish is within the liberty of the corporation of Gravesend; and the eastern portion of the town of Gravesend belongs to the parish of Milton. In Domes-

day-book, and other ancient records, it is called Meletune and Melestun, whence its present appellation, signifying the mill town, there having been a mill here at a very early period, which, according to tradition, stood near the church. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Rochester; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; and in the patronage of the Crown, for two turns, and the Bishop of Rochester for one turn. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a plain Gothic structure, with a square tower at the west end. Over the porch is a curious sun-dial, constructed by Mr. James Giles, a self-taught artist and mathematician, formerly master of the freeschool here. Among the incumbents of this benefice was William Wall, A. M., also vicar of Shoreham, and author of a work of great research on the "History of Infant Baptism," who died in 1729. In 1703, David Varchell, of Gravesend, bequeathed property for the foundation and endowment of a freeschool for ten boys, from the parish of Gravesend, and the same number from that of Milton, with a salary for the master of 20*l.* per annum. Here was a free chapel, or hospital, founded about 1320, by Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, which, after the Reformation, was held as a lay-fee by the lords of the manor, and at length became the property of the Crown. About 1780 the remains of the chapel were pulled down, and on the site was erected a battery for sixteen pieces of cannon, with apartments for artillery officers. The proper style of the municipal body presiding over the town of Gravesend is the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, whose armorial bearings are extremely curious, and are thus described:—*vert*, a boat with one mast; *or*, a sail furled proper; rowed by five rowers, hooded and cloaked, with oars and anchor *sable*; steered by a porcupine *azure*; chained and quilled of the third. See *Gravesend*.

MILTON, or MILLTON, shire of Kincardine, S.

P. T. Montrose (70) 6½ m. NNE.
Pop. with Pa.

A fishing-village, in the parish of St. Cyrus or Ecclesgreig, situated on the shore of the German Ocean. Here is a quarry of excellent limestone.

MILTON, co. Northampton.

P. T. Peterborough (81) 3½ m. Wb N.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Castor and liberty of Peterborough. It gives the title of Viscount to Earl Fitzwilliam.

MILTON, co. Oxford.

P. T. Deddington (69) 2½ m. NNW.
Pop. 190.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Adderbury and hundred of Bloxham; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of East Adderbury, not in charge; chapel ded. to

St. John; patronage with East Adderbury vicarage.

MILTON, co. Oxford.

P. T. Burford (72) 3 m. Nb E. Pop. 567.

A hamlet in the parish of Shipton-under-Whichwood and hundred of Chadlington.

MILTON, or PARK-HILL, shires of Ross and Cromarty, S.

Edinburgh 194 m. Nb W. Pop. with Pa.

A post-village on the northern shore of the Firth of Cromarty, and belonging to the county of Cromarty, though locally situated within that of Ross. It is in the parish of Kilmuir Easter.

MILTON, co. Southampton.

P. T. Christ Church (99) 4½ m. Eb N.
Pop. 702.

A parish in the hundred of Christ Church, New Forest, east division; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Milford, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 36*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patronage with Milford vicarage.

MILTON, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Kendal (262) 7 m. Sb E.
Pop. with Preston Richard.

A hamlet in the parish of Heversham, Kendal ward.

MILTON, or MIDDLETON ABBAS, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 8 m. SWb W.
Pop. 767.

A parish in the hundred of Whiteway, Cerne division, formerly had a market, which has long been disused. The living is a dis. vicarage and a peculiar, exempt from visitation; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary and St. Sampson. Here are a well-endowed almshouse and freeschool. Milton Abbey, an elegant seat, is the principal object in this part of the county; it is a magnificent pile of building, situated on a knoll, at the junction of three valleys, whose sides are beautifully adorned with hanging woods; it was built from designs by Sir William Chambers, on the site of an abbey, which was founded by King Athelstan, about the year 933; and, together with its offices, forms four sides of a quadrangle, and is externally cased with a fine white stone; the apartments are numerous, many are furnished with peculiar elegance, and adorned with a collection of paintings by ancient masters. On the south side of the house is a venerable old room, called Monk's Hall; it was formerly the refectory, and has a fine oak roof, painted and gilt, with a richly-carved screen, in a corresponding style. The abbey church, now a private chapel belonging to this mansion, is a beautiful structure, with a low square tower rising from the intersection of the body with the transept; it contains a few ancient monuments; behind the altar is a peculiarly rich

stone screen, ornamented with a number of niches, with florid canopies and tabernacles; on the south side of the altar are a holy-water basin, and three stone seats, with ornamental canopies, and in the south transept is a beautiful octagonal font of artificial stone.

MILTON ABBOT'S, eo. Devon.

P. T. Tavistock (207) 5 m. NW b W. Pop. 1151.

A parish in the hundred of Tavistock; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to St. Constantine; patron (1829) the Duke of Bedford.

MILTON BRYANT, eo. Bedford.

P. T. Woburn (41) 3 m. SE. Pop. 346.

A parish in the hundred of Manshead; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Lord Chaneellor.

MILTON CLEVEDON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Bruton (109) 2 m NW b N. Pop. 189.

A parish in the hundred of Bruton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) the Earl of Ilchester.

MILTON DAMERELL, co. Devon.

P. T. Holmsworthy (214) 5½ m. NE b N. Pop. 661.

A parish in the hundred of Black Tarrington; living, a rectory with the curacy of Cookbury, in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) Lord Viscount Courtenay.

MILTON ERNEST, co. Bedford.

P. T. Bedford (59) 5 m. NW b N. Pop. 364.

A parish in the hundred of Stodden; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Edm. Turnor, Esq.

MILTON, GREAT, eo. Oxford.

P. T. Tetsworth (42) 4 m. W b N. Pop. 701.

A parish in the hundred of Thame; living, a vicarage and a peculiar in the diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; patron (1829) the Rev. O. Manning. The prebend of Milton manor is valued in K. B. 24*l.* The prebend of Milton Ecclesia is valued in K. B. 33*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, contains a few ancient monuments. The register of this parish commences in the year 1550.

MILTON LILBORNE, co. Wilts.

P. T. Pewsey (76) 1½ m. E. Pop. 632.

A parish in the hundred of Kinwardstone; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*;

church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) P. Pulse, Esq.

MILTON, LITTLE, co. Oxford.

P. T. Tetsworth (42) 5 m. W. Pop. 442.

A hamlet in the parish of Great Milton and hundred of Thame.

MILTON, or MIDDLETON MALSOR, eo. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 4 m. SW b S. Pop. 492.

A parish in the hundred of Wymersley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to Holy Cross; patron (1829) the Rev. J. C. Miller. The Northampton Canal crosses the north-west of the parish.

MILTON PODIMORE, eo. Somerset.

P. T. Ilchester (121) 2 m. NE b N. Pop. 176.

A parish in the hundred of Whitley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron (1829) T. S. Horner, Esq.

MILTON, SOUTH, eo. Devon.

P. T. Kingsbridge (208) 2½ m. WSW. Pop. 356.

A parish in the hundred of Stanborough; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of West Allington, in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patronage with West Allington vicarage.

MILTON, WEST, co. Dorset.

P. T. Bridport (135) 4 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Poorstock, and liberty of Poorstock, Bridport division; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Poorstock, and a peculiar in the diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Poorstock vicarage.

MILVERTON, co. Somerset.

Pop. 4159.

A hundred, situated at the south-western extremity of the county, bordering upon Devonshire, containing nine parishes.

MILVERTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wiveliscombe (153) 3 m. SE b E. Pop. 1930. M. D. Frid. Fairs, Tues. in Easter-week, July 25 and Oct. 10, for cattle.

A market-town and parish, and formerly a borough, partly in the hundred of Milverton, and partly in that of Kingsbury, situated in a richly wooded and well cultivated country. The town is very ancient, but small, consisting principally of three irregular streets, with the church, standing on an eminence, in the centre; it is governed by a portreeve. The trade consists chiefly in the manufacture of flannel, serges, and druggets. The living is a vicarage, with the curacy of Langford Budville, in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*;

ann. val. P. R. 145*l.*; patron the Archdeacon of Taunton. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is a spacious structure, 112 feet long and sixty broad. This town gave name to the celebrated John de Milverton, a Carmelite friar of Bristol, who distinguished himself by a furious opposition to the doctrines of Wickliffe; he died in the year 1480. The petty sessions are holden here.

MILVERTON, co. Warwick.

P. T. Warwick (90) 2 m. NNE.
Pop. with Edmondscott 193.

A parish in Kenilworth division, of the hundred of Knightlow, extending along the eastern bank of the Avon, which at this point assumes an extensive and graceful sweep. Milverton stands in the centre of this range, as in that of a beautiful panorama, and commands as luxuriant a prospect as any inland spot in the country. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 58*l.*; church ded. to St. James; patron (1829) the Earl of Warwick.

MILWICH, co. Stafford.

P. T. Stone (141) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 567.

A parish in the south division of the hundred of Pirehill; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) Lewis G. Dyre, Esq.

MINARD, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Dingle (214) 7½ m. SE. Pop. 1303.

A village and parish in the barony of Corcaquiney, situated upon Dingle Bay; living, a vicarage in the united dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 156*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, which is divided equally between the impropiator and incumbent. It is one of seven benefices constituting the union of Killflyn; patron, the Earl of Cork. (See *Ballynacourty*.) The castle of Minard held out against Cromwell's forces for a while, under the brave Walter Hussey, but he and his little band were blown up by gun-powder, laid in the vaults under the castle.

MINCARLO, co. Cornwall.

One of the smaller of the Scilly Islands, consisting of only twelve acres of ground. It is situated four miles westward of St. Mary's Isle.

MINCHINHAMPTON, co. Gloucester.

London 99 m. W b N. Pop. 7843. M. D. Tues. Fairs, Trin.-Mond. and Oct. 29, for cattle, pigs, horses, and cheese.

A market-town and populous parish, in the hundred of Longtree, the former pleasantly situated on an eminence, forming part of the eastern boundary of the vale of Gloucester. The manor of Hampton was given by William the Conqueror, or his queen

Matilda, to the abbess and nuns of the convent of the Holy Trinity at Caen, in Normandy, whence this place obtained its distinctive appellation, Minchin, or Monakyn (*Monacha*), being the ancient designation of a nun. On the suppression of alien priories by Henry V., the conventual property here reverted to the Crown; and in the reign of Henry VI., or Edward IV., it was bestowed on the nuns of Sion, in Middlesex. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 41*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron (1829) the Rev. William Cockin. The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a large cruciform edifice, the original foundation of which may with probability be attributed to the nuns of Caen. It consists of a nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with an octagonal tower in the centre, terminating in an embattled parapet, formerly surmounted by a spire, which was blown down; and at the south end of the transept is a very large window, with a rich wheel in the tracery. This part of the church is stated by Sir Robert Atkyns to have been built by a person named Ansloe, whose tomb, sustaining the statue of a knight, is here placed under a pointed arch. In the adjoining cemetery was interred Dr. James Bradley, the celebrated astronomer royal, who was born at Sherborne, in this county, in 1692, and died in 1762. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A freeschool, for the instruction of children in writing and arithmetic, was founded at a hamlet in this parish, called Seinctleu or Sinckley, by Nathaniel Cambridge, a Hamburgh merchant, and endowed with the tithes of the neighbouring chapelry of Rodborough, which, with subsequent benefactions, produce a considerable income for the master. There are likewise in the town a freeschool, and a charity-school, on the national plan, supported by voluntary contribution. An almshouse has been established here, the endowment of which seems to have been lost. For the relief of the sick poor, a dispensary was founded here several years ago. The town consists of a long irregular street, extending from north to south, in the line of the high road from Gloucester to Chippenham, and the south of Wiltshire; and this is crossed by another leading to the parish church, near which is the market-house. The manufacture of woollen cloth has been very extensively carried on in the vicinity of the town, and other parts of the parish, clothing-mills having been erected on the numerous streams, with which the surrounding vales are intersected. But this branch of industry is not at present prosecuted with so much activity as at a former period, either here or elsewhere. From the scoria, or iron slag, dug up at this place, it has been inferred that there was formerly a blomary or iron forge. A grant of the right to hold a free market and two fairs, at Hampton, was obtained by the abbess of Caen from Henry III.; and the privilege

was renewed in 1545, in favour of the then lord of the manor, Andrew Lord Windsor. On the waste tract, before mentioned, formerly called Amberley, and now Hampton Common, is a remarkable and very extensive intrenchment, extending nearly three miles, from the hamlet of Littleworth to a valley on the opposite side of the town, called Woeful Danes' Bottom. A general tradition has prevailed that these works were the fortifications of a Danish camp, and the epithet Woeful Danes' Bottom, still applied to the adjacent vale, seems to indicate that the Danes sustained a terrible defeat in this vicinity. History affords no direct information which can enable us to fix the date of this engagement; but from a survey of this spot, with reference to the Annals of Asser, and the Saxon Chronicle, strong probable evidence may be elicited that here is the much-disputed site of the battle of Ethandun, in which Alfred the Great, in 879, defeated the Danes with great slaughter, and reduced them to subjection. Gatcomb Park, near this town, was long the residence of David Ricardo, Esq., M. P., distinguished as a writer on Political Economy, who died in 1823.

MINDTOWN, co. Salop.

P. T. Bishop's Castle (159) 5 m. ENE.
Pop. 31.

A parish in the hundred of Purslow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 4l. 13s. 4d.; ann. val. P. R. 60l.; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) the Earl of Powis.

MINEHEAD, co. Somerset.

London 164 m. W b S. Pop. 1239. M. D. Wed. Fairs, Wed. in Whitsun-week, for pedlers' ware. Memb. of Pt. 2.

A small seaport, market, and borough town, and parish, in the hundred of Carhampton, situated on the Bristol Channel, and bordered on the east and south by Exmoor. The harbour is safe and commodious, and easy of access; which circumstances, in addition to its vicinity to Wales and Ireland, raised the town to some importance; and letters patent, constituting a corporation here, were granted in the first year of the reign of Elizabeth, with certain privileges annexed, on condition of the quay which had been constructed being kept in proper repair. The decline of commerce having occasioned the quay to be neglected, the corporate body lost its chartered immunities, and became extinct. The privilege of returning two members to the House of Commons, which was bestowed at the same time with the charter, is still preserved; the right of election is vested in the parishioners of Minehead and Dunster, being resident housekeepers in the borough of Minehead, not receiving alms; and the returning-officers are two constables, chosen yearly at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. Under the charter the borough was governed by a portreeve, who was then the returning-officer.

The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; ann. val. P. R. 140l.; valued in K. B. 18l. 9s. 7d.; patron, F. Fownes Luttrell, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands on the declivity of a hill north of the town: in the chancel is an ancient sepulchral monument, supposed to be that of Henry de Braeton, chief-justice in the reign of Henry III., and one of the earliest writers on English jurisprudence; there is also a statue of Queen Anne, the gift of Sir Jacob Bankes, formerly member of Parliament for Minehead. There is a freeschool for thirty boys, supported by the lord of the manor; besides which there are some charitable benefactions, for distribution to the poor. The town consists of three distinct assemblages of buildings, arranged in the form of a triangle, each side of which extends about two-thirds of a mile. The upper town comprises some irregular streets and mean houses, on the eastern declivity of a steep, rugged hill, called Minehead Point, or Greenaleigh; the lower or middle town, about half a mile from the sea, is the principal part, where there are some good inns and other buildings; the third division is the quay-town or port, by the water-side, where there is a custom-house, under the direction of a collector and comptroller: here is also a harbour-master. An act of Parliament was obtained in the reign of William III., for restoring the port, and keeping the quay and pier in proper repair; vesting the profits of the tolls, which were computed at 200l. a-year, in the inhabitants. In consequence of this act, the quay was rebuilt, and a new act being subsequently obtained confirming the former, further improvements were made, and the harbour was cleared so as to admit vessels of great burden, which may here ride in safety. Commerce now revived; and about the beginning of the last century, more than forty vessels from this port traded to Ireland, many others to America, and 4000 barrels of herrings, caught and cured here, were exported yearly to the Mediterranean. The trade has since again declined, partly owing to the herrings having deserted the coast. At present the chief commerce is carried on coastwise, corn, malt, flour, and timber, being exported; and the imports consist of grocery and other goods from Bristol, coal and culm from Swansea, Neath, and Newport; limestone from Wales, and live stock from Ireland. The number of vessels belonging to Minehead, according to the returns made to Parliament in 1829, was only twenty, and their burden amounted to 957 tons. The weekly market is well supplied with fish. Within a few years past, Minehead has been much frequented as a watering-place, the convenience of the sandy beach, the salubrity of the air and climate, and the extremely beautiful and varied scenery of the surrounding country, furnishing abundant attraction for visitors.

MINETY, cos. Gloucester and Wilts.

P. T. Malmesbury (96) 5½ m. N E b E.
Pop. 562.

A parish, partly in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, county of Gloucester, and partly in that of Malmesbury, county of Wilts; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patron, the Archdeacon of Wilts.

MINEWITHEM, co. Cornwall.

One of the Scilly Islands, situated to the north-east of St. Mary's, and containing fifteen acres of land.

MININGSBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Spilsby (132) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 131.

A parish in the west division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 132*l.* 1*s.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

MINISH, or MOYNISH, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Oughterard (150) W. Pop. 499.

An island of the parish of Moyrus and barony of Ballinalinch.

MINLEY, co. Southampton.

P. T. Hartford Bridge (35) 2½ m. E b N.
Pop. 33.

A tithing in the parish of Yateley and hundred of Crondall.

MINNIEHIVE, shire of Dumfries, S.

Edinburgh 66 m. SSW. Pop. with Pa.

A small post-village in the parish of Glencairn, sixteen miles and a half north-west of Dumfries, situated on the southern bank of a stream, called the Dalwhat Water, over which there is a bridge connecting Minniehive with the village of Dunreggan; both these places are on the high road from Edinburgh to Wigton.

MINNIGAFF, shire of Kirkcudbright, S.

P. T. Newton Stewart (93) ½ m. N.
Pop. 1923.

A parish, twenty-four miles in length and twelve in breadth. The surface is extremely rugged and mountainous, and some of the hills are very lofty, that of Cairnsmuir especially, said to be 1737 feet above the level of the sea. It is watered by the river Cree, the banks of which are covered with wood, and which is navigable for small vessels for a considerable distance. The country is well adapted for sheep, of which it is supposed 30,000 are fed here; besides which there are many black-cattle and goats. The mountains afford lead-ore, a mine of which on the estate of Heron is very productive. The living is in the presbytery of Wigtown, synod of Galloway; and in the

patronage of the Crown. The military road from Carlisle to Port Patrick passes for several miles through this parish.

MINOLA, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Hollymount (141) 10 m. NW.
Pop. 415. Fairs, June 3, and Nov. 3.

A village in the parish of Ballagh and barony of Carra.

MINSHULL CHURCH, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nantwich (164) 6 m. N b E. Pop. 528.

A parish in the hundred of Nantwich; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Church Coppenhall, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; certified value 23*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 135*l.*; church ded. to St. Bartholomew; patron (1829) T. Brooke, Esq.

MINSHULL VERNON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Middlewich (167) 4 m. SSW. Pop. 349.

A township in the parish of Middlewich and hundred of Northwich.

MINSKIP, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Boroughbridge (206) 1½ m. SSW.
Pop. 243.

A township in the parish of Aldborough and lower division of the wapentake of Claro.

MINSTEAD, co. Southampton.

P. T. Lyndhurst (86) 3 m. NNW. Pop. 1007.

A parish in the hundred of New Forest, east division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) H. C. Compton, Esq. Within this parish stands a triangular stone commemorating the site whercon the tree stood from which the arrow glanced that killed William Rufus.

MINSTER, or TALCARN, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Bassiney (230) 3½ m. ENE. Pop. 425.

A parish in the hundred of Lesnewth; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 22*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Metharian; patronage with Fornberry rectory.

MINSTER, co. Kent.

P. T. Ramsgate (72) 4½ m. W b S. Pop. 920.

A parish in the hundred of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, situated in the southern part of the Isle of Thanet. It derived its appellation from a monastery founded here about 700, which was repeatedly plundered and burnt by the Danes. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 33*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is an ancient cruciform edifice, dedicated to St. Mary; it consists of a nave and aisles, a transept, and an east chancel; the nave being of Norman architecture, and the transept and chancel Gothic; at the west end is a tower, with a lofty spire; and in the interior are eighteen stone stalls. In a recess in the north wall of the transept,

under an ornamented ogee arch, is an altar-tomb, with an inscription in old French, commemorating Editha de Thorne, who probably belonged to the same family with Henry de Thorne, who held the manor of Thorne, in this parish, in the reign of Edward I. Among the vicars of Minster, Meric Casaubon, D.D., Henry Wharton, A.M., and John Lewis, author of the "History of Thanet," were persons of literary celebrity. On the coast, about a mile and a half south-east from the church is Ebbsfleet, anciently called Wippedsfleet, from the name of a Saxon officer, who accompanied Hengist and Horsa on their first expedition to Britain, when they are said to have landed at this place; as also did St. Augustin, called the Apostle of the English, in 596.

MINSTER, co. Kent.

P. T. Queenborough (45) 3 m. E b N.
Pop. 844. Fair, Mon. bef. Easter.

A populous parish in the hundred of Ford, lathe of Scray, situated in the Isle of Sheppey, and ecclesiastically comprehending Bluetown, Miletown, and Sheerness. The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron (1829) R. Mitchell, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Sexburga, is an ancient structure of Norman architecture, which, as the name of the parish implies, was formerly a minster or monasterial church, having belonged to a nunnery originally founded in the seventh century by Sexburga, the widow of Ercombert, King of Kent. This building consists of a chancel and aisles, a chapel, and the basement of a square tower at the west end. Within there are several sepulchral monuments, connected with which are some curious traditionary legends. The monastery founded by Sexburga having been utterly destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt and replenished with nuns of the Benedictine order, by William Corboil, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1130; and the revenue belonging to it at its dissolution was 129*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* The only portion of the conventual buildings remaining, except the church, is that which was anciently the gatehouse of the monastery. The port of Sheerness, at the western extremity of this parish, was formerly within its limits, but is now a separate vill, with an independent jurisdiction.

MINSTER, LOVELL, co. Oxford.

P. T. Witney (65) 3 m. WNW. Pop. 326.

A parish in the hundred of Chadlington, which was anciently called Minster, but assumed its additional appellation from the noble family of Lovell, who had a castellated mansion here, some fragments of which are still remaining. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Kenelm; patron, Eton College. Here was formerly a priory belonging to the Alien monastery of Ivery, in Normandy.

MINSTER, SOUTH, co. Essex.

P. T. Burnham (19) 3 m. N b E. Pop. 1415.
Fairs, 3 days bef. East.; 9 days bef. Whit-Sund.; and St. Michael, Sept. 29, for toys.

A parish in the hundred of Dengey, situated near the salt-marshes, between the rivers Crouch and Blackwater; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 21*l.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patrons, the Governors of the Charterhouse.

MINSTERLEY, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 9 m. S W. Pop. 758.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Westbury and hundred of Ford, living, a curacy, in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford, not in charge, ann. val. P. R. 62*l.* 10*s.*, patron, the rector of Westbury.

MINSTERWORTH, co. Gloucester.

T. P. Gloucester (104) 4½ m. W b S.
Pop. 462.

A parish in the hundred of the duchy of Lancaster; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Hereford and diocese of Gloucester, valued in K. B. 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 83*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. George; patron, the Bishop of Bristol. Here is an endowed school, and much cider is made in the neighbourhood.

MINSTER YARD, E. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) adjacent.
Pop., with Beddern township, 924.

An extra-parochial liberty, in the liberty of St. Peter of York.

MINTERN MAGNA, co. Dorset.

P. T. Dorchester (119) 10 m. N b W.
Pop. 311.

A parish in the liberty of Piddletrenthide, Cerne division; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 117*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patrons (1829) Mrs. Sturt, &c.

MINTERN PARVA, co. Dorset.

P. T. Dorchester (119) 8½ m. NNW.
Pop. 105.

A tithing in the parish of Buckland Newton, and hundred of Buckland Newton; Cerne division.

MINTING, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (136) 6 m. NW b W.
Pop. 270.

A parish in the south division of the Wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge.

MINTLYN, or MINTLING, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Lynn Regis (96) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 30.

A parish in Lynn division of the hundred of Freebridge; living, a donative in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; church ded. to St. Michael.

MINTO, shire of Roxburgh, S.P. T. Hawick (47) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. Pop. 472.

A parish in the district of Jedburgh, extending three miles and a half in length, and two and a half in breadth; and containing 5213 acres, of which 475 are planted with forest-trees. The river Teviot bounds it on the south, and from its banks the surface rises irregularly to a considerable height. The soil is various, but well cultivated; and the harvest in general is early. The living is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, Lord Minto. The schoolmaster has a salary of 300 marks, with a house, garden, and other advantages. This place gives the titles of earl and baron to the family of Elliot.

MINVER, ST. HIGH-LAND, co. Cornwall.P. T. Padstow (246) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. Pop. 713.

A parish in the hundred of Trigg; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 10*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; patron (1829) W. Sandys, Esq. Trewman's bridge was built in 1721 across a dangerous ford on the road between St. Minver and Egloshayle.

MINVER, ST. LOW-LAND, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Padstow (246) 2 m. E b N. Pop. 515.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Minver, and hundred of Trigg; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Michael.

MINWORTH, co. Warwick.

P. T. Coleshill (104) 4 m. NW b W. Pop. 287.

A township in the parish of Curdworth, and Birmingham division of the hundred of Hemlingford.

MIRFIELD, W. R. co. York.P. T. Huddersfield (188) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. Pop. 5011.

A parish in the Wapentake of Morley, pleasantly situated on the river Calder. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the clothing manufacture; the living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 1*s.* $0\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary, recently enlarged; patron, (1829) Sir G. Armytage, Bart. Here is an endowed school. The river Calder runs through this parish, in which the woollen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent.

MISERDEN, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Painswick (105) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 514.

A parish in the hundred of Bisley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; patron, the King, by reason of livery. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a nave, chancel, and two cross aisles, with a low embattled tower at the west end. A chapel, on the south side of the chancel, is decorated with various military trophies and insignia, and contains

some very costly and magnificent marble monuments. Miserden Park, the seat of the Sandys family, is a beautiful place, seven miles in circumference, well wooded, and commanding many picturesque and romantic prospects; in the middle of a deep valley is a circular mound, surrounded by a moat, on which stood an ancient castle. The manor house, situated on an eminence, has the appearance of antiquity, and is said to have been built with the materials of the old castle; the rooms are capacious, but have suffered greatly from neglect; they contain a number of ancient portraits. During the civil wars, this mansion was garrisoned for the parliament by 300 men.

MISSENDEN, or MENLESDENE, co. Hertford.

P. T. Hitchin (34) 3 m. S b E. Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish and hundred of Hitchin; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Hitchin, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patronage, with Hitchin vicarage.

MISSENDEN, GREAT, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Amersham (26) 5 m. NW. Pop. 1735.

A parish in the hundred of Aylesbury; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; of the certified value of 41*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patrons (1829) Wm. Astle, Esq. &c. Here was formerly a Benedictine monastery, built by the family of the D'Oileys.

MISSENDEN, LITTLE, co. Buckingham.P. T. Amersham (26) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW. Pop. 814.

A parish in the hundred of Aylesbury; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 93*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron (1829) Earl Howe.

MISSIN, or MISNE, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Bawtry (153) 3 m. ENE. Pop. 720.

A parish in Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, situated on the river Idle, and has long had the advantage of a water communication with the Trent. The surrounding scenery is of a very curious nature, consisting of an extensive plain, perfectly level, and, when seen from the neighbouring heights, presents the idea of unbounded space; this is one of those extensive tracts from which the sea, in a course of ages, has retired; it ranges many miles in every direction, and at last softens into the azure distance of Yorkshire. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 4*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

MISTERTON, co. Leicester.

P. T. Lutterworth (89) 1 m. E b S. Pop. 539.

A parish in the hundred of Guthlaxton; living, a rectory, with the curacy of Walcot,

in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patron, the King, by reason of lunacy.

MISTERTON, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Gainsborough (149) 4½ m NW b N.
Pop. 1429.

A parish in North Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw; living, a dis. vicarage, with the curacy of West Stockwith, and a peculiar of the Dean of York; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 5*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 57*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York.

MISTERTON, co. Somerset.

P. T. Crewkerne (132) 1 m. SSE. Pop. 362.

A parish in the hundred of Crewkerne; living, a dis. vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Taunton and diocese of Bath and Wells; of the certified value of 29*l.* 11*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 111*l.*; church ded. to St. Leonard; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

MISTLEY, co. Essex.

P. T. Manningtree (60) ½ m. E. Pop. 778.

A parish in the hundred of Tendring, having a port on the river Orwell, called Ipswich water, is connected with Manningtree, and has several vessels employed in the London and coasting trade. The living is a discharged rectory, with the curacy of Manningtree, in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church dedicated to St. Mary; patron, F. H. Rigby, Esq. Here is Mistley Hall, an ancient and handsome mansion.

MITCHAM, co. Surrey.

London 6 m. SSW. Pop. 4453.

A parish in the hundred of Wallington. Here are some corn-mills, tobacco and snuff mills, spinning-mills, and calico-printing grounds. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; patron (1829) Mrs. Simpson. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an ancient structure, and in it is a monument to the memory of Sir Ambrose Crowley, an alderman of London, who died in 1713, and is celebrated in the "Tatler," No. 73, under the name of Sir Humphrey Greenfat. Mitcham Grove is a handsome seat, and was presented to the late Lord Loughborough, when Counsellor Wedderburne, by Lord Clive, for his excellent defence of that nobleman in the House of Commons. The river Wandle, which is celebrated for the excellence of its trout, winds through the plantations, and adds greatly to their beauty. About 250 acres in this parish are employed in the cultivation of medicinal plants, and it has a considerable quantity of common.

MITCHELDEVER, co. Southampton.

Pop. 1589.

A hundred, in the Basingstoke division, situated nearly in the centre of the county,

to the north-east of Winchester, containing four parishes.

MITCHELDEVER, co. Southampton.

P. T. Winchester (62) 6½ m. N b E. Pop. 828.

A parish in the hundred of Mitcheldever, Basingstoke division; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Sir T. Baring, Bart.

MITCHELMARSH, co. Southampton.

P. T. Romsey (73) 4 m. N.

Pop. of Pa. 908. Of Ham. 374.

A parish and hamlet in the hundred of Budlesgate, Fawley division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 26*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

MITCHELSTOWN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

Dublin 132 m. SW. Pop. 3773.

Fairs, July 30, and Nov. 12.

A handsome town in the parish of Brigown and barony of Condons and Clougibbons, situated upon the Funcheon river. Its present respectable appearance is attributable to the Kingston family, but more particularly to the late Dowager Lady Kingston. Here is a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and several schools for the benefit of the poor; but what chiefly distinguishes this place is the college, in which twelve decayed gentlemen and sixteen gentlewomen are comfortably lodged, each person being allotted a small house and garden, and a stipend of 40*l.* per annum, paid quarterly. The supporting fund of this humane establishment is derived from a charge upon the Kingston estate; and the only condition imposed upon the partakers of the charity is a residence of ten months in each year within the college. The Archbishop of Cashel, and the Bishops of Cloyne, Limrick, and Waterford, are the trustees, and they possess the right of nominating to the vacancies. A chapel constitutes a part of the college establishment, and the chaplain's salary is 120*l.* per annum. Here is the noble mansion of the Earl of Kingston, erected by the present Lord, at an expense exceeding 60,000*l.*

MITCHELSTOWN, or STROKESTOWN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Nobber (42) 3 m. SE. Pop. 215.

A parish in the barony of Slane; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 8*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*; and in P. R. 46*l.* 3*s.* 0¾*d.* annually. It is one of five parishes constituting the union of Syddan. The King is patron for two turns, the Bishop for one.

MITCHEL-TROY, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Monmouth (129) 3 m. SW. Pop. 305.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Landaff; charged in K. B. 12*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*; church

ded. to St. Michael; patron, the Duke of Beaufort.

MITFORD, co. Norfolk.

Pop. 10,158.

A hundred, situated nearly in the centre of the county; bounded on the south and south-east by the river Yare; and on the north and north-east by the river Wensum; it contains eighteen parishes.

MITFORD, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 3 m. W b S.
Pop. of Pa. 625. Of To. 178.

A parish and township, partly in the west division of Morpeth ward, and partly in the west division of Castle ward, delightfully situated at the confluence of the rivers Wansbeck and Font; over the latter is a good stone bridge. Here was formerly a flannel manufactory, but the premises are now converted into a snuff-mill. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 65*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church, which is situated on the southern bank of the Wansbeck, is an ancient structure, and appears to have been much larger than it is at present; it contains some ancient monuments. The ruins of Mitford Old Castle stand upon a considerable eminence, and are scattered in confused heaps, over about an acre of ground. At a short distance from these venerable remains is the present castle, which has been a magnificent building, but is now in a very ruinous condition.

MITTON, co. Pal. of Lancaster, and W. R. co. York.

P. T. Clitheroe (217) 3 m. SW.
Pop. of Pa. 5025. Of To. 324.

A parish and township, partly in the hundred of Blackburn, county palatine of Lancaster, and partly in the west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 140*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael or All Saints; patron (1829) F. Weld, Esq. Here is an endowed school.

MITTON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Penkridge (131) 2½ m. WNW.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Penkridge and east division of the hundred of Cuttlestone.

MITTON, LITTLE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Clitheroe (217) 3 m. SW. Pop. 99.

A township in the parish of Whalley and hundred of Blackburn, situated near the confluence of the Ribble, the Hodder, and the Calder, nearly on the lowest ground in the parish. Little Mitton Hall is one of the finest specimens of the style of domestic architecture which prevailed in the time of Henry VII.; its situation is a remarkable instance of the ancient fondness for a southern aspect, as the front is opposite a marsh, overgrown with alders, whilst the

north and west afford the most beautiful landscapes in Ribblesdale.

MITTON, LOWER, co. Worcester.

P. T. Kidderminster (126) 4 m. SSW.
Pop. 2541.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Kidderminster and lower division of the hundred of Halfshire; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Kidderminster, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge; chapel ded. to St. Michael; patronage with Kidderminster vicarage. Here is a manufactory of worsted yarn, an iron foundery, a tannery, and a vinegar yard.

MITTON, UPPER, co. Worcester.

P. T. Kidderminster (126) 3½ m. SSW.
Pop. 181.

A hamlet in the parish of Hartlebury and lower division of the hundred of Halfshire.

MITTONS, co. Worcester.

P. T. Tewkesbury (103) 4 m. NE.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Breedon and middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge; patronage with Breedon rectory.

MIXBURY, co. Oxford.

P. T. Bicester (54) 7 m. N b E. Pop. 336.

A parish in the hundred of Ploughley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Rochester.

MIZEN-HEAD, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Skibbereen (219) W. Lon. 9.35 W.
Lat. 51.14 N.

A rocky headland in the parish of Killmoe and barony of West Carbery, west division. It is the Notium of Ptolemy, is the most southern point of Ireland, and now adopted as a signal station.

MOAT, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Longtown (309) 3½ m. NNE. Pop. 300.

A township in the parish of Kirk Andrews-upon-Esk, Eskdale ward, situated on the south bank of the Liddel. Here are the ruins of Liddel Strength, a square tower of excellent masonry, with a double ditch; it was taken by William, King of Scotland, and was the scene of a most savage cruelty, committed by King David, who, after taking this little fort, strangled the two sons of Sir Walter Selby, the governor.

MOATE-GREENOGUE, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

Dublin 66 m. NW. Pop. with Pa. Fairs,
April 25; June 22; Oct. 2; and Dec. 15.

A town in the parish of Killeleagh and barony of Clonlonan.

MOBBERLEY, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Nether Knutsford (172) 3 m. NE.
Pop. 1198.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Bucklow; living, a rectory in the arch-

deaconry and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 23*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Wilfrid; patron (1829) the Rev. J. H. Mallory. Here is a large cotton factory and a free grammar-school. Three courts-baron for as many manors are held here annually.

MOBLUSK, or **MOYLUSK**, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballyclare (118) 4 m. SW.
Pop. with Templepatrick.

A parish in the half-barony of Lower Belfast; living, a grange in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of the five parishes which constitute the corps of the deanery of Connor. Area of parish, 1457 acres of land.

MOCCAS, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 9½ m. WNW. Pop. 185.

A parish in the hundred of Webtree; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 150*l.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Sir G. Cornwall, Bart. Moccas Court is an ancient seat delightfully situated on the south bank of the Wye; the present mansion is a handsome modern structure, occupying an easy ascent from the river, which gives interest and animation to the scenery. The park is finely wooded, and commanding many extremely fine views.

MOCHRUM, shire of Wigtown, S.

P. T. Wigtown (105) 7½ m. SW. Pop. 1871.

A parish in the district of Machers, about ten miles long, and from four to five broad, extending along the eastern side of the bay of Luce. The general appearance of the surface is variegated with plains and hills; for some miles along the sea-side the soil is a fertile loam; in the middle thin and strong; and on the west there is a large tract, consisting of rocks, mosses, lakes, and green hills, furnishing pasture for numerous flocks of sheep. In some parts there are extensive and thriving plantations of wood. Off the coast are caught abundance of fine fish, of various kinds. The living is in the presbytery of Wigtown, synod of Galloway, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a handsome modern structure. At the fishing-town of Port William is a small but convenient harbour, which will admit vessels of 200 tons burden. By the sea-side are the ruins of a small building called St. Finian's Chapel, and in the moorland is an ancient castle, styled the Old Place of Mochrum, picturesquely situated in the midst of several lakes. It was the seat of the Dunbars, Knights of Mochrum, who held with it a considerable estate, which, as well as the castle, now belongs to the Earl of Galloway.

MOCHTREF, co. Montgomery, N. W.

P. T. Newtown (175) 3 m. SW. Pop. 514.

A parish in the hundred of Montgomery; living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge,

in the archdeaconry of Brecon and diocese of St. David's. The prebend of Mochtref is valued in K. B. 1*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* "Mochtref and Ceri are the only parishes in the county of Montgomery annexed to the see of St. David's, and are the fruits of the victory obtained by Cambrensis, then Archdeacon of Brecon, over the Bishop of St. Asaph." The population of Esgair Geiliog is included in the return of this parish.

MOCURRY, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Enniscorthy (82) m. NW.
Pop. with Pa. Fairs, Thurs. aft. Trin.-Sun.
Oct. 26; and Nov. 7.

A village in the parish of Moynarty and barony of Scarewalsh, situated upon the river Urrin.

MODBURY, co. Devon.

London 203 m. WSW. Pop. 2194. M. D.
Thurs. in general, and Sat. for meat.
Fairs, May 14, if not Frid. or Sat., otherwise the following Tues.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Ermington, situated at the junction of the roads leading to Plymouth, Kingsbridge, and Dartmouth, and occupying the bottom and declivities of a valley. It consists of four streets which meet at right angles, the point of junction being the lower part of the town. A creek navigable for barges bounds this parish on the west, extending from the mouth of the river Erun to within two miles of the town, to which it proves extremely beneficial. Here is a manufacture of woollen goods of decayed importance, and there is considerable business done in the general market in corn and malt. This town, which anciently sent members to Parliament, is governed by a portreeve, constables, and subordinate officers, who are annually appointed at one of the half-yearly courts-leet, by a jury of twelve householders. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; charged in K. B. 19*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; patron, Eton College. The church, which is dedicated to St. George, is a spacious and handsome structure, having a spire about 134 feet in height; it appears to be more modern than the body of the edifice, and to have been rebuilt about the year 1621. Within the church is a neat marble font and pedestal, and three large galleries; in the south aisle is an alabaster statue in armour. Here are two Dissenting meeting-houses, one for Presbyterians, and the other for Anabaptists, and as early as the reign of Stephen an alien priory of Benedictines existed here. Modbury House, sometimes called the Court House, was formerly inhabited by the Champenounes, who lived here in great splendour from the time of Edward II. till about the close of the seventeenth century; a part, which appears to have been one of the wings, is still standing, and contains a large arched chamber, said to have been the dining-room. At a short distance was a large deer park, now converted into a considerable farm, but still retaining the name of Modbury Park. The petty sessions are holden here.

MODELIGO, or MODELRIDGE, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Lismore (136) 8 m. E. Pop. 2426.
Fair, Aug. 26.

A village and parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, upon the river Phinisk; living, a rectory and corps of a prebend, in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The vicarage is united to that of Killgobust. No church in this parish, but there is a glebe of three roods. Here are the ruins of Mount Castle, and also of Castle Sledy, built in 1688, both belonging formerly to the family of the Magraths.

MODEREENY, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Borrisokane (91) 4 m. SE.
Pop. with Arderoney.

A parish in the barony of Lower Ormond; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; the rectory valued in K. B. at 5*l.*, and the vicarage at 3*l.*, but producing conjointly, 533*l.* 10*s.* 9¼*d.* per annum by commutation for tithes. It is united to the vicarage of Arderoney, and possesses a church and parsonage, with about three acres of glebe.

MODESHIL, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Callan (80) 4 m. SW. Pop. 893.

A village and parish in the barony of Sliehardagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 1*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.*; and by commutation for tithes, 260*l.* annually. It is one of four parishes which form the corps of the archdeaconry of Cashel.

MODRYDD or BODRHYDD, co. Brecon, S. W.

P. T. Brecon (171) 2 m. W. Pop. 153.

A hamlet in the parish of Llan Spydydd and hundred of Defynoc. The fine old mansion of Cwrt Gilbert, at this place, was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, by one of the Parry's of Poston, surnamed Gilbert.

MOEL-FAMMA, co. Denbigh, N. W.

The most conspicuous of the Clwydian hills. It attains an elevation of 1845 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a most extensive prospect over England and Wales. On the 25th day of October, A. D. 1810, the first stone of an obelisk, commemorative of the fiftieth year of the reign of King George III., was laid on the summit of this hill, by the Right Honourable George Lord Kenyon, in presence of 3000 spectators.

MOEL-Y-MWNT, or MOUNT, co. Cardigan, S. W.

P. T. Cardigan (239) 3½ m. N. Pop. 172.

A parish in the hundred of Froedyrour, situated upon Cardigan Bay; living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; certified value, 3*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 54*l.* 14*s.*; patron, the Impropiator. Area of parish, 2000 acres of land. The name of the parish is taken from a conical hill on the north side of

the church, anciently fortified on one side, and protected by the sea upon the other.

MOFFAT, shires of Dumfries and Lanark, S.

Edinburgh 49¾ m. S. Pop. 2128. Fairs, June 24, or Tues. after; July 29, or Tues. after; Oct. 20; 1st. Tues. in Nov. O. S.

A parish and post-village, chiefly in Dumfries-shire, a small part only lying in the county of Lanark. The latter is situated at the head of a valley extending for many miles along the banks of the Annan; and on all sides except the south it is surrounded by hills. It consists of a long wide street, laid with gravel, and kept in neat order, so as to furnish an agreeable promenade. This place is much visited by invalids, on account of the neighbouring mineral springs. The first called Moffat Well, situated about a mile and a half from the village is a sulphurous spring, a gallon of the water containing thirty-six grains of chloride of sodium (marine salt), ten cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen, four of nitrogen, and five of carbonic acid. As the gases speedily evaporate the water will not bear carriage. The other spring called Hartfell Spa, which was discovered in 1748, is about four miles from the village. The water is strongly chalybeated, a gallon containing eighty-four grains of sulphate of iron, fifteen of oxide of iron, twelve of sulphate of alumine, and five cubic inches of nitrogen. It issues from the base of the Hartfell Mountain, the summit of which is 3300 feet higher than the village of Moffat, and 3900 feet above the level of the sea. At the extremity of the village, on the Dumfries road, near Evan Bridge, is a third mineral spring, of the chalybeate kind, a gallon containing two grains of oxide of iron, thirteen cubic inches of carbonic acid, and three of nitrogen. The water of the sulphurous spa is used both internally and externally with advantage in cutaneous and serofulous diseases, and in some affections of the digestive organs. The Hartfell water is strongly astringent, and is drunk in cases of hæmoptoe, dysentery, hæmaturia, and other kinds of internal hemorrhage. The other chalybeate water is used internally in various complaints indicating direct debility. There are in the village two good inns, and some commodious lodging-houses. The surrounding scenery is extremely beautiful, and the climate, though moist, is reckoned remarkably healthy. The parish is of an irregular figure, extending about fifteen miles in length, and nine in breadth, and containing 28,865 Scotch acres. On the banks of the Annan, and of a small stream called the Moffat Water, there is a considerable extent of meadow and arable land; but the surface in general is rugged, and the mountains are lofty, particularly that of Hartfell, already mentioned, which is considered as the most elevated point in the south of Scotland. This parish affords pasture for between eighteen and twenty thousand sheep. Several of the hills are

supposed to contain iron and copper; but the only subterraneous product of any value is slate. The living, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Earl of Hoptoun, who is proprietor of nearly one-half of the parish, and who has a mansion near the village. About a mile and a half from Moffat is Duncrief, delightfully situated, formerly the seat of James Currie, M. D. the biographer of the poet Burns, and author of some medical and political works of reputation, who died in 1805.

MOGEALY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Fallow (141) 3 m. W. Pop. 2678.

A parish in the barony of Kintaloon, situated upon the river Bride; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the paricle of Templebelagh. Here is an Hibernian Society's School of 183 boys.

MOGEALY, or **IMOGEELY**, or **MACALUE**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Castle-Martyr (161) 2 m. N. Pop. 2356.

A parish in the barony of Imokilly; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel; valued separately at 2*l.* in K. B., and producing 390*l.* each by commutation for tithes. This parish is united to those of Castle-Martyr and Cahirntan, constituting thereby the corps of the prebend of the latter.

MOGEASAH, or **MOGEESY**, or **IMOGEESHY**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Middleton (182) m. W. Pop. 1350.

A parish in the barony of Barrymore, situated upon the north side of Cork Harbour; living, a rectory and constituent in the corps of the treasurership of the diocese of Cloyne, which is in the archdiocese of Cashel.

MOGGERHANGER, co. Bedford.

P. T. Biggleswade (45) 4½ m. NW b N. Pop. 405.

A hamlet in the parish of Blunham and hundred of Wixamtree.

MOGORBAN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Cashel (100) 6½ m. E. Pop. 1405.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church and parsonage; patron, the Archbishop. The rectory is one of the parishes appropriated to the archbishop's mensal. There is a parish-school here consisting of three boys and nineteen girls.

MOHILL, co. Leitrim, Connaught, I.

Dublin 94 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 14,105, Of To. 1053. Fairs, 1st Thurs. in Jan.; Feb. 25; May 8; 1st Thurs. in June; July 31; 2d Thurs. in Sept.; Oct. 19; and 1st Thurs. in Dec.

A market-town and parish in the barony of Mohill. The parish extends in the barony of Leitrim in this county, and also into the barony and county of Longford; living, a

rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardagh, and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, parsonage, and glebe of 647 acres; patron, the Bishop. There is a poor-school in the town of seventy-five boys and forty-six girls, and an Hibernian school of 166 pupils. In the year 608 an abbey was founded here for canons regular, by St. Manchar, who died A.D. 652.

MOIDART, or **MOYDART**, shire of Inverness, S.

An extensive district in the south-western angle of the county, including the country bordering on the inlet called Loch Moirdart, which forms a safe and spacious harbour. A road extending thirty-four miles from this bay to that of Saline upon Loch Sunart, to the village of Strontian, and thence to the Corran of Ardgowr, has been made under the sanction of the Parliamentary Commissioners and great landowners.

MOINTAGLIS, or **MOYNTAGHS**, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Lurgan (85) 5 m. NW. Pop. 2751.

A parish in the barony of O'Neiland East, situated upon Lough Neagh; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dromore, and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church, parsonage, and glebe; patron the Bishop of the diocese.

MOIRA, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Dublin 90 m. N.

Pop. of Pa. 2965. Of To. 640.

A small but respectable and thriving market-town, in the parish of St. Iris Moira and barony of Lower Iveagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dromore and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, parsonage, and glebe of twenty-one acres; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here are also meeting-houses for Dissenters. This is an excellent linen-market, and the inhabitants of the surrounding district are almost wholly occupied in the linen manufacture. There are also valuable limestone quarries within the parish. This place was anciently called Moyrath, and here was fought a famous battle between Congul Claon and Donald, King of Ireland, A. D. 637, in which the former was defeated. The family of Rawdon, Marquis of Hastings, derive the title of Earl from this place, and their ancient and noble mansion is adjacent to this town.

MOIRUS, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Oughterard (150) m. W b N.

Pop. 6449.

A very extensive parish in the barony of Ballinahinch. It includes ten inhabited islands; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam; valued, by commutation for tithes, 50*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.*; it is one of ten parishes constituting the union of Ballinakill; patron, the Archbishop of Tuam. The females here are employed in spinning and knitting; and the parish is bounded by an extensive kelp

shore. Here is a famous salmon-fishery, and also a valuable herring-fishery, in Ardwest Bay.

MOIVORE, or MOYVORE, or TEMPLE-PATRICK, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ballymore (72) m. Pop. of Pa. 483. Of To. 216. Fairs, May 4; Aug. 20; and Dec. 5.

A market-town and parish in the barony of of Rathionrath; living, a rectory inappropriate in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh.

MOLAHIFFE, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Milltown (196) 5 m. N.E. Pop. 2357.

A parish in the barony of Magunihy, situated upon the river Maing; living, a vicarage in the united dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, 320*l.* per annum, which sum is divided equally between the incumbent and the impropiator. Here is a church, but no glebe or parsonage; patrons, the Representatives of the Rev. John Crosbie. Molahiffe is united to the benefices of Killbolane and Killcredane.

MOLD, co. Flint, N. W.

London by Whitchurch 191, by Chester 200 m. N.W. Pop. 7320. Fairs, Feb. 13; March 21; May 12; Aug. 2; and Nov. 22. M. D. Wed. and Sat.

A handsome and prosperous town, the capital of the county, in the parish and hundred of the same name. It is situated on a fertile plain, encircled by rugged hills, over the banks of the Allen river, and in the centre of a rich mineral region. The town consists of one long and spacious avenue, adorned with several handsome residences. The church is a remarkably graceful edifice, adorned with a tower at the west end, and containing several interesting monuments. The Wesleyan, Calvinists, and Baptists, have each chapels here. The great sessions for the county are held here, and quarter sessions four times in each year. Lord Dinorben is lord of the manor. The parish includes the chapelries of Nerquis and Treddyn; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; valued in K.B. 10*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The chief trade of this place depends on the lead and coal mines, which are worked extensively and profitably. A cotton-spinning factory employs a number of hands, and some woollens are manufactured in the vicinity. At the north end of the town stands the ballinn or mount, the Yr Wyddgrugg of the British, and Mons Altus of the Romans, from which the place derives its name. The castle of Mold was anciently a strong garrison, and it appears to have been subjected to great vicissitudes. It was dismantled A. D. 1267. Adjacent to the town is Maes-y-Garmon, or field of St. German, famous for the victory obtained there over the Picts and Saxons, by the ancient Britons, lead on by the pious St. German. This is usually called "the Hallelujah Vic-

tory" by Welsh historians. An obelisk, in commemoration of the event, was erected on the Maes-y-Garmon, by Mr. Griffith, in the year 1730.

MOLDASH, co. Kent.

P. T. Charing (47) 5 m. ENE. Pop. 378.

A parish in the hundred of Felborough, lathe of Scray; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Chilham, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; church ded. to St. Peter; patronage with Chilham vicarage.

MOLESCROFT, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Beverley (183) 1 m. WNW. Pop. 111.

A township in the parish of St. John and in the liberties of the town of Beverley.

MOLESDEN, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) Pop. 20.

A township in the parish of Nutford, Castle ward.

MOLESEY, EAST, co. Surrey.

P. T. Walton-upon-Thames (16) 3 m. ENE. Pop. 526.

A parish in the hundred of Elmbridge; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 120*l.*; patron, King's College, Cambridge. Here are an endowed school and three almshouses.

MOLESEY, WEST, co. Surrey.

P. T. Walton-upon-Thames (16) 2½ m. NE b E. Pop. 430.

A parish in the hundred of Elmbridge, bounded on the north by the Thames, and on the east by the river Mole; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; certified value, 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 42*l.* 13*s.*; patron, the Rev. Dr. Binney.

MOLESWORTH, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. Kimbolton (63) 7 m. NNW. Pop. 191.

A parish in the hundred of Leightonstone; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Archbishop of York.

MOLL, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Kelso (42) 12 m. SE b E. Pop. with Morebattle.

A district, formerly parochial, but now included in the parish of Morebattle. It comprehended the country lying on the upper branches of Bowmont Water, and extending beneath the eastern range of the Border Mountains. The village of Moll, supposed to have been a settlement of the Caledonian Britons, was situated at the foot of Hownam Law, a lofty, bare, conical hill, from which the place probably derived its name, Moel, in the British language, signifying a naked detached peak.

MOLLAND, co. Devon.

P. T. South Molton (178) 6½ m. ENE. Pop. 456.

A parish in the hundred of South Molton; living, a vicarage with that of Knowstone, in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and dio-

cese of Exeter, not in charge ; church ded. to St. Mary. Here is a small endowed school for girls.

MOLLINGTON, cos. Oxford and Warwick.

P. T. Banbury (69) 4½ m. N b W.
Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Cropredy, and partly in the hundred of Bloxham, county of Oxford, and partly in Burton Dasset division of the hundred of Kington, county of Warwick ; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Cropredy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, not in charge ; chapel ded. to All Saints ; patronage with Cropredy vicarage.

MOLLINGTON, GREAT, or BANESTER, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 2½ m. NW b N. Pop. 122.

A township in the parish of Backford and hundred of Wirrall.

MOLLINGTON, LITTLE, or TORRENT, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 2 m. NW b N. Pop. 28.

A township in the parish of St. Mary and hundred of Wirrall.

MOLTON, NORTH, co. Devon.

P. T. South Molton (178) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 1847. Fairs, May 12 ; and Nov. 12, for cattle.

A parish in the hundred of South Molton ; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter ; valued in K. B. 167. 16s. 1d. ; church ded. to All Saints ; patron (1829) the Earl of Morley.

MOLTON, SOUTH, co. Devon.

Pop. 12,201.

A hundred situated on the north side of the county, containing fourteen parishes.

MOLTON, SOUTH, co. Devon.

London 178 m. W b S. Pop. 3314. M. D. Sat. Fairs, Sat. aft. Feb. 13 ; Apr. 27 ; Wed. bef. June 22 ; Wed. aft. Aug. 26 ; Sat. bef. Oct. 10 ; Sat. bef. Dec. 12, for cattle. These are called great markets, there being no charter for fairs on these days.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of South Molton, but having separate jurisdiction, pleasantly situated on an eminence near the west side of the river Moule. The market-place, from which various streets branch out, is extensive and well built ; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of serges, shalloons, and felts, and in obtaining lime from the various kilns in the neighbourhood. Iron ore and flagstones are also produced in the vicinity. The town is governed by a mayor, assisted in the execution of his office by eighteen capital burgesses, a recorder, town-clerk, and two sergants-at-mace ; and it once sent members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., since which period no return has been made. The petty sessions are holden here. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter ; certified value, 307. ; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a spacious and hand-

some structure, containing several good monuments and a large organ. A respectable freeschool was founded here in 1614. Here is also a charity-school ; in the former the late Judge Buller received the rudiments of his education. This place gave birth to Samuel Badcock, an eminent critic and divine, who was born February 23, 1747.

MOLYSCAR, or MOLESCAR, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Mullingar (48) 4½ m. S. Pop. 282.

A parish in the barony of Rathconrath, situated upon Lough Ennel ; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh ; valued in K. B. 10s. 10d., and united to the rectories of Lynne and Carrick ; patron, the King. Here are a church and glebe-house.

MONA. See *Anglesea*.

MONACHLOG. See *Strata-florida*.

MONAGHAN, County of, Ulster, I.

N to S 38 m. E to W. 24 m. No. of acres 290,920. Baronies 5. Market-towns 6. Parishes 27. Pop. 174,697. Memb. of Pt. 2. Diocese of Clogher and Archdiocese of Armagh.

One of nine counties included within the province of Ulster. It is bounded on the north by the county of Tyrone ; on the east by Armagh : on the south-east, its boundary, is formed by the counties of Louth and Meath ; and Fermanagh and Cavan complete the remainder of the compass in the south-western angle. The surface is remarkably uneven, bog, hill, and occasionally mountain occupying the whole. Planting has increased the shelter, and extensive drainage augmented the available surface, and somewhat improved the climate. The most elevated ground in the county is the range of Slieblabaught, which separates Monaghan from Tyrone ; and on the east rises another chain called the Ferns Mountains. The character of the soil is, for the most part, deep and heavy, tracts of moor, bog, and fen, chequering the whole surface of the county. Interspersed amongst the bogs are 184 pools and loughs, containing incredible quantities of eels and trout. These act as drains to the swampy land, and become the sources of so many streams and rivers. The most important of the rivers are the Lagan, Annalee, Ballyhays, Fin, Fane, Myrvale, and Blackwater : none of these are navigable. The deep soil of Monaghan is favourable to the culture of flax, a favourite crop here ; and all the usual crops are sown, wheat only excepted, to which the soil is not found congenial. The breeding of black-cattle is also less attended to than in other counties, the land being little suited to the dairy-farmer or grazier. Few minerals have hitherto been discovered in this region. Pure limestone and rich marl are found in Cairmore, the loftiest hill in the Slieblabaught chain ; and here is also a famous quarry of grit or limestone, of a very close grain, from which excellent mill-stones are

formed. Potters' clay and yellow sandstone exist in the same district. Indications of coal have been observed in many places, but the beds appear to be subject to dislocations analogous to the mines of Tyrone, which probably has hitherto deterred practical miners. A species of whinstone, adapted to building purposes, is raised in Crieve Mountain, the most elevated land in the county; and in the same hill lead-ore is known to exist. Adjacent to the town of Monaghan, an extensive district, containing lead, has been leased by Lord Middleton to the Mining Company of Ireland. Monaghan is divided into five baronies, Cremourne, Dartry, Farney, Monaghan, and Trough. In these the principal towns are Castleblaney, Ballybay, Clones, Carrickmacross, Monaghan, the county town, Smithsborough, and Newbliss. Mining constitutes an inconsiderable part of the resources of the inhabitants, the linen manufacture forming the staple commodity. Spinning, weaving, &c., occupy numbers; and bleaching-mills present themselves upon every sufficient overflow of water from the lakes which speckle the surface. The rivers here are unfortunately not navigable, so that if turf-fuel did not exist pretty generally, the want of water-carriage would become an intolerable grievance. It is now proposed, and will shortly be carried into operation, to construct a canal, uniting Loughs Neagh and Erne, which will pass near Monaghan, Smithsborough, and Clones in its course. Its advantages will be very generally diffused over the north of Ireland, and the proprietors have designated it the Ulster Canal. This county returns two members to Parliament.

MONAGHAN, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.

Dublin 84 m. N b W. Pop. of Pa. 7235. Of To. 3738. Fairs, Easter Tuesday; May 28; July 12; Aug. 18; 1st Tuesday in October; and November 21.

A market-town and parish in the barony of Monaghan. It is the capital of the county, is irregularly built, and contains the county jail, court house, parish church, Dissenters' chapels, and a large and commodious inn; it is also a regular military station. The river Blackwater flows at a little distance to the north of the town. This was anciently a place of some consequence: it was a borough until the period of the union of Great Britain with Ireland, and sent two members to the Irish Parliament; it is now governed by a sovereign. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and by commutation for tithes, at 55*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* It possesses a parsonage, with a glebe of thirty acres; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here is an excellent linen market, and much traffic in small wares for the supply of the adjacent district. The residence of a permanent garrison, and the holding of the assizes, also con-

tribute to animate the appearance of this inland place; and there is reason to expect that lead-mines will be worked with much spirit and skill by the mining company of Ireland on a tract adjoining the town, the prospects of which, as well as the trade of Monaghan generally, will derive considerable improvement from the passage of the Ulster canal, immediately close to the town. Here is a classical school, enjoying a small endowment, an Hibernian Society's school, of 140 pupils, and a subscription charity-school. An abbey was founded here at an early period, of which Moeledius was abbot. In 1462, a monastery for Conventual Franciscans was erected upon the site of the former, which was afterwards granted to Edward Withe, and a castle built upon its site by Edward Lord Blaney. The founder of this monastery was Phelim M'Brian, M'Ardgal, M'Eda, M'Mahoune. The family of Blaney take the title of barons from this place.

MONAINCHA, co Tipperary, Munster, I., P. T. Roscrea (75) 4 m. SE.

A place in the barony of Ikerrin, situated in the centre of the bog of Monela. The famous St. Columb-Cill founded a monastery here for the monks of the Culdean order; the ruins are still interesting, and display specimens of exquisite workmanship. The antiquity of this place is indisputable, being mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, who visited Ireland A. D. 1185. The situation of the edifice is singular; it stands upon a plot of ground, the area of which occupies two acres, completely insulated by an extensive bog, the passage over which is attended with difficulty and peril.

MONANCE, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Pittenweem (33½) 1½ m. SW.
Pop. 912.

A burgh of barony, town, and parish, in the district of St. Andrew's, situated on the Firth of Forth, between the parishes of Ely and Pittenweem. The town, which derived its name from St. Monan, a religious votary, who is said to have occupied as a hermitage a small recess in a rock opposite the church, belonged previously to 1646 to the parish of Kilconquhar; but it was then united ecclesiastically to the parish of Abercrombie, the church of which has been suffered to fall to ruin, and the parish has since been called Abercrombie-with-St. Monance, or simply St. Monance. The town extends in a semicircular form, at the base of a steep bank along the sea-shore. It has a small but convenient harbour, and is among the more considerable fishing-towns in Fifeshire. The burgh is governed by three baillies, a treasurer, and twelve councillors, chosen yearly by the feuars. On a rocky promontory, about half a mile westward of the town, is the ruined castle of Newark, which formerly gave the title of Baron to a branch of the family of Leslie. The parish is only a mile and a half long,

and a mile broad. The surface rises a little as it recedes from the coast; the soil is a light loam, and the land is all arable, except on the coast, where there are freestone and limestone rocks. The living is in the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fyfe, in the patronage of the Crown. The church, situated on a rock, projecting into the sea, is part of a conventual church, founded by David II. It was a noble cruciform Gothic edifice, the choir of which, with its fine vaulted roof, is still entire, and is used for public worship; the steeple and transept also remain, but roofless and dilapidated.

MONANIMY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Mallow (163) 4 m. N.E. Pop. 2045.

A parish in the barony of Fermoy, near to the banks of the river Blackwater; living, a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne and archdiocese of Cashel. Here is a church, but no glebe or parsonage; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. There are also the ruins of an ancient church here. A castle, supposed to have been a preceptory of the Knights' Templars, and very extensive remains of various buildings, constituting one great assemblage, are boldly placed on the summit of a steep bank overhanging the river Blackwater.

MONASTERBOYCE, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Drogheda (30) 4 m. N b W. Pop. 639.

A parish in the barony of Ferrard; living, a curacy in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, being one of six benefices constituting the union of Dunleer; patron, the King. Here are the ruins of an ancient abbey, founded A. D. 521, by St. Bætiús; and near this stands one of the ancient Irish pillar towers, 110 feet in height, and tapering gradually from the base to the summit. At the south side of the church are two enormous stone crosses; that usually termed "St. Boyne's Cross," is the most ancient religious relic in Ireland; on it may be perceived an inscription in the Irish character, in which the name Muredach is perfectly legible. A person of that name was once monarch of Ireland, and died A. D. 534, or about one hundred years subsequent to the mission of St. Patrick.

MONASTEREVAN, co. Killdare, Leinster, I.

Dublin 38 m. S.W. Pop. of Pa. 2915.
Of To. 1275.

A good market-town in the parish of the same name and barony of West Ophaly, situated upon the river Barron, which is crossed by two bridges close to the town. No regular plan appears to have been pursued in the disposition of the streets; the market-house stands in an open area; the church, an architectural building, raised at the sole expense of the late Marquis of Drogheda, is judiciously placed, and is adorned with a lofty square tower; and the avenue, or street, which fronts the river, owing to a considerate clause in the leases,

is built only at one side, whereby an agreeable prospect is retained, and a cheerful appearance conferred upon the place. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Killdare and archdiocese of Dublin; the church is of private erection; there is no residence appropriated to the curate, nor any glebe belonging to the curacy; patron, the representatives of the Marquis of Drogheda. A wholesome inland trade is carried on here. The Barrow is navigable to Athy, and the grand canal intersects it at Monasterevan; here are spacious stores for the deposition of goods awaiting canal transport; and the establishment of a distillery, upon an extensive scale, has considerably augmented the busy air of this town, already enlivened by its central position, being on the great coach-road to the south-western parts of the kingdom. The Rev. Charles Moore, the incumbent of the benefice, sustains a school of seventy boys and thirty-four girls; besides which, there is a freeschool here of seventy-five boys and fifty-two girls, on the Lancasterian system; a female freeschool of forty pupils; and a school, under the control of the Incorporated Society, consisting of one hundred and forty children. At a little distance from the town, and on the banks of the river Barrow, is Moore Abbey, a noble mansion, in the Gothic style, built by Charles, first Marquis of Drogheda. A religious house was erected, probably upon the site of St. Evan's monastery, for Cistercian monks, about the year 1177 or 1185, by Dermot O'Dimesey, king of Ophaly, some of the remains of which are incorporated in the walls of the present Moore Abbey; the abbot sat as a baron in Parliaments. At the dissolution of monastic establishments this abbey and its possessions were granted to George, Lord Audley, who assigned the same to Adame Loftus, Viscount Ely, from whom it passed into the present noble family of Moore, Marquises of Drogheda.

MONASTERNENAGH, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Croom (131) 2½ m. N.E. Pop. 2237.

A parish, extending into the baronies of Coshma, Pobblebrien, and Small-County; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, to which belong neither church, glebe, nor parsonage; amount of commutation for tithes, 138*l.* annually; patron, the King, during the incapacity of Lord Southwell. An abbey for Cistercian Friars was founded here in 1148, by O'Brien, who supplied it with monks from Mellifont, in Louth. The cell of Feal was afterwards annexed to this house, and the abbot sat as a baron in Parliament. At the dissolution, Sir Henry Wallop, Knt. obtained a grant of this abbey.

MONEA, co. Fermanagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Church-hill (112) S b E.
Pop. with Pa. Fairs, Whit-Monday;
Aug. 26; and Nov. 12.

A village and chapelry belonging to the parish of Ennismacsaunt in the barony of Magheraboy. Here are excellent quarries of lime and free-stone, with beds of rich marl.

MONEDIE, or MONEYDIE, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Perth (40½) 5 m. NW. Pop. 1178.

A parish, about three miles in length, and of an equal breadth. On the banks of the river Shochie the soil is partly a light loam, and partly gravelly; in the higher grounds it is a rich loam, on a deep clay; and the land farthest from the river approaches the nature of moor-land. Great improvements have been made in agriculture of late years, by the use of lime and marl as manure. The living, with which is united that of the parish of Logie Almond, is in the presbytery of Perth, synod of Perth and Stirling; and in the patronage of the Crown. Here are cairns, tumuli, and vestiges of a Roman camp. This parish is noted as the residence of the two ladies, whose fate is pathetically described in the Scottish ballad, entitled "Bessy Bell and Mary Gray." They were the daughters of the Lairds of Kinvaid and Lednoch, who, when the country was ravaged by the plague, in 1666, retired hither, and lived for some time in great seclusion, receiving, however, the visits of a lover, who, it appears, was deeply enamoured of both, without exciting jealousy in the breast of either of these votaries of friendship and love. The pestilence at length attacked them, and proving fatal, they were both interred on the lands of Lednoch, at Dronach Haugh; and their burial place was some years since inclosed with a stone wall, on which are inscribed the names of the deceased.

MONEGEA, or MONEGAY, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Newcastle (148) adjacent.
Pop. 3946.

A parish in the barony of Upper Connello; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 1*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; and united to the rectory and vicarage of Newcastle; patron, Lord Courtenay.

MONEMOINTER, or BALLYCLOGHY, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Waterford (91) 5 m. SE.
Pop. with Killmacleague.

A parish in the barony of Giral tier; living, a rectory entire, in the diocese of Waterford and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 1*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.*; being one of five rectories which constitute the corps of the chancellorship of the diocese.

MONEWDEN, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Market Wickham (81) 4½ m. WNW.
Pop. 188.

A parish in the hundred of Loes; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B.

8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) C. Areedeckne, Esq.

MONEYASH, co. Derby.

P. T. Bakewell (153) 5 m. W b S. Pop. 381.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Bakewell and hundred of High Peak; it formerly had a market and fair, which are now discontinued. The living is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bakewell and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; certified value, 3*l.* 10*s.*; chapel ded. to St. Leonard; patronage with Bakewell vicarage. At a short distance from Moneyash, in a narrow dale, which presents some pleasant scenery, are the quarries, where much of the Derbyshire marble is obtained; the rocks from which it is blasted seem almost entirely composed of entrochi.

MONEYGAL, King's co., Leinster, I.

Dublin 84 m. SW. Pop. 395.

A post-town in the parish of Templeharry and barony of Clonlisk.

MONEYMORE, or MONIMORE, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Oranmore (127) adjacent.
Pop. 341.

A village in the parish of Oranmore and barony of Dunkellin.

MONEYMORE, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

Dublin 114 m. N. Pop. 694.
Fairs, Jan. 4, and May 8.

A market and post-town in the parishes of Desertlin and Artnea, and barony of Lough-insholin, situated upon a streamlet tributary to the Ballygonay river. The town is rapidly advancing to a state of prosperity, under the wise and liberal management of the proprietors, the Drapers' Company of London, who are at present in the enjoyment of a rental amounting to 11,000*l.* per annum in the barony of Loughinsholin. Here is a school, on the Lancasterian system, of 100 boys and as many girls, supported by the proprietors of the town. The whole population of the town is not returned.

MONGEHAM, GREAT, co. Kent.

P. T. Deal (74) 2 m. WSW. Pop. 281.
Fair, Oct. 29, for cattle and pedlery.

A parish in the hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 5*s.*; church ded. to St. Martin; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

MONGEHAM, LITTLE, co. Kent.

P. T. Deal (74) 2½ m. WSW. Pop. 113.

A parish in the hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 15*s.*; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

MONGEWELL, co. Oxford.

P. T. Wallingford (46) 1½ m. S. Pop. 142.

A parish in the hundred of Langtree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*;

church ded. to St. John the Baptist ; patron (1829) Uvedale Price, Esq.

MONIFIETH, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Dundee (40½) 6 m. E b N. Pop. 2107.

Aparish, situated on the north side of the Firth of Tay, extending six miles in length, and three and a half in breadth at its south-western extremity, comprising 3710 Scots acres, of which 400 are sandy downs, formerly overflowed by the Tay. Above this sandy tract the land is uneven, but the soil is fertile, and almost all under the plough. It is watered by the river Dighty, and its branches, which enter the estuary of the Tay, near the village of Monifieth. There are also two other villages, East Ferry and Drumsturdy-moor. The manufacture of coarse linen-cloth is carried on here ; and on the Tay are valuable fisheries. The living is in the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns ; patron, Lord Panmure. There is a parochial school, with an endowment of about 50*l.* a-year ; and another charity-school, founded in 1782, with some endowment. Near the mouth of the Dighty is the House of Grange, a seat which exhibits marks of ancient grandeur ; and on the north-west border of the parish is the House of Fintry or Lumley, then an elegant modern mansion. The castle of Broughtly, now in ruins, stood near East Ferry, on a point of land projecting into the Tay, the navigation of which it commanded. There are some vestiges of the Fort of Balligillo, which was dismantled in 1550.

MONIKIE, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Dundee (40½) 10 m. NE. Pop. 1325.

A parish of a triangular figure, about six miles long, and four broad at its northern extremity, diminishing as it extends towards the south, till it terminates at the sandy desert at the mouth of the Tay. The surface is varied by several large hills ; and a ridge passing from east to west separates the parish into two districts, that on the south having a rich fertile soil and warm climate ; but that on the north is rendered comparatively unfruitful by cold and moisture, though part of it, consisting of an extensive moor, has been planted with wood, forming part of the pleasure-grounds belonging to the House of Panmure, in the adjoining parish of Panbride. The living is in the presbytery of Dundee, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown. There is a parochial school, the master of which receives about 50*l.* a-year. This parish includes the villages of Camus-town, Craig-town, and Gouldie. At Den-fiend, a strong massive bridge of a single arch has been erected across a precipitous hollow, fifty-five feet in depth.

MONIMAIL, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Cupar of Fife (30) 4½ m. W. Pop. 1227.

A parish, about four miles long, and three broad, with a surface in general level, except towards the north and east, where are eminences shrowded with plantations. The

soil is fertile and well cultivated. The living is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife ; patron, the Earl of Leven. The church is a modern structure, with a neat spire. In this parish are Ruthven Castle, the seat of Lord Ruthven ; and Melville House, erected in 1692, the seat of the family of the Leslie, Earls of Leven and Melville. Near the church, in Melville Park, stands a square tower, formerly the residence of the celebrated Cardinal Beaton. Jerome Cardan, who visited Scotland about the middle of the sixteenth century, mentions in his writings a mineral spring, the waters of which are not now in any repute.

MONINGTON, or **EYLWYS-WYTHUR**, co. Pembroke, S. W.

P. T. Cardigan (239) 3 m. SW. Pop. 97.

A small parish in the hundred of Cemaes ; living, a vicarage, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's ; certified value 3*l.* ; according to P. R. 12*l.* 2*s.* annually ; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Area of parish, 1000 acres of land. This is an ancient manor, and the name signifies the church of eight men, from, it is supposed, having formerly contained only that number of freeholders.

MONINGTON, STRADLE, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 10 m. W b S.

Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Vow Church and hundred of Webtree.

MONINGTON-UPON-WYE, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 9 m. WNW. Pop. 116.

A parish in the hundred of Grimsworth ; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford ; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* ; church ded. to St. Mary ; patron (1829) Sir G. Cornwall, Bart.

MONIVAIRD, or **MOIVARD**, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Crieff (56) 3 m. NW b W. Pop. 539.

A parish, with which is united that of Strowan, situated in the upper part of the district of Stratherne, and of an oval figure, extending eight miles in length, and six in breadth. The country is mountainous, and the scenery romantic, the highest hills being Benchonzie and Torleum, the summit of the former of which is 2922 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is chiefly light and gravelly ; and the haughs or hollows on the banks of the Erne, which are subject to the inundations of the river, are productive of abundant crops. Here are considerable plantations ; game is found in great plenty ; and Glen Turret, one of the valleys, was formerly famous for the fine falcons bred there. The living is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling ; and in the joint patronage of the Crown and the Earl of Kinnoull. On the banks of the Lake of Monivairst is Ochertyre, the seat of Sir Patrick Murray, Bart., the front of which building is elegantly ornamented with polished granite. Colonel Alexander Dow, the author of a

History of Hindostan, published in 1770, was a native of Monivaird.

MONIVEA, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

Dublin 127 m. W. Pop. with Athenry.

Fairs, May 12 and Oct. 12.

A village and parish in the barony of Athenry; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam; patron, the Incumbent of Athenry. Here is a school of 100 children, supported by the Incorporated Society.

MONKILL, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Pontefract (177) adjacent. Pop. 40.

A township in the parish of Pontefract and upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross. Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by Robert de Lacey, in the year 1090.

MONKLAND, co. Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 2½ m. WSW.

Pop. 187.

A parish in the hundred of Stretford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 117. 0s. 9d.; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. Here was formerly a small cell of Benedictine monks.

MONKLAND, NEW, shire of Lanark, S.

P. T. Airdrie (32½) 1½ m. N. Pop. 7362.

A parish, also called East Monkland, which in 1640 was separated from Old Monkland, and constituted a distinct parish, the two having previously been under the same parochial authorities. The entire district anciently belonged to the monks of Newbattle Abbey, and was thence called Monkland. This forms the northern extremity of the county, extending about ten miles in length, and seven in breadth in the centre, but at each end it is narrower. It is a fine champaign country, almost wholly inclosed, and pleasantly diversified by hills and dales. The soil in general is a strong clay, extremely fertile; but in the east there is some mossy ground. Coal, iron-stone, free stone, and moor-stone, are found in abundance, and of good quality. The living is in the presbytery of Hamilton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and in the patronage of the Heritors. The church was rebuilt in 1777. At Kipps, in this parish, was formerly a chapel, where the abbots of Newbattle held their feudal courts.

MONKLAND, OLD, shire of Lanark, S.

P. T. Airdrie (32½) 3 m. SW. Pop. 6983.

This parish, also called from its situation West Monkland, is about ten miles in length, and three and a half in breadth. The soil is commonly fertile, especially on the banks of the Clyde and the Calder; but as the ground recedes from those rivers towards the north, it becomes sandy and mossy. Here are extensive plantations, and woods of natural growth; and the parish is interspersed with numerous seats and villas, the country residences of the citizens of

of Glasgow. Iron-stone is dug in quantities, which supply the extensive works of the Clyde Company, established in 1786. There are also brick and tile works, a pottery, several bleach-fields, and a print-field. Coal is found in plenty; and the Monkland Canal furnishes facilities for commercial intercourse. The living is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and in the patronage of the Heritors. The church, which is spacious and convenient, was rebuilt in 1790. There are four public teachers, besides the parochial schoolmaster. Through this parish passes the great road from Edinburgh by Whitburn to Glasgow.

MONKLEIGH, co. Devon.

P. T. Great Torrington (194) 3 m. WNW.

Pop. 509.

A parish in the hundred of Shebbear; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 121. 14s. 7d.; church ded. to St. George; patron (1829) Mrs. Saltern.

MONK-NASH or **GREAT NASH**, co. Glamorgan, S. W.

P. T. Cowbridge (173) 6 m. SW. Pop. 117.

A parish in the hundred of Agmore, situated in a retired district upon the shores of the Bristol Channel; living, a curacy, not in charge; certified value, 157.; ann. val. P. R. 487., in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; patrons, the Grey family. Area of parish, 1250 acres of level and fertile land. Here are the ruins of a spacious mansion and extensive offices, formerly inhabited by the family whose name the parish bears.

MONKNEWTOWN, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Slane (38) 4 m. NE. Pop. 712.

A parish in the barony of Upper Slane; living, a chapelry in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh.

MONKRIDGE, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Hexham (278) 20 m. N b W. Pop. 109.

A township in the parish of Elsdon and south division of Coquetdale ward.

MONK-SEATON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Tynemouth (277) 3½ m. NW b N.

Pop. 537.

A township in the parish of Tynemouth and east division of Castle ward. Near this place are the remains of an old cross, on the pedestal of which is this inscription: "O horror, to kill a man for a pig's head." This motto is attributed to a monk of the cell of Tynemouth, who wandered into the castle of Seaton-Delaval, cut off the head of a pig which was roasting at the fire, and made the best of his way homewards with it. Mr. Delaval, on his return from hunting, enraged at the audacity, pursued the offender, overtook him at this place, and so belaboured him with his hunting-gad that he was scarcely able to crawl to his cell. The monk dying within a year and a day, his brethren laid the charge of his death on Mr. Delaval, who, as tradition says, was obliged to make over to the

monastery, as an expiation of his offence, the manor of Elswick, with several other valuable estates, and also to set up an obelisk on the spot, where he very properly corrected the thief.

MONK'S-GRANGE, Queen's co., Leinster, I.

P. T. Carlow (49) 5 m. N. Pop. not specified.

A parish in the barony of Ballyadams, situated upon the river Barrow; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin; patron, — Harpole, Esq.

MONK-SILVER, co. Somerset.

P. T. Wiveliscombe (153) 6 m. N b W.
Pop. 366.

A parish in the hundred of Williton and Fremanors; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Tamton and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 9*l*. 8*s*. 1½*d*.; church ded. to All Saints; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

MONKSLAND, or **MONKSTOWN**, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Killmachthomas (109) 7 m. SE. *z*
Pop. 567.

A parish of the barony of Upper-third, though locally situated in Decies-without-Drum barony, upon the river Mahon; living, an entire rectory in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, united to the entire rectory of Inislough; patron, the King.

MONKSTON, co. Southampton.

P. T. Andover (63) 4 m. W. Pop. 257.

A parish in the hundred of Andover, Andover division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 14*l*. 12*s*. 11*d*.; patron, King's College, Cambridge.

MONKSTOWN, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Cork (166) 9 m. SE. Pop. 689.

A village and parish in the barony of Kericurrihy, situated upon Cork harbour.

MONKSTOWN, co. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 6 m. SE. Pop. 3303.

An improving and fashionable town in the parish of the same name and baronies of Uppercross and Half Rathdown, situated upon the bay of Dublin. The whole surface of this parish is occupied with elegant villas, noble demesnes, and tasteful bathing-lodges, and it forms the principal and most favoured retreat of the wealthy citizens of Dublin, not only during the summer season, but for the greater portion of the year. The living is a curacy, to which five others are united, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and archdiocese of Dublin; valued, by commutation for titles, 204*l*. 8*s*. 11½*d*.; the whole union producing an annual amount of 642*l*. 9*s*. Here are a remarkably beautiful church, re-edified with admirable taste by Mr. Semple, and a good glebe-house, with about twenty-two acres of land; patron, the Dean of Christ Church, Dublin, who is incumbent

of all the rectories, the curacies of which constitute the union of Monkstown; viz. Kill, Dalkey, Killiney, Bullock, and Carriackbrenan. Here is the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Ranelagh, and near the ruins of an ancient church.

MONKSTOWN, or **MOUNTOWN**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Cavan (30) 6 m. SE. Pop. 528.

A parish in the barony of Skyrne; living, a lay impropriation in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh.

MONKS-WOOD, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Usk (142) 3 m. NW b W. Pop. 156.

An extra-parochial chapelry in the lower division of the hundred of Usk; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, of the certified value of 5*l*.; patron (1829) the Duke of Beaufort. It is said that this place derived its name from an extensive wood in which there formerly stood a monastery.

MONKTON, co. Devon.

P. T. Honiton (143) 3 m. NE by N. Pop. 136.

A parish in the hundred of Colyton; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Colyton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 60*l*.; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patronage with Colyton vicarage.

MONKTON, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Gateshead (272) 4 m. E b N.
Pop. with Jarrow, 3530.

A township in the parish of Jarrow and east division of Chester ward, said to be the birth-place of the venerable Bede.

MONKTON, co. Kent.

P. T. Ramsgate (71) 5 m. W. Pop. 348.

A parish in the hundred of Kingslow, Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine; living, a vicarage with the curacies of Birchington and Wood, exempt from visitation, and in the diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 13*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*.; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, which is ded. to St. Mary, formerly had a north aisle, but now consists of a nave and chancel only, with a tower at the west end; in the nave is an ancient brass of a priest, and in one of the windows is the head of a prior.

MONKTON, FARLEY, co. Wilts.

P. T. Bradford (100) 4 m. NNW. Pop. 347.

A parish in the hundred of Bradford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury; val. K. B. 7*l*. 15*s*. 2½*d*.; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. Here are some remains of an ancient priory; in digging among which several tombs, and remains of some of the inmates of the priory, have been discovered, as well as various architectural fragments, which prove this church to have been a beautiful and costly structure.

MONKTON MOOR, E. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 8 m. NW. Pop. of Pa. 430.
Of To. 269.

A parish and township in the upper division

of the ainstey of the city of York; situated to the south of the river Nidd, a little before its junction with the Ouse; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 16l. 19s. 7d.; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here is the Red House, built by Sir H. Ilingsby, in the reign of Charles I. Its terrace commands a fine view of York city and cathedral, but this ancient mansion is fast going to decay.

MONKTON, NUN, W. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 8 m. N W. Pop. 344.

A parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro; living, a curacy and a peculiar of Rippon, of the certified value of 48l.; patron (1829) S. J. Tuffnell, Esq. Here was formerly a convent for Benedictine nuns; its site is now occupied by Monckton Hall.

MONKTON, TARRANT, co. Dorset.

P. T. Blandford Forum (103) 6 m. ENE. Pop. 236.

A parish in the hundred of Monkton-up-Wimborne, Shaston division; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacy of Tarrant, Launceston, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 17l. 16s. 8d.; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) J. Farquharson, Esq.

MONKTON-UP-WIMBORNE, co. Dorset.

Pop. 363.

A hundred in the Shaston division of the county, situated towards the north-eastern extremity, containing two parishes.

MONKTON WEST, co. Somerset.

P. T. Taunton (141) 3½ m. NE. Pop. 1004.

A parish in the hundred of Whitley; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bath and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 26l.; ann. val. P. R. 8l. 8s. 2¼d.; church ded. to St. Augustine; patron, (1829) C. Maddison, Esq. Here is the Spital Almshouses, founded in the thirteenth century, for eleven widows. The navigable river Tom and the Taunton and Bridgewater Canal runs through this parish.

MONKTOWN, or MONKTON, shire of Ayr, S.

P. T. Ayr (76) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 1744.

A parish in the district of Kyle, united with that of Prestwick, about four miles in length, and from one mile and a half to three in breadth. It is bordered on the west by the Firth of Clyde; and the soil as it rises from the water-side improves in quality, the higher parts consisting of rich loam or clay. The living is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Mr. Reid of Adamtown. The parochial school has belonging to it a salary for the master of 300 merks Scots, with a house and garden, and other advantages. The united parish includes the villages of Monkton and Prestwick, the former of which derives its appellation from its having been anciently the site of a cell to the Abbey of Paisley. On the estate of Lady-kirk are

some remains of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

MONKWEARMOUTH. See *Wearmouth Monk*.

MONMOHEMACK, or DUNMANOGE co. Killdare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castledermot (43) 4 m. SW. Pop. with Castledermot.

A parish in the united baronies of Killkea and Moone, situated upon the river Gress; living, a half rectory and vicarage, united to the vicarages of Castledermot, Graney, Ballaghmoon, and Grangerosnolvin, constituting thereby the corps of a prebend in the cathedral of St. Patrick, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 10l. 17s. 9¼d.; patron, the Archbishop of Dublin.

MONMOUTH, County of.

N to S, greatest length, 30 m. E to W 26 m. Superficial extent, about 550 square m. Pop. 71,833. Hundreds 6. Parishes 127; Borough 3, sending one Member. Market-Towns 6. Memb. of Pt. 3. Oxford Circuit. Province of Canterbury. Dioceses of Llandaff and Hereford.

A maritime county, bounded on the north by the counties of Brecknock and Hereford; on the east by Gloucestershire; on the south by the Bristol Channel; and on the west by the counties of Glamorgan and Brecknock. The line of separation on the east and north-east is formed by the rivers Wye and Monnow, and on the west by the river Rhyney or Runney. Before the conquest of Britain by the Romans, Monmouthshire was included within the territories of the Silures, a numerous and powerful tribe of uncertain origin, who were subdued after a long and obstinately-contested defence, by the Roman general Ostorius Scapula, A. D. 52; but having again taken arms, they were finally reduced to subjection by Julius Frontinus; and their territories afterwards constituted a part of the province called Britannia Secunda. When the Britons, early in the fifth century threw off the Roman yoke, the country became divided into a number of independent states, or small principalities, one of which called Gevent, or Gwentland, extending westward from the banks of the Wye, seems to have nearly corresponded in its limits with this county. The name of this district was derived from Caerwent, which, though now a very inconsiderable place, was an important Roman station, styled Venta Silurum, to distinguish it from the stations of Venta Belgarum, or Winchester, and Venta Eboracorum near Norwich; and this place, together with Gobannium, now Abergavenny, is reckoned by Richard of Cirencester among the chief cities of the Silures. The station, called Isca Silurum, in contradistinction from Isca Danmoniorum, or Exeter, is with great probability supposed to have been Caerleon-on-the-Usk; Monmouth also appears to have been the station named Blestium-and-Usk; the name of which is variously written Burrium, Bullium, or

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL.

English Miles.
1 2 3 4 5 6

- REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS
- | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|---|
| Aberystwyth | 1 | Callicott | 4 |
| Stowbridge | 2 | Usk | 5 |
| Ragland | 3 | Wendloog | 6 |

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.



Bultrum, in ancient manuscripts. It thus appears that this part of the country contained more Roman settlements of importance than most other districts of similar extent; and as these were fortified places, the princes or chiefs of Gwent, with the assistance of other local advantages, were enabled to defend their territories from the encroachment of the Anglo-Saxon conquerors of the eastern part of Britain; and for some time they repelled the incursions of the Normans, whose first territorial acquisitions in this part of the island appear to have been made in the reign of Henry II. Monmouthshire continued under the sovereignty of the Welsh princes till the entire subjugation of Wales, by Edward I.; it was afterwards a part of the marches of Wales; and its inhabitants, together with those of the principality, were admitted to a participation in the legislative authority of the kingdom, by the act of Parliament of the twenty-seventh year of Henry VIII. Besides the Roman cities and other stations already mentioned, this county still displays abundant traces of its occupation by the Romans, in the vestiges of their military roads, camps, and villas, with the tessellated pavements, coins, urns, and inscribed stones, which have been discovered at different periods. Monmouthshire exhibits still more permanent indications of the ascendancy of its British population, in the names of the towns and villages, almost all of which are derived from the Cimbri-Celtic dialects; and Welsh is yet the general language of the lower classes of the inhabitants and the country people. The scenery in most parts is beautiful and picturesque, presenting a luxuriant diversity of hill and dale. The western portion is mountainous, and the eastern well furnished with wood; and between both are tracts of fine arable land, rich and fertile meadows and pastures, watered by numerous streams, and interspersed with towns, villages, country seats, and dilapidated remains of monastic or baronial establishments, which communicate an agreeable variety to the prospects, and present abundant materials for illustrating the natural history and antiquities. The river Usk divides the county into two portions of unequal extent; the largest, reaching from the borders of the Wye and Mynnow to those of the Usk, is upon the whole extremely fertile and comparatively level, and is plentifully stored with limestone, much of which being burnt to quick-lime, forms a very serviceable kind of manure. The western division is mountainous, and, not being adapted for the plough, is chiefly appropriated for the pasturage of sheep or goats. Here are mines of coal and iron, many of which are worked with great advantage; and upon their produce depends the staple manufacture and trade of the county, to the activity and prosperity of which the construction of canals and railways has greatly contributed. The air of this county is reckoned pure, and the cli-

mate healthy and favourable to longevity. The principal rivers are the Wye, the Mynnow, or Mynow, the Usk, the Ebwy, and the Rumney. The Wye enters this county a little to the north-east of Monmouth, where it joins the Mynnow, which rises in Brecknockshire, and then forms the boundary between the counties of Hereford and Monmouth: the united stream then passes to the border, and flows southward to its confluence with the Severn, below Chepstow. The Usk has its origin in Brecknockshire, and entering this county eastward of Crickhowell, takes a tortuous course towards its termination in the Bristol Channel, below Newport. The Ebwy also rises in Brecknockshire, and flowing westward of the Beacon Mountain, and through the romantic valley of Ebwy, falls into the estuary of the Usk. The Rumney, which divides this county from Glamorganshire, enters the Bristol Channel below Rumney Bridge. The long narrow valleys in different parts of Monmouthshire are watered by numerous streams of minor importance, several of which fall into the Bristol Channel. All the rivers abound with fish; and on the Wye and Usk are salmon-fisheries. The six hundreds are those of Abergavenny, Skenfreth, Ragland, Caldicott, Usk, and Wentlloog. The county-town, Monmouth, is the only borough; and the market-towns are Abergavenny, Caerleon, Chepstow, Newport, Pontypool, and Usk. Two members are returned to Parliament for the county, and one for the towns of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk, the latter two of which may therefore be considered as contributory or adjunct boroughs. Six only of the 127 parishes belong to the diocese of Hereford, the remainder to Llandaff.

MONMOUTH, co. Monmouth.

London 129 m. WNW. Pop. 4164. M. D.
Sat. Fairs, June 18, for wool; Whit-Tues.;
Sept. 4, ditto; Nov. 22, for horned cattle,
fat hogs, and cheese. Mem. of Pt. 1.

A county-town and borough, having separate jurisdiction, but locally in the hundred of Skenfreth, situated between the rivers Mynnow and Wye, which are here united; and hence the denomination of the place, which, according to Camden, was anciently called Mongwy, or in Welsh Mwny, and since Monmouth. The town probably arose from the erection of houses and other buildings around the Roman station or fortress of Blestinum; and its situation in a nook defended by rivers on almost every side must have produced such local advantages as contributed to its increase and prosperity. Here was a Norman castle, now in ruins, which was the birth-place of Henry V., hence called Henry of Monmouth; and that circumstance has been commemorated by the erection of a statue of that prince in Agincourt Square, with the following inscription: "Henry V., born at Monmouth, August ix, 1387." A charter of privileges was granted to the inhabitants by Henry III.;

and Henry V. was also a benefactor to the town, on which Charles I. bestowed a charter of incorporation, and it is under the municipal government of a mayor, a recorder, two bailiffs, and fifteen common-councilmen, with a town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, two beadles, and other officers. The mayor and bailiffs are justices of the peace within the borough, and hold sessions quarterly for the trial of causes arising within their jurisdiction. The burgesses, or free-men, by virtue of an ancient charter, are exempted from paying toll, tonnage, pickage, or frontage, throughout England. The county assizes, sessions, and other county courts, are held in this town. Monmouth has returned one member to Parliament ever since the twenty-seventh of Henry VIII. The elective franchise is exercised in conjunction with the towns or boroughs of Newport and Usk the right of voting, by a resolution of the House of Commons in 1680, being decided to belong to the inhabitant burgesses of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk; and the mayor is the returning officer, the prevailing influence belonging to the Duke of Beaufort and Sir Charles Morgan. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 145*l.*; patron (1829) the Duke of Beaufort. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome stone structure, with a spire 200 feet in height; and the bells, eight in number, are traditionally reported to have been brought from France and presented to the town by Henry V. There is another church, dedicated to St. Thomas, which is a small ancient building, near Munnow Bridge; but there is no benefice attached to it. Here are three places of worship for Protestant Dissenters and a Roman Catholic chapel. A free grammar-school was founded here in the reign of James I. by William Jones, of Newland, in Gloucestershire, who also founded and endowed almshouses for twenty poor persons, who receive weekly pensions of 3*s.* 6*d.* each; and the same benefactor gave 100*l.* a-year as a stipend for a lecturer. There is likewise a national school for the gratuitous education of children of both sexes. Monmouth is a large handsome town, though some of the buildings are antiquated; like most other places of Roman origin it consists of four principal streets, diverging at nearly right angles from a common centre; the greatest extension from this point being towards the north. Both the rivers Wye and Munnow are crossed by stone bridges, and there is a third bridge over the Trothy, a rivulet which falls into the Wye just below its confluence with the Munnow. Among the public buildings is the town-hall, a neat and commodious edifice, situated in Agincourt Square; and at the extremity of the town is the prison, or town and county gaol, a massive stone structure, with convenient arrangements and accommodations. Within a few miles of the town are several extensive

iron-foundries; on the neighbouring streams have been erected many paper-mills and corn-mills; and by means of the Monmouth Railway, coal, timber, and bark, are brought hither from the Forest of Dean. Commerce is carried on with Bristol to a considerable extent, by the river Wye, and grocery and other goods are thus imported for the consumption of a large tract of the surrounding country; while exports take place of timber, bark, hops, corn, malt, and other articles. A newspaper, called the Monmouthshire Merlin, said to be well conducted, and which has a wide circulation, is published here every week. Near the town are the remains of a Benedictine priory; and about half a mile north of Monmouth is Troy House, a seat of the Duke of Beaufort. Geoffrey ap Arthur, usually called Geoffrey of Monmouth, from the place of his nativity, was the author of a chronicle in which he has embodied the traditional and legendary history of Britain.

MONOMOLING, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Gorey (61) 9 m. SW. Pop. 2032.

A parish in the baronies of Ballagheen and Gorey, situated upon the Awin-Banna river; living, a rectory in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, being part of the corps of the treasurership of the diocese; the perpetual curacy is in the gift of the treasurer. Here are two churches, a residence for the curate, and a glebe of forty-two acres.

MONSEA, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Nenagh (95) 3 m. NW. Pop. 2099.

A parish in the barony of Lower Ormond, upon the eastern bank of the river Shannon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel. The rectory, not possessing either church or parsonage, is valued, by commutation for tithes, at 41*5l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*; the vicarage has both a church and parsonage, and is valued in K. B. at 1*l.* The glebe belonging to the parish amounts to twelve acres; patron of both benefices, the Bishop of the diocese.

MOONE, co. Killdare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ballytore (35) 2½ m. SW. Pop. 227.
Fairs, 12th and 28th of Oct.

A village and parish in the united baronies of Killkea and Moone; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of five parishes which constitute the union of Timolin; patron, the Archbishop; value, by commutation for tithes, 378*l.*, of which the vicar receives 126*l.* Here are the ruins of a monastery, formerly belonging to the Conventual Franciscans, and beside stands a large stone cross.

MONTACUTE, eo. Somerset.

P. T. Yeovil (122) 4 m. W b N. Pop. 973.
Fair, May 8, for leather, sheep, and cattle.

A parish in the hundred of Tintinhull; it derived its name from a steep hill, on which the Earl of Moreton, brother of William the Conqueror, built a castle, and called it

after his friend, Drogo de Montacute. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 10*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 127*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Catherine; patron (1829) John Phelps, Esq. On the summit of the hill, where the castle formerly stood, is a round tower, sixty feet high, on which a flag is occasionally displayed. In the neighbourhood are extensive quarries of freestone, and several large cisterns have been discovered in a morass below the castle.

MONTEITH, Stewartry of, sh. of Perth, S.

A district or division, including all the lands situated on the streams which fall into the Firth of Forth, except the parish of Balquhider, which belonged to Strathern. Monteith, or Menteith, formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Graham.

MONTEITH (Fort of) shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Stirling (35½) 15 m. WNW. Pop. 1614.

A parish which takes its name from the stewartry of Monteith, in which it is situated. Towards the north the surface is rocky and mountainous, and the hills are covered with heath; but in the south the land is more level, and on the borders of the river Forth very fertile; the living, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, Mr. Erskine, of Cardross. Gartmore, the seat of Mr. Graham, and Cardross, that of Mr. Erskine, are handsome mansions, encompassed with extensive and flourishing plantations.

MONTFORD, co. Salop.

P. T. Shrewsbury (153) 5½ m. WNW. Pop. 517.

A parish in the hundred of Pimhill, bounded on the south by the Severn; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Chad; patron (1829) Earl Powis.

MONTGOMERY, County of, NW.

N to S 35 m. E to W 30 m. No. of acres 491,600. Hundreds, 9. Boroughs, 1. Market-towns, 7. Parishes, 47. Pop. 59,899. Memb. of Pt. 2. Dioceses of St. Asaph, Bangor, St. David's, and Hereford. Province of Canterbury. Memb. of Pt. 2.

One of the six counties of North Wales. It is bounded on the north by Merioneth and Denbigh counties; on the east by Shropshire; on the south by Radnor and Cardigan; and on the west by portions of Cardigan and Merioneth. It possesses great variety of character both in surface and soil, being much encumbered with bleak and lofty hills, and interspersed with rich and sheltered vales. The course of the Severn, through the south-eastern angle of the county, is marked by a vein of fertile and highly-cultivated land. To the west and north, the surface ascends until it culminates on the borders of Merioneth in the Berwyn range, which attain a height of 2037 feet; and to the south-west, on the borders

of Cardigan, in the noble mountain of Plinlimmon, an elevation of 2463 feet above the level of the ocean. The Breddin hills form a striking feature in the general view of the eastern district, and the table-land occupying so much of the central regions averages 1000 feet in height above the sea. These hills and highlands are much less picturesque than the Merioneth and Caernarvon mountains, but infinitely more productive, being clad with verdure to their summits. The range which issues northward from the lofty Plinlimmon, is called the Backbone of Montgomery, and here originate the principal rivers of the county; those which rise on one side flow eastward and augment the Severn, while the fountains springing on the other, give birth to those rivers which fall into the Irish Sea. The Severn is the principal river of the county; rising in Plinlimmon it flows by Llanidloes, Newtown, and Pool, and crosses the Salopian boundary near Melverley. The Fyrnwy and its tributaries adorn and fertilize many a sequestered vale, and, uniting with the Tanat, below Llansaintffraid, assist in swelling the flood of the Severn. Many minor streams also flow from the central district into the great reservoir of the Severn. The Dulas and numerous rivulets flow in a directly contrary course, and joining the river Dyfi, which separates the county of Merioneth from Montgomery, fall at length into the Irish Sea, at Aberdovey. Salmon and trout abound in most of these rivers and rivulets, but the Fyrnwy, perhaps, affords more sport to the angler than any other river in the northern counties of Wales. Agriculture is in a highly improved state here. Clean farming is fully appreciated, and the variety of crops is nowhere greater in the principality. Peas, vetches, turnips, and hemp are sown pretty generally, in addition to the crops usual in other counties. Cattle are not generally fattened here, storers being found to pay better. The primitive breeds are brindled, short-legged, and deep in the carcass: a breed has been introduced from Devonshire, having long legs, of a light brown colour, and smoky faces. To these is now added the Hereford breed, generally white-faced, and found to suit the climate better than any others. In the district called Cerri, or Kerry, is a breed of sheep much prized for the quality of their wool, which is free from the long, coarse hair called kemps; and on Long Mountain is found the black-faced sheep, much preferred in the market. The hardy Welsh pony is found commonly in this county, and most happily suited to the frigidity and inequality of the highlands. Montgomery is to be esteemed a mineral as well as an agricultural region, and some of its noble families have raised their fortunes from its mines. A very ancient lead-work is situated at Craig-y-Mwyn, near the famous cataract called Pystyl Rhayadar. A mine is opened at Dylifan west of Llanbryn-mair. Copper and lead ore, the latter

containing a large per centage of silver, are raised at Esger Hir on the confines of Cardiganshire. Successful trials have been made at Berthllwyd near Llanidloes: but the mineralogical boast of Montgomery is the enormous fortune amassed by the proprietors of the mines at Llangynnog, only to be equalled by those of the fortunate partners in the Anglesea copper-mines (see *Llanngynnog*). Slates are found at Llangynnog. Limestone is of rare occurrence, and coal has been discovered in but one place, that is at Coedwac, on the borders of Shropshire. The species is of a very rapid combustion, consisting of carbon combined with asphalt. The nine hundreds in the county division are called Llanfylllyn, Dewddwr, Pool, Caurs, Mathrafal, Machynllaeth, Llanidloes, Montgomery, and Newtown. In these the principal towns are, Montgomery, a borough and assize-town; Newtown, Welshpool, both handsome and prosperous places, besides Llanfylllyn, Machynllaeth, Llanfair, and Llanidloes. Considerable manufactures exist here, and it may be said that the major part of the Welsh flannels with which the English market is supplied, are made in this county. Several extensive factories are established at Newtown, and machinery generally introduced, for carding and spinning. Factories are also established on the Dulas river, near Machynllaeth, on the Fyrnwy river, at Dolobran, at Berriew, Welshpool, and elsewhere. The export of cattle, sale of cheese, butter, &c. increases the revenue of the inhabitants, but a considerable trade is also carried on here in timber. The oak of this county is preferred in dock-yards. Many of the steep glens, which separate the hills and guide the waters which spring from them, are thickly wooded, and yield a high rate of interest to the planter, while they confer both beauty and grandeur on the scene. The trade of the manufacturing towns, and the prosperity of the county at large, have been essentially promoted by the construction of the Montgomeryshire Canal. This important line of navigation, originating near Newtown, accompanies the Severn to the boundary of the county, and crossing the Tanat at Pentre Heylin, passes into Shropshire. While it conveys away the production of the county to a better market, it permits the introduction of fuel and various necessities and luxuries with facility and economy. Montgomery returns two members to parliament, one for the county, and the second for the borough.

MONTGOMERY, co. Montgomery.

London 168 m. NW. Pop. 1062. Fairs, March 3; June 20; Sept. 4; and Nov 11. M. D. Thursday. Memb. of Pt. 1.

A town and parish in the hundred of Montgomery. It stands upon an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect of the vale of Montgomery, at a little distance from the river Severn. The streets are steep, the houses built of brick, and the town-hall,

church, new jail, and Dissenter's chapel are the only public buildings in the place. The town was incorporated by Henry III., and is governed by a high steward, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses. It returns one member to Parliament, the bailiffs being the returning officers. Llanidloes, Llanfylllyn, and Welshpool were formerly contributory boroughs with Montgomery, but disfranchised in the year 1728. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, and valued in K. B. 171. 4s. 4½d.; patron, the King; area of parish, 2000 acres of land. There is neither trade nor manufacture conducted here, nor any thoroughfare through the place, so that few county-towns can be found more inanimate or retired. The great and petty sessions are held here, as well as a court-leet annually, under Lord Clive, to whom the manor belongs. Here is an endowed charity-school. This is one of the parishes incorporated for the maintenance of the poor at Forden. Montgomery was formerly a fortified town, encircled by walls with flanking towers; no trace of these are now visible. It is said to have been founded by Baldwyn, Lieutenant of the Marches, in the time of William the Conqueror, whence its ancient name of Tref-Baldwyn, *i. e.* Baldwyn's town. But it appears to have been subsequently bestowed upon Roger Montgomery, upon whom the Conqueror also conferred the earldoms of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and who succeeded in taking this town and castle. The position of Montgomery Castle was remarkably strong. It occupied the summit of a lofty rock, naturally difficult of approach, but rendered doubly so by the excavation of deep fosses in the solid rock around it. The Welsh, however, took and demolished it; but in 1093 it was rebuilt by William Rufus. King Henry III. again seized and destroyed it, but being shortly after restored, it became the residence of the Lords Herbert of Chirbury. In the unhappy civil wars, the vale of Montgomery was the field of a bloody and decisive victory, gained by the army of the parliament, on which occasion the castle sustained considerable damage; and shortly after was totally dismantled by order of parliament. It now presents a confused heap of ruins, no traces of its original strength or grandeur surviving. The Gaer near to the town was an ancient Roman station; at a short distance also is Limone Park, the seat of the right honourable Earl Powis, and in the town of Montgomery was born, A.D. 1583, the chivalrous, gallant, and philosophic Edward Herbert, first baron of Chirbury. A splendid canopied monument to the memory of Richard Herbert, the father of Lord Edward, is preserved in the parish church.

MONTQUHITTER, or MONQUHITTER, shire of Aberdeen, S.

P. T. Turreff (155) 6 m. E. Pop. 1918.

A parish separated in 1649 from that of

Turreff; it is about ten miles in length and six in breadth, and is watered by two considerable streams, one of which falls into the Deveron, and the other into the Ythan. Near the banks of the rivers the soil is deep and fertile, but elsewhere in general the ground consists of heaths and mosses; peat is dug here in abundance, and of excellent quality. The living is in the presbytery of Turreff and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Earl of Fife. The church was erected in 1764. There is in the parish a modern village, called Cumines-town. In the parish of Montquhitter was fought the obstinately contested battle of Lendrum, in which Donald, Lord of the Isles, was completely defeated by the Thane of Buchan.

MONTROSE, shire of Forfar, S.

Edinburgh 70 m. NNE. Pop. 10,338.

M. D. Friday.

A royal burgh and sea-port town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction. It is pleasantly situated on a low peninsula, bordered by the estuaries of the North and South Esk rivers, here entering the German Ocean. This place has enjoyed the privileges of a royal burgh for more than four hundred and sixty years. It is under the municipal government of a provost, three baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, an hospital master, ten merchant councillors, and two councillors from the trades. The merchant councillors are self-elected, and their office is permanent; but the trades' councillors are changed every two years. The revenues of the burgh amount to about 2100*l.* a-year. In consequence of some informality in the election of the magistracy, the corporation forfeited its franchises, but they were restored and improved by a new royal charter in 1817. This burgh returns one member to Parliament, in conjunction with Aberdeen, Aberbrothock, Bervie, and Brechin. The living is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns. It is a collegiate charge, including two benefices; the first in the patronage of the crown, and the second of the town council. The church is a large handsome modern structure, with an ancient steeple at the west end. On the links, or downs, eastward of the town, is an episcopal chapel, which is a neat edifice, with a fine organ. The town is in general well built, comprising, besides the principal street, which is wide and regular, several lanes and passages; the houses, however, have frequently gable-ends fronting the street, as in the Flemish towns, and towards the southern extremity are mean and old-fashioned buildings. Some years ago the town was greatly improved by the construction of a bridge of timber across the South Esk, by the island of Inchbrayock, which affords a direct communication with the country to the south. The entire length of this bridge is eight hundred feet, with a stone arch at each end; the river at spring-tides is here thirty-five feet deep, and during

the ebb the stream runs at the rate of six miles an hour. The expense of this structure was between 12,000*l.* and 13,000*l.* From the end of this bridge to the centre of the town a new street has been formed, by cutting through an eminence called the Fort-hill, where once stood a castle; and in this operation was discovered a stratum of human bones, nearly six feet in thickness. Among the public edifices are the old town-house, in the middle of the principal street, which has been repaired and fitted up as a prison; the new town-house, erected in 1763; a neat building, with an arcade below, and rooms for public business over it; and the lunatic asylum, situated on the links, a plain but convenient structure, built in 1779; and serving the purposes of a general hospital and dispensary, as well as for the reception of insane persons. Here was an ancient hospital, or Maison de Dieu, which has been suffered to fall to decay; but the revenues belonging to it are preserved, and are under the management of the town council. The public schools, which are under the patronage of the council, possess high reputation. There is a good public library, founded by subscription in 1785. The harbour is said to be one of the best on the eastern coast of Scotland, conveniently admitting vessels of large burthen, and below the town is safe anchoring ground. Montrose is a port of the custom-house, within the limits of which are included all the coast from the lights of Tay on the south, to the Bervie Brow, or the Tod Head on the north. The commerce of this port appears to have advanced greatly since the beginning of the present century. In 1802, there were belonging to the town sixty-five vessels, altogether of 4503 tons burthen; and in 1829 the number of vessels had increased to one hundred and seventy-three, of 16,179 tons burthen. These are chiefly employed in the coasting trade, that of the Baltic and the whale fishery. The chief manufactures here are those of yarn, thread, sheeting, and sail-cloth, and other linen fabrics; besides which, there are several rope-works and a tan-yard. Considerable quantities of salmon have been caught in the rivers; and the cod-fishery has been advantageously prosecuted off the coasts. Montrose is distinguished not only for its commerce, but also as the residence of persons of wealth and fashion. Here is a theatre, the town is enlivened by monthly assemblies, and other amusements, as well as by annual races, which are much frequented. This town gives the titles of Duke, Marquis, and Earl, to the principal branch of the Graham family. The parish of Montrose is about three miles in length and two and a half in breadth, comprising 3080 acres of land. It is fertile and well cultivated, and here are many elegant country seats. Several mineral springs exist here, some of which are chiefly impregnated with iron, and others with sulphuretted hydrogen, or hepatic gas.

MONYMUSK, shire of Aberdeen, S.

Edinburgh 125 m. N b E. Pop. 867. Fairs, 2d Wed. in Feb.; and 3d Wed. in Aug.

A parish and post-station in the district of Garioch, about seven miles in length, and from four to five in breadth, containing 9337 acres, of which 3892 are arable land, 2050 wood land, 732 pasture, and the remainder, moss and moor. Great numbers of sheep were formerly kept here, which are now replaced by black cattle. Game abounds here of different kinds. The living is in the presbytery of Garioch, synod of Aberdeen; and in the patronage of the Crown. A priory of Canons Regular of St. Augustin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here by the Earl of Mar, in the reign of William the Lion; or rather re-founded, as it is said to have been more anciently a monastery belonging to the Culdees.

MONZIE, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Grief (56) 3 m. NNE. Pop. 1167.

A parish, twelve miles in length and seven in breadth, consisting chiefly of a very mountainous district on the south side of the Grampian Hills; the only habitable part being two narrow vallies, separated by a hilly ridge four miles broad. About one-third part of the land is arable, and the residue covered with heath, coarse grass, or moss, furnishing pasture for ten thousand sheep. The parish is watered by the Almond, the Keltie, and the Shaggie, on which there are several romantic cascades. The manufactures of linen and woollen cloth are carried on here. The living is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling; and in the patronage of the Crown. The church was built in 1685. The parochial school has a salary for the master of 300 merks; and there are two more schools. That part of the parish, called Glen Almond, is annexed ecclesiastically to the chapel of Amulrie. Here are several camps, forts, and other monuments of the wars between the Romans and the ancient Caledonians.

MOONE, co. Killdare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ballytore (35) 2½ m. SW. Pop. 227. Fairs, Oct. 12 and 28.

A village and parish in the united baronies of Killkea and Moone; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of five parishes which constitute the union of Timolin; patron, the Archbishop; valued, by commutation for tithes, 378*l.*, of which the vicar receives 126*l.* Here are the ruins of a monastery, formerly belonging to the Conventual Franciscans, and beside stands a large stone cross.

MOONZIE, shire of Fife, S.

P. T. Cupar of Fife (39) 2 m. NW. Pop. 209.

A small parish in the district of Cupar, containing about 1100 acres; the land being in general hilly, though there are some low and level grounds; the soil very thin but fruitful. The living, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of

Fife; in the patronage of Lady Mary Lindsay. There is a parochial school, with a salary of 300 merks for the master.

MOOR, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Warrington (184) 4 m. SW. Pop. 243.

A township in the parish of Runcorn and west division of the hundred of Bucklow. The Mersey and Irwell, and the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal pass through this township.

MOOR BARNE, co. Leicester.

P. T. Atherstone (105) 3½ m. N b W. Pop. not specified.

An extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Sparkenhoe.

MOORBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Horncastle (136) 4 m. SE. Pop. 118.

A parish in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 132*l.* 1*s.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle.

MOORCOT, co. Oxford.

P. T. Bicester (54) 4½ m. S. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of Charleton-upon-Otmoor and hundred of Ploughley.

MOORE, co. Worcester.

P. T. Pershore (106) 2 m. E b N. Pop. with Hiltownship, 295.

A township in the parish of Fladbury and middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow.

MOORE, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

P. T. Athlone (75) 9 m. SW. Pop. 3766.

A parish in the barony of Moycarne; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, united to the vicarage of Drum, and valued by commutation of tithes at 224*l.* 10*s.*, of which 12*l.* are payable to the impropriator; no church, glebe, or parsonage in this union; patron, the Archbishop.

MOORE-CHURCH, or **MORA**, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Balbriggan (19) 4½ m. NW. Pop. 932.

A parish in the barony of Upper Duleek; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Julianstown, and valued in K. B. at 4*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, and by commutation for tithes at 100*l.* annually; patron the Representative of the Marquis of Drogheda. Area of parish, 4523 acres of land.

MOOREGAGA, or **MOREGAGA**, co Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Headford (137) 7 m. N. Pop. 566.

A parish in the barony of Killmaine; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Killmainmore; amount of commutation for tithes, 55*l.* annually; patron, the Archbishop.

MOORESBARROW, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 22 m. E. Pop. with Parme, 25.

A township in the parish of Middlewich and hundred of Northwich.

MOORHOUSE, eo. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 5 m. W. Pop. 251.

A township in the parish of Burgh-upon-the-Sands, Cumberland ward.

MOORHOUSE, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 6 m. NE. Pop. 29.

A township in the parish of Haughton-le-Spring and north division of Easington ward.

MOORLINCH, eo. Somerset.

P. T. Bridgewater (139) 6 m. E. Pop. 1887.

A parish in the hundred of Whitley; living, a dis. vicarage with the curacies of Sutton Mallet and Chilton-upon-Polden, and a peculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) H. Bradridge, Esq.

MOORSHAM, GREAT, N. R. eo. York.

P. T. Guisborough (245) 5 m. E. Pop. 353.

A township in the parish of Skelton and east division of the liberty of Langbaugh. About a mile to the south stands Freeborough Hill, a detached mountain of a conical form, with a quarry of stone on its summit; it serves as a sea-mark.

MOORSLEY, eo. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 5 m. ENE. Pop. 43.

A township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring and north division of Easington ward.

MOORTON, or **MORETON**, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Thornbury (120) 2 m. NNW.

Pop. with Falfield, 841.

A tithing in the parish of Thornbury and lower division of the hundred of Thornbury.

MOOR TOWN, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Beverley (183) 11½ m. NE b N.

Pop. 29.

A township in the parish of Brand's Burton and north division of the wapentake of Holderness.

MOOR-WINSTOW, eo. Cornwall.

P. T. Stratton (222) 7 m. NNW. Pop. 1091.

A parish in the hundred of Stratton; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; church ded. to St. Morvenna; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

MORA, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Feathard (109) 3½ m. SW.

Pop. not returned.

A parish in the barony of Middlethird; living, an extra rectory and corps of a prebend, in the diocese of Lismore, and archdiocese of Cashel; valued by commutation for tithes at 259*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; it does not possess either church or glebe; patron the Bishop of Waterford.

MORAY, or **MURRAY**, Province of, S.

An ancient territorial district, which comprehended the modern shires of Nairn, Elgin, and part of Banff. It was reckoned the granary of Scotland, and was famed for the fertility of the soil and the salubrity of the climate. Moray was formerly a bi-

shopric; and now constitutes a synod, which includes a considerable part of the shire of Inverness. This province gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Stuart family.

MORBORN, eo. Huntingdon.

P. T. Stilton (75) 2 m. NW. Pop. 95.

A parish in the hundred of Norman Cross; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) R. E. Duncombe, Esq.

MORCHARD, BISHOPS, co. Devon.

P. T. Crediton (180) 7 m. NW b N.

Pop. 1935.

A parish in the hundred of Crediton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 36*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) R. H. Tuckfield, Esq.

MORCOTT, eo. Rutland.

P. T. Uppingham (89) ¼ 1 m. E b N. Pop. 443.

A parish in the hundred of Wrangdike; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; patron, the Rev E. Thorold. The church, which is ded. to St. Mary, is an old Gothie edifice, but contains nothing remarkable, except an ancient monument, without date, in the south wall, with an old Norman-French inscription. Here is an hospital for six poor unmarried men or women, with an allowance of 6*l.* per annum each.

MORDEFORD, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 638.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Greytree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; church ded. to Holy Rood; patron (1829) E. T. Foley, Esq.

MORDEN, or **MORDON**, eo. Surrey.

— London 10 m. SSW. Pop. 638. ½

A parish in the the hundred of Wallington, pleasantly situated on an eminence, and surrounded by several elegant villas and extensive pleasure grounds. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; church ded. to St. Lawrence; patron (1829) Mrs. Lowdnes Stone. Here is an endowed school for twenty poor children. The river Wandle passes through the parish, and the Croydon railway near it. Here is a tobacco and snuff manufactory.

MORDEN, EAST, or **MATRAVERS**, eo. Dorset.

P. T. Wareham (112) 7 m. N. Pop. 650.

A parish in the hundred of Loosebarrow, Shaston division; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 121*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; patron (829) R. D. Grosvenor, Esq.

MORDEN-GUILDEN, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Biggleswade (45) 5½ m. E. Pop. 570.

A parish in the hundred of Armingford; county of Cambridge; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; charged in K. B. 7*l.* 3*s.*; charged in K. B. 7*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge.

MORDEN STEEPLE, co. Cambridge.

P. T. Royston (37) 6½ m. N b W. Pop. 614.

A parish in the hundred of Armingford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron, New College, Oxford.

MORDINGTON, shire of Berwick, S.

P. T. Berwick-upon-Tweed (53½) 4 m. NW. Pop. 302.

A parish at the south-eastern angle of the county, about four miles in length and two in breadth at the extremities, but in the centre much narrower. It is bordered on the east by the German Ocean, and on the south by the river Whittader, near which the land is level, and the soil a fertile clay, but as it rises towards the north it becomes thin and moorish. Ironstone is found here, and fine freestone is procured in blocks of immense size. The living is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Tiviotaldale; patron, Alexander Renton, Esq. The church was built in 1757. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of 300 merks. In 1650 the parish of Lamberton, or Lamerton was annexed to this, which previously comprised only the barony of Mordington and the estate of Edington. The baronial title of Mordington granted to Sir James Douglas in 1633, became extinct in 1794. The mansion-house of Mordington was the place where Oliver Cromwell first fixed his head quarters, when he passed the Tweed on his invasion of Scotland. Edington Castle is a ruined fortress, formerly of great strength, on the top of a steep rock, at the base of which flows the river Whittader. On a hill, called Hobchester, is a camp supposed to be of Danish origin; and a little to the south-east of it is Witches' Knowe, where several miserable victims were burnt for the imaginary crime of witchcraft, in the beginning of the last century.

MORDON, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Stockton-upon-Tees (241) 9 m. NW b W. Pop. 124.

A township in the parish of Sedgfield and north-east division of Stockton ward.

MORDON. See *Morden*.

MORE, co. Salop.

P. T. Bishop's Castle (159) 3 m. NE b N. Pop. 277.

A parish in the hundred of Pnrslow; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; patron (1829) R. Moore, Esq.

MOREBATH, co. Devon.

P. T. Bampton (161) 3 m. N b W. Pop. 415.

A parish in the hundred of Bampton; liv-

ing, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 102*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*; church ded. to St. George; patron (1829) Thomas E. Clarke, Esq.

MOREBATTLE, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Kelso (42) 7 m. SSE. Pop. 1070.

A small parish and village in the district of Kelso, called also Morbotle and Merebotle, signifying the habitation on the marsh or moor. It is situated at the base of the Cheviot Hills; and is watered by the rivers Bowmont and Kail, which run into the Tweed. The soil is light and fertile, but not more than a fourth part is under tillage. The living is in the presbytery of Kelso and synod of Merse and Tiviotaldale; patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. The church was built in 1757. In 1228 this church was annexed as a prebend to Glasgow, and was then worth twenty merks a-year; but in 1401 it was valued at 5*l.* There is a parochial school, with a salary of 300 merks, and a house and garden for the master. The sum of 1600*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* sterling was bequeathed many years ago for the support of the poor of Morebattle, by Mr. John More, a native of the parish, who gained a fortune in the East Indies. On Kail Water is situated the village of Morebattle, about nine miles east from Jedburgh, and five north from the English border. There were anciently in the parish two chapels subordinate to the church, one at Whitton and the other at Clifton on the Bowmont Water.

MOREBY, E. R. co. York.

P. T. York (196) 6¼ m. S b W.

Pop. with Stillingfleet Township, 404.

A township in the parish of Stillingfleet and wapentake of Ouse and Derwent.

MORELEIGH, co. Devon.

P. T. Totness (196) 5½ m. SW b S.

Pop. 202.

A parish in the hundred of Stanborough; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Earl of Morley. The petty sessions are holden here.

MORESBY, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Whitehaven (294) 2 m. N.

Pop. of Pa. 934. Of To. 438.

A parish and township in Allerdale ward above Darwent; bounded on the west by the Irish Sea; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 107*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; church recently enlarged, ded. to St. Bridget; patron (1829) the Earl of Lonsdale. A school was founded here by Joseph Williamson, Esq. of which the Bishops of Chester and Carlisle are governors. There is an iron-foundry within this parish, which, in the opinion of Horsley, was the Roman station Arbeia.

MORESTEAD, co. Southampton.

P. T. Winchester (62) 3 m. SE b S. Pop. 80.

A parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division ; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester ; valued in K. B. 6*l.* ; ann. val. P. R. 122*l.* 10*s.* ; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. It is within the jurisdiction of the Cheney Court of Winchester.

MORETHWAITE, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Carlisle (301) 9 m. ESE. Pop. 250.

A township in the parish of Cumwhitton, Eskdale ward.

MORETON, co. Berks.

Pop. 5560.

A hundred, situated on the east side of the county, separated from Oxfordshire by the river Thames, containing fifteen parishes.

MORETON, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Aylesbury (38) 3 m. SSW. Pop. 14.

A liberty in the parish of Dinton and hundred of Desborough.

MORETON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Great Neston (194) 9½ m. N b W.

Pop. 273.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Bidston and hundred of Wirral ; living, a curacy with that of Bidston, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge ; patronage with Bidston curacy.

MORETON, co. Dorset.

P. T. Dorchester (119) 9½ m. ESE. Pop. 256.

A parish in the hundred of Winfrith, Blandford division ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol ; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* ; church ded. to St. Magnus ; patron (1829) James Framp-ton, Esq.

MORETON, co. Essex.

P. T. Chipping Ongar (21) 3 m. N b W.

Pop. 408.

A parish in the hundred of Ongar ; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London ; valued in K. B. 20*l.* ; church ded. to St. Mary ; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge.

MORETON, co. Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 4 m. N b E.

Pop. with Ashton Township, 278.

A township in the parish of Eye and hundred of Wolphy.

MORETON, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Southwell (132) 2½ m. SE. Pop. 150.

A parish in the liberty of Southwell and Serooby ; living, a curacy and a peculiar of Southwell ; certified value 19*l.* 7*s.* ; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.* ; patron, the Prebendary of Durham in Southwell College Church.

MORETON, co. Salop.

P. T. Oswestry (171) 3 m. S.

Pop. with l'a.

A chapelry in the parish of Llanyblodwell and hundred of Oswestry ; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Llanyblodwell, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph ; certified value 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; patronage with Llanyblodwell rectory.

MORETON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Newport (112) 3 m. ESE. Pop. 754.

A township in the parish of Gnosall and west division of the hundred of Cuttlestone.

MORETON, co. Stafford.

P. T. Uttoxeter (135) 4 m. ESE.

Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Hanbury and north division of the hundred of Offlow.

MORETON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. North Allerton (225) 2 m. WSW.

Pop. 240.

A township in the parish of Ainderby Steeple and wapentake of Gilling East.

MORETON ALCUMLOW, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Congleton (162) 3 m. SW b S.

Pop. 129.

A township in the parish of Astbury and hundred of Northwich.

MORETON CORBETT, co. Salop.

P. T. Wem (163) 5 m. SE. Pop. 235.

A parish in Whitchurch division of the hundred of Bradford North ; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry ; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* ; church ded. to St. Bartholomew ; patron (1829) Sir A. Corbett, Bart.

MORETON HAMPSTEAD, co. Devon.

London 185 m. WSW. Pop. 1932. M. D. Sat. Fairs, 1st Sat. in June ; July 13 ; and Nov. 30, for cattle. These are called great markets, there being no charters for fairs on these days.

A market-town and parish in the hundred of Teignbridge, romantically situated on a gentle eminence and nearly surrounded by high hills ; the country in the vicinity is scattered with fragments of rocks, some of which are very large and singularly piled on each other. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth and yarn. The town is governed by a portreeve and other officers, who are chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Totness and diocese of Exeter ; valued in K. B. 49*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* ; church ded. to St. Andrew ; patron (1829) Lord Viscount Courtenay. Here are three meeting-houses and a charity school ; and here also are the remains of two castles, and in the neighbourhood are the ruins of a Druidical temple.

MORETON JEFFREYS, co. Hereford.

P. T. Bromyard (125) 5½ m. SW. Pop. 64.

A parish in the hundred of Radlow ; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, not in charge ; ann. val. P. R. 37*l.* ; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

MORETON-UPON-LUGG, co. Hereford.

P. T. Hereford (135) 4 m. N. Pop. 110.

A parish in the hundred of Grimsworth ; living, a rectory and a peculiar, exempt from visitation, not in charge ; church ded. to St. Andrew ; patron, the Prebendary of Moreton Magna, in Hereford Cathedral.

MORETON, MAID'S, eo. Buckingham.

P. T. Buckingham (55) 1 m. NE. Pop. 407.

A parish in the hundred of Buckingham, it derived its name, according to Browne Willis, from its moorish situation, and the daughters of Lord Peover, two maidens, who built the church about the year 1450. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 18*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; patron, the King, by reason of lunacy. The church, which is dedicated to St. Edmund, consists of a nave, a chancel, with a small vestry on the south side, and a curiously-constructed tower at the west end. The windows are in the large handsome style of Norman architecture, and display several fragments of painted glass; the roof of the chancel, the porches, and the tower entrance, are elegantly decorated with light tracery ornaments.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, eo. Gloucester.

London 86 m. WNW. Pop. 1015. M. D. Tues. Fairs, April 5; and Nov. 1, small fair, for cattle.

A disused market-town and parish in the upper division of the hundred of Westminster, situated on the Roman Fosseway. The poorer classes of the inhabitants are chiefly employed in spinning linen-yarn for different purposes. In the middle of the village is an ancient building, supported on pillars, which is said to have been the market-house. The living is a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Bourton-on-the-Hill, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, not in charge; church ded. to St. David; patronage with Bourton rectory.

MORETON, NORTH, eo. Berks.

P. T. Wallingford (46) 3 m. W. Pop. 318.

A parish in the hundred of Moreton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Archdeacon of Berkshire. The rectory of North Moreton, annexed to the archdeaconry of Berkshire, is valued in K. B. 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The archdeaconry of Berkshire, founded in 1220, is valued in K. B. 54*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*; patron, the King.

MORETON-PINKENEY, or **GILDENMORTON**, eo. Northampton.

P. T. Towcester (60) 8 m. W b N. Pop. 540.

A parish in the hundred of Green's Norton; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; certified value 40*l.*; ann. val. P. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, Oriel College, Oxford.

MORETON, SAY, eo. Salop.

P. T. Drayton-in-Hales (153) 1½ m. W. Pop. 762.

A parish in Drayton division of the hundred of Bradford North; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Hodnet, in

the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 115*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patronage with Hodnet rectory.

MORETON, SOUTH, eo. Berks.

P. T. Wallingford (46) 3½ m. WSW. Pop. 364.

A parish in the hundred of Moreton; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury; valued in K. B. 12*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 139*l.*; church ded. to St. John; patron, the University of Oxford, in trust for Magdalen Hall.

MORFA, eo. Cardigan, SW.

P. T. Aberystwith (208) 12½ m. SW. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Llunddeawy Aberarth and hundred of Ilar, situated near to the mouth of the little river Cleddau, and by the shores of Cardigan Bay.

MORFIL, eo. Pembroke, SW.

P. T. Fishguard (257) 7 m. SE. Pop. 172.

A parish in the hundred of Cemaes; living, a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 2*l.*; patron, Lord Milford. Martin-de-Turribus, having effected a landing at Fishguard, erected his standard upon the heights of Cronllwyn, and coming to an engagement with the Welsh, at Morfil, sustained a signal defeat.

MORHAM, or **MOREHAM**, shire of Haddington, S.

P. T. Haddington (16) 2½ m. SSE. Pop. 241.

A parish, which is one of the smallest in Scotland, containing only 1000 acres. The soil is generally good, consisting of clay, intermixed with loam, and the land is all inclosed and well cultivated. The living is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patroness, Miss Dalrymple, of Hailes. The church is an ancient structure. There is a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of 300 merks, and other advantages. On an eminence, near the church, formerly stood a castle, of which there are no remains.

MORGANS, eo. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Askeaton (144) m. Pop. 739.

A parish in the barony of Lower Connello, situated upon the river Shannon; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel, being one of the parishes constituting the corps of the precentorship of Limerick.

MORISK, eo. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Westport (170) 6 m. SW. Pop. of Island 43.

A village and parish in the barony of Morisk, situated upon Clew Bay; the living is a vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, being part of the union of Aughaval. Morisk Island contains nine houses; and in Morisk Village are the ruins of an Augustinian monastery, founded by the O'Mallies. The barony includes three

parishes, the town of Westport, and covers an area of 117 square miles.

MORLAND, or MOORLAND, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Appleby (270) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E.
Pop. of Pa. 1911. Of To. 372.

A parish and township in west ward, containing two large manufactories, one for the fabrication of coarse linen goods, and the other for tape, thread, and other small wares. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 18*s.*; ann. val. P. R. 133*l.* 14*s.*; church ded. to St. Laurence; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Here is a freeschool, and a Quaker's meeting-house.

MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, co. Derby.

Pop. 33,793.

A hundred, situated in the southern part of the county, surrounding Derby, containing twenty-nine parishes, one chapelry, and nineteen townships.

MORLEY, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E.
Pop. of Pa. 1000. Of To. 273.

A parish and township in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron (1829) the Earl of Morley, who takes his title from this place. The church, which is dedicated to St. Matthew, is greatly admired, on account of its painted windows, and the handsome monuments which it contains. Here are almshouses, founded by Jacinth Sacheverell for six poor men, and a school, endowed by John and Samuel Richardson, which educates twenty-eight boys. The latter also bequeathed 400*l.* to purchase land for the support of fourteen infirm colliers.

MORLEY, W. R. co. York.

Pop. 185,768.

A wapentake, situated at the south-western extremity of the county, upon the borders of Lancashire; it contains six parishes, including four market-towns, fourteen chapelries, and thirty-nine townships.

MORLEY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Leeds (189) 5 m. SW b S. Pop. 3031.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Batley and wapentake of Agbrigg; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of York, not in charge; patron, the Vicar of Batley. A chapel has recently been erected here by the Commissioners for building additional churches. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth.

MORLEY, ST. BOTOLPH, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Wymondham (100) 3 m. WSW.
Pop. 269.

A parish in the hundred of Forehoe; liv-

ing, a rectory with the curacy of Morley St. Peter, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 11*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

MORLEY, ST. PETER, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Wymondham (100) 4 m. SW b W.
Pop. 201.

A parish in the hundred of Forehoe; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Morley, St. Peter, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge.

MORNANSTOWN, or MORNANTON, or MORNINGTON, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Drogheda (30) 4 m. E.
Pop. with Colpe.

A parish in the barony of Lower Duleek, situated upon the Irish Sea; living, a curacy, forming part of the union of Colpe, in the diocese of Meath, and archdiocese of Armagh; patron, the Representative of the Marquis of Drogheda. This place gives title of Earl to the noble family of Wellesley, now Marquis Wellesley.

MORNING-THORPE, co. Norfolk. See *Mourning Thorpe*.

MORPETH, co. Northumberland.

Pop. 12,501.

A ward, situated on the eastern side of the county, bounded on the east by the German Ocean; on the north by the river Coquet; and on the south by the river Wensbeck; it contains fourteen parishes, including the borough of Morpeth, and seventy-seven townships.

MORPETH, co. Northumberland.

London 283 m. N b W. Pop. of Pa. 4292.
Of Bo. 3415. M. D. Wed. Fairs, Wed., Thur., and Fri. se'nnight bef. Whit. (Wed. for horned cattle, Thur. for sheep, and Fri. for horses, &c.) Wed. bef. July 22 for a few horned cattle, a very small fair, Memb. of Pt. 2.

A borough, market-town, and parish, in the west division of Morpeth Ward, situated on the north side of the river Wensbeck, over which is an ancient stone bridge of two arches. The town is well-built, and consists principally of two spacious streets, in the centre of which is the market-place, conveniently situated, but not sufficiently capacious for the numerous droves of cattle which are here exposed for sale; the cross is a commodious structure, and was erected in 1699; near the market-place is a square tower, containing a clock and a good peal of bells, which are very useful, the church being a short distance from the town. Morpeth has been twice destroyed by fire; in 1185 it was burnt by its own inhabitants, out of hatred to King John; and in 1689 by accident, when nearly all the buildings were destroyed. It is a borough by prescription, and is governed by two bailiffs and seven aldermen, annually elected from the free burgesses, being inhabitants and paying scot and lot; it has sent two members to parliament ever since the reign of Queen Mary, who are elected by the bailiffs and

free burgesses, their number being about 200; the bailiffs are the returning officers. The petty sessions are holden here. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; valued in K. B. 32*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*.; patron (1829) the Earl of Carlisle. The church, which is ded. to St. Mary, is a very plain structure, situated on the south side of the river, and consists of three aisles and two galleries; situated near the church is the rectory house, a very handsome building. Here are a Catholic Chapel and two Dissenting Meeting-houses, one for Presbyterians and the other Methodists. Edward VI. founded and endowed a grammar-school here, besides which is an English freeschool. In the town are a Provident Bank, a Dispensary, a Mechanical and Scientific Institution, and a Subscription Library. The new county gaol, house of correction, court-house, &c. is a fine pile of buildings, erected in 1829, on the south side of the river. The town-house was erected in 1714, at the expense of the Earl of Carlisle, in which the manorial court is held, as well as the quarter sessions for the county; it is built of hewn stone, having a piazza ornamented with rustic work, and the superstructure decorated with turrets. The ruins of its ancient castle are situated on an eminence, and consist only of some fragments of the outer wall, and part of the gateway tower; at a short distance from this tower is a round mound of earth, raised to a considerable height, probably for the purpose of blockading the fort, which appears to have been of great strength. Morpeth gave birth to the following individuals:—Dr. William Turner, the first English botanist and ornithologist; Dr. William Gibson, author of several works on divinity, botany, physic and history; and Dr. Robert Morrison, the celebrated Chinese linguist and missionary; and Mr. Horsley, the learned author of the “*Britannica Romana*,” was several years minister of a Dissenting congregation here. Howard, Earl of Carlisle, takes the title of Viscount from Morpeth.

MORRAGE, co. Stafford.

P. T. Cheadle (116) 4 m. NNE.
Pop. with Foxt, 415.

A joint township with Foxt, in the parish of Instones, in the southern division of the hundred of Totmonslow.

MORRICK, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alnwick (308) 7 m. SE b S.
Pop. 72.

A township in the parish of Warkworth and east division of Morpeth Ward.

MORRISTOWN-BILLER, co. Kildare, Leinster, I.

P. T. Naas (19) 7½ SW. Pop. 887.

A parish in the barony of Connell; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Kildare, and archdiocese of Dublin, united to the entire rectory of Old Connell, and valued by commutation for tithes at 85*l*. annually; patron, the King.

MORSTON, or MERSTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Cley (123) 3 m. W b N. Pop. 139.

A parish in the hundred of Holt; living, a rectory with that of Stiffekey St. John, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 18*l*.; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Stiffekey rectory.

MORTHOE, co. Devon.

P. T. Ilfracombe (202) 4 m. SW b W.
Pop. 280.

A parish in the hundred of Bramton; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 9*l*. 19*s*. 3*d*.; ann. val. P. R. 60*l*.; patrons the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; the church, which is ded. to St. Mary, contains an old monument to the memory of Sir William Tracey, one of the murderers of Becket.

MORTIMER, WEST, co. Southampton.

P. T. Basingstoke (45) 8 m. N. Pop. 340.

A tithing in the parish of Stratfield Mortimer and hundred of Holdshott, Basingstoke division.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, co. Hereford.

P. T. Leominster (137) 8 m. NW.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Aymestry, and partly in the hundred of Stretford, and partly in that of Wigmore, situated in a very beautiful valley, nearly surrounded by considerable eminences, covered with fine timber, and watered by the river Lugg. This place was the scene of that severe conflict fought between the partisans of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, on Candlemas-eve, 1461; the issue of which settled Edward IV. on the throne of England; this memorable battle is recorded on a Tuscan pedestal of white stone, which stands in an angle formed by the junction of two roads.

MORTLACH, shire of Banff, S.

Edinburgh 140 m. N. Pop. 2044.

A parish, about twelve miles in length, and at one point of nearly an equal breadth, but its figure is extremely irregular. The face of the country is varied with hills and valleys, watered by the Fiddich and the Dullan, which fall into the river Spey. The soil is in general a light fertile loam, of which about one-twentieth part is under tillage, the rest being coarse pasture, moor, and meadow land. Here are fed about 2000 black-cattle, 5000 sheep, and a few goats, besides horses; and on the hills various kinds of game are found in abundance. The living is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Bean, is an ancient structure, which was formerly a cathedral; Malcolm II., in commemoration of a signal victory which he here gained over the Danes, having, in 1010, constituted Mortlach the see of a bishop, inferior in point of precedence only

to the Bishop of St. Andrew's, who was also styled *Episcopus Scotorum*. But the revenue of the diocese of Mortlach was inconsiderable; and Nectan, the fourth and last prelate who sat here, was removed by David I., in 1139, to Aberdeen, whither the episcopal see was entirely transferred in 1154. This parish, previously to 1706, belonged to the presbytery of Fordyce, synod of Aberdeen; and it is said the minister of Mortlach, in virtue of that connexion, still retains a vote for delegates from the presbytery of Fordyce, for the election of professors of divinity at King's College, Aberdeen. Here is a parochial school, with some endowments; and there are four bursaries at King's College, Aberdeen, for boys educated in it, arising from a benefaction of 600*l.*, by Alexander Moir, M. D., of Auchindune. Among the mountain-peaks in this parish the most conspicuous is Belle-Rinnes, 2650 feet above the level of the sea, which serves as a land-mark for ships in Moray Firth. Near the castle of Auchindune, which occupies a conical hill near the river Fiddich, is a chalybeate spring, resembling in its properties that of Peterhead. The castle of Balveny, on another eminence, near the confluence of the Fiddich and the Dullan, was a magnificent structure, the oldest part of which is supposed to have been a Pictish tower. Both these castles are in ruins. Dr. John Lorimer, an ingenious physician, the author of an "Essay on Magnetism," was born at Mortlach in 1733, and died in July, 1795.

MORTLAKE, co. Surrey.

London 6½ m. W. Pop. 2484.

A parish in the hundred of Brixton, situated near the Thames; great quantities of asparagus are raised here for the London market. A considerable portion of this parish is enclosed in Richmond Park. The living is a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Wimbledon, and a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury, not in charge; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. Mortlake is the burial-place of several celebrated characters; in the church are interred Dr. John Dee, distinguished for his pretensions to magic and astrology, as well as by the personal friendship of Queen Elizabeth; he died at his house here, in 1608, aged eighty-one; Sir John Barnard, whose zeal to promote the interests of his fellow-citizens, will ever be remembered; and John Barber, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1733; and in the churchyard is the tomb of John Partridge, the celebrated astrologer and publisher of almanacks, who was bred a shoemaker, and became sworn physician to Charles II.; he died here in 1715. Here is an ancient house, which is said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell; it was occupied in the last century by Edward Colston, Esq., the great benefactor of the city of Bristol, who, during his life, expended more than 70,000*l.* in charitable institutions.

MORTLETSTOWN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Caher (112) 3 m. NE. Pop. 350.

A parish in the baronies of Iffa and Offa West; living, a rectory entire in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel, not possessing either church or glebe; patron, the Bishop of Waterford; value, by commutation for tithes, 150*l.* per annum.

MORTON, co. Derby.

P. T. Alfreton (139) 3 m. N. Pop. 502.

A parish in the hundred of Scarsdale; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to Holy Cross; patrons (1829) W. Turbutt, Esq., and St. John's College, Cambridge, alternately.

MORTON, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Thornhill (59) 1 m. NE. Pop. 1806.

A parish, in the district of Nithsdale, about six miles in length and three and a half in breadth; containing 6496 Scots acres, of which 1950 are arable, 4190 pasture, with small portions of wood and meadow land. It is watered by the rivers Nith, Carron, and Cample, each of which is crossed by a stone bridge. The living is in the presbytery of Penpoint and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Marquis of Queensberry. The salary attached to the parochial school is 200 merks, with other advantages. This parish contains the flourishing villages of Thornhill and Carron-Bridge. There are very considerable remains of Morton Castle, which, according to Pennant, was originally the seat of Duninald, predecessor of Thomas Randolph, created Earl of Murray by Robert Bruce, who sold this castle to Douglas of Morton, predecessor of the Earls of Morton, whose title is not derived from this place, but from the estate of Morton, in the parish of East Calder, Edinburghshire. New Cample, near Thornhill, in this parish, became the retreat of Elizabeth Buchan, a visionary or impostor like Joanna Southcote, who, in 1784, founded a sect of fanatics, called Buchanites, whose extravagances having occasioned their expulsion from the town of Irvine, they at length obtained a settlement here, forming a small agricultural colony.

MORTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Bourne (97) 2½ m. N b W. Pop. 765.

A parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven; living, a dis. vicarage, with that of Haconby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. Here is a small endowment for the education of poor children.

MORTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Lincoln (132) 8 m. SW. Pop. 9.

An extra-parochial liberty in the upper division of the wapentake of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven.

MORTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Gainsborough (149) 2 m. N b W.
Pop. 580.

A township in the parish of Gainsborough and south division of the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey.

MORTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Helmsley (222) 5½ m. NW b W. s
Pop. with Pa.

An extra-parochial district in the wapentake of Birdforth.

MORTON, ABBOT'S, or STONY, co. Worcester.

P. T. Evesham (99) 7 m. N b W. Pop. 236.

A parish in the lower division of the hundred of Blackenhurst; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

MORTON, BAGOT'S, co. Warwick.

P. T. Henley-in-Arden (101) 3½ m. WSW.
Pop. 168.

A parish in Alcester division of the hundred of Barlichway; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) J. Horseley, Esq.

MORTON, EAST, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 9 m. NE b E. Pop. 72.

A township in the parish of Dalton-le-Dale and north division of Easington ward.

MORTON, EAST and WEST, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Keighley (206) 3 m. NE b E. Pop. 1199.

A township in the parish of Bingley and upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack.

MORTON, GRANGE, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Durham (258) 6 m. NE b N. Pop. 308.

A township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, and north division of Easington ward.

MORTON-ON-THE-HILL, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Reepham (111) 5½ m. S b E. Pop. 153.

A parish in the hundred of Eynesford; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 123*l.*; church ded. to St. Margaret; patron (1829) Mrs. Le Grys.

MORTON MERIAL, or MERHULL, co. Warwick.

P. T. Kineton (83) 4 m. NNW. Pop. 257.

A parish in Warwick division of the hundred of Kington; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 53*l.*; church ded. to Holy Cross; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

MORTON MOOR HOUSE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Stokesley (237) 4 m. N b E. Pop. 26.

A township in the parish of Ormesby and east division of the liberty of Langbaugh.

MORTON-UPON-SWALE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. North Allerton (225) 3 m. WSW.
Pop. 240.

A township in the parish of Ainderby Steeple and wapentake of Gilling East.

MORTON TYNEMOUTH, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Darlington (241) 8½ m. NW b W.
Pop. 31.

A township in the parish of Gainford and south-west division of Darlington ward.

MORTON VALENCE, co. Gloucester.

P. T. Stroud (121) 8 m. NW. Pop. 318.

A parish in the hundred of Whitstone, bordering on the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a very ancient structure, having on the north side a Norman doorway, with a semicircular arch, within the curve of which is a rude figure representing St. Michael fighting with Satan under the form of a dragon, sculptured in low relief. Here are iron works.

MORVAH, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Penzance (281) 6 m. NW. Pop. 325.

A chapelry in the west division of the hundred of Penwith, recently enlarged; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of St. Madern, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 50*l.*; patronage with St. Madern vicarage.

MORVAL, co. Cornwall.

P. T. East Looe (234) 3 m. N. Pop. 615.

A parish in the hundred of West; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; church ded. to St. Wenn; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Here is a small provision by the Buller family for the education of poor children.

MORVEN, or MORVERN, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Strontian (140) 18 m. WSW.
Pop. 1995.

A parish in the district of Mull, containing about 60,000 acres, extending along the sound of Mull. The surface is hilly, but there are no very high mountains; and the land affords pasture for vast numbers of black-cattle and sheep, and deer and small game are found here in abundance. The inhabited part of the parish is that near the sea, where some cultivation takes place, but the soil is light and poor, and the produce uncertain. There are numerous creeks and inlets for small boats, and some which will admit vessels of considerable burden. About seventy tons of kelp are made on the coast annually. The living is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll; patron, the Duke of Argyll. There are two churches, at the distance of eight miles apart, at which the minister officiates alternately. There is a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of 300 merks;

and also a school, established and supported by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. At a farm, called Ardtinish, on the sound of Mull, are the ruins of a castle, anciently the residence of the Macdonalds, lords of the isles, who held here their feudal courts or parliaments. There are also along the coast stone circles and cairns, supposed to be Druidical monuments. From this place the Duke of Argyll takes the Scottish title of Lord Morvern.

MORVILL, or MORFIELD, co. Salop.

P. T. Bridgenorth (139) 3 m. WNW.
Pop. 430.

A parish in the hundred of Stottesden; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 60*l.*; patron (1829) — Weaver, Esq.

MORWICK, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Leeds (189) 6 m. NE b E.
Pop. with Scholes, 491.

A hamlet in the parish of Berwick-in-Elmet and lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack.

MOSBOROUGH, co. Derby.

P. T. Chesterfield (150) 8 m. NNE.
Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Eckington and hundred of Scarsdale.

MOSE, co. Essex.

P. T. Manningtree (60) 7½ m. SE.
Pop. with Beaumont, 434.

A parish in the hundred of Tendring; living, a rectory with that of Beaumont, in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London, not in charge; patronage with Beaumont rectory.

MOSEDON, or MOLESDEN, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Morpeth (288) 5 m. WSW. Pop. 21.

A township in the parish of Mitford and west division of Castle ward; it derives its name from the Moles-bourn, which forms its eastern boundary.

MOSELEY, co. Stafford.

P. T. Wolverhampton (123) 3½ m. N b E.
Pop. 53.

A hamlet in the parish of Bushbury and north division of the hundred of Seisdon.

MOSELEY, co. Worcester.

P. T. Birmingham (109) 1½ m. S.
Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Broomsgrove and upper division of the hundred of Halfshire; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Broomsgrove, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; chapel ded. to St. Mary, recently enlarged; patron, the Vicar of Broomsgrove.

MOSLEY, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 9 m. E.
Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne and hundred of Salford. It is a populous and large manufacturing vil-

lage, situated on the road to Huddersfield; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 75*l.*; patron, the Rector of Ashton-under-Lyne.

MOSS, or MOSELEY, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Thorne (166) 7 m. W b N. Pop. 242.

A township in the parish of Campsall and upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross.

MOSSBURN-FORD, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Jedburgh (45) 3 m. S b E.
Pop. with Pa.

A small village in the parish of Oxnam, situated on the river Jed, over which there is a ford. Here is a tower, or border-fort, resembling in its structure that of Dolphinston, but much inferior in strength.

MOSSER, or MOSERGH, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Cockermouth (306) 4 m. S. Pop. 102.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Brigham, Allerdale ward above Darwent; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 54*l.*; chapel ded. St. Philip; patron (1829) the Earl of Lonsdale.

MOSSIDE, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Ballymoney (150) m. Pop. 194.
Fairs, May 21; July 21; and Nov. 23.

A village in the parish of Druntullagh, and barony of Carey.

MOSSPAUL, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Langholm (70) 12½ m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A village or station in the parish of Howick, on the great road from Edinburgh to Carlisle. It is situated at the confines of the shires of Roxburgh and Dumfries, and at the sources of the rivers Tiviot and Ewes.

MOSS-SIDE, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 2 m. S. Pop. 172.

A township in the parish of Manchester and hundred of Salford.

MOSS-TOWER, shire of Roxburgh, S.

P. T. Jedburgh (45) 5 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Eckford, where was anciently a border-tower, which derived its appellation from its situation in a marsh. In 1570 this fortress, which belonged to the Laird of Buccleugh, was burnt and destroyed by an English army, under the Earl of Sussex.

MOSSTOWN, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunleer (33) 2 m. SW. Pop. 1294.

A parish in the barony of Ardee; living, a rectory, forming part of the union of Collon, in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; patrons, the Primate for one turn, and Lord Oriel for two; area of parish, 3646 acres of land. Here is a poor-school supported by Baron Forster.

MOSTERTON, co. Dorset.

P. T. Beaminster (111) 4 m. NNW.
Pop. 284.

A chapelry in the hundred of Beaminster

Forum, and Redhorne Bridport division; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of St. Perrot, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, not in charge; patronage with South Perrot rectory.

MOSTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 2½ m. N b W. Pop. 18.

A township in the parish of St. Mary and hundred of Broxton.

MOSTON, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Sandbach (162) 2½ m. W b N.
Pop. 143.

A township in the parish of Warmingham and hundred of Northwich.

MOSTON, co. Pal. Lancaster.

P. T. Manchester (182) 4 m. NE.
Pop. 593.

A township in the parish of Manchester, and hundred of Salford.

MOSTON, co. Salop.

P. T. Wem (163) 5 m. SE b E. Pop. 66.

A township in the parish of Stanton-upon-Nineheath, and Whitchurch division of the hundred of Bradford North.

MOSTYN, co. Flint, NW.

P. T. Holywell (203) 4 m. NW.
Pop. with Pa.

One of the nine townships in the parish of Whiteford and hundred of Coleshill, situated upon the Estuary of the river Dee, in a coal and mining district. It occupies about one fourth of the parish, and extends to the sea-coast. Here is Mostyn Hall, the seat of the honourable Edward Lord Dinorben, an ancient and very interesting mansion, supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VI. The library contains some valuable Welsh MSS. The family of Lloyd derives the title of Baron from this township.

MOTCOMBE, co. Dorset.

P. T. Shaftsbury (101) 1½ m. NNW.
Pop. 1184.

A parish in the liberty of Gillingham, Shaston division; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Gillingham, in the archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, not in charge; church ded. to St. Mary; patronage with Gillingham vicarage.

MOTHEL, or **MOTHIL**, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castlecomer (70) 5 m. SW. Pop. 2029.

A parish in the barony of Fassadining; living, a rectory and vicarage united to Killmodumogue and Kilderry, in the diocese of Ossory, and archdiocese of Dublin, possessing a church and parsonage, and a parsonage upon a glebe of fifty-five acres; value, by commutation for tithes, at 369*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* annually; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here is a Sunday-school for seventy-five boys and seventy-eight girls.

MOTHERBY, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 6 m. W b S.
Pop., with Gill, 112.

A township in the parish of Greystock, Leath Ward.

MOTHIL, co. Waterford, Munster, I.

P. T. Carrick-on-Suir (75) 4 m. SE. Pop. 3246.

A parish in the barony of Uppertbird; living, an impropriate rectory, and a vicarage in the diocese of Lismore, and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. at 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and by commutation for tithes at 856*l.*, the vicar receiving 540*l.* of that sum annually; and it is united to the vicarages of Rathgormuck and Ferns, and possesses a church, glebe-house, with about four acres of land. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. Here are the ruins of a monastery, founded in the sixth century by St. Brogan, and granted at the dissolution to Sir Walter Raleigh.

MOTTESTON, co. Southampton.

P. T. Yarmouth (97) 5 m. SE. Pop. 149.

A parish in the hundred of West Medina liberty, Isle of Wight, pleasantly situated in full view of the sea. The living is a rectory with the vicarage of Shorewell, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 11*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) Lady St. J. Mildmay.

MOTTINGHAM, co. Kent.

London 8 m. SE. Pop. 94.

A hamlet partly in the parish of Chislehurst, and partly in that of Eltham, and hundred of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone.

MOTTISFONT, co. Southampton.

P. T. Romsey (73) 4½ m. NNW. Pop. 501.

A parish in the hundred of Thorngate, Andover division; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patron (1829) the Rev. O. D. St. John. Here was formerly a priory of canons regular of the order of St. Augustin, founded by William Briwere, in the early part of the reign of King John; its site is now occupied by Mottisfont House, a spacious and venerable structure, containing a curious old painting said to have belonged to the priory.

MOTTRAM, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Macclesfield (167) 5 m. NNW.
Pop. 382.

A township in the parish of Presbury and hundred of Macclesfield.

MOTTRAM, in **LONGDEN DALE**, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Stockport (176) 7 m. NE b E.
Pop. of Pa. 10,086. Of To. 1944.

A parish and township in the hundred of Macclesfield, situated on an eminence in the dale, about a mile west of the Mersey, from which river the ground begins to rise, half the way being so steep as to make it difficult of access. It consists principally of one long well-paved street; the houses are mostly built of a thick flagstone, and covered with heavy slates of nearly the same quality, no other being strong enough to endure the wintry storms in this wild country. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton trade, there being no

less than twelve large cotton-mills worked by water, and many smaller ones by horses. The livings are a rectory (an impropriation) and a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester; the former valued in K. B. 32*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, and the latter of the certified value of 20*l.*; patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church, which is ded. to St. Michael, is a spacious and venerable structure of immemorial antiquity, situated on a hill above the town, from which is a steep and difficult ascent of about ninety stone steps. Both the tower and body of the church are embattled and supported by buttresses, and the whole structure appears to have been erected about the time when Saxon solidity first began to give place to Gothic elegance; it is built of a coarse gray stone of a most durable quality, every stone being as perfect as when originally laid. In the south chancel are the recumbent figures of Ralph Stealy and his wife, a rude and very ancient monument. In the churchyard stands an antique cross, near which is an ancient freeschool, with a small house for the master.

MOULDSWORTH, GREAT, co. Pal. of Chester.

P. T. Chester (183) 9 m. NE b E. Pop. 138.

A township in the parish of Tarvin and hundred of Eddisbury.

MOULIN, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Dunkeld (55) 13 m. NNW.

Pop. 1915. Fair, at the end of Feb.

A Highland parish, divided into two districts, the Athol and the Strathardle; the former, about seven miles long and from four to six broad, extends along the banks of the rivers Tummel and Garry; and the latter, seven miles long and six and a half wide, comprehends Glen Briarachan and Glen Fernat, low tracts so named from two streams running through them, which by their junction form the river Ardlie. In the Athol district the soil is deep and fertile; that of the Strathardle district is shallower and less productive. Here are hills covered with heath, affording pasture for great numbers of sheep. The living is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Duke of Athol. There is a grammar-school, the master of which has a salary of 300 merks, with school-fees, perquisites, and other advantages. Besides the village of Monlin, there is in the parish another called Pitlochry. Near the latter, and at a small distance from the confluence of the Tummel and the Garry is situated the defile or Pass of Killicrankie, rendered famous by the defeat of the forces of William III. under General Mackay, on the 17th of July, 1689, by the adherents of James II., commanded by Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, a celebrated partisan officer, who fell in the moment of victory, and was interred in the church of Blair Athol, where is an elegant Latin epitaph, with which the memory of this distinguished advocate of arbi-

trary power has been honoured, by Dr. Archibald Pitcairn. The language chiefly spoken in this parish is the Gaëlic.

MOULSFORD, co. Berks.

P. T. Wallingford (46) 4 m. SSW.

Pop. 176.

A parish in the hundred of Moreton; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Cholsey, in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Salisbury, not in charge; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patronage with Cholsey vicarage.

MOULSOE, or **MULSO**, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Newport Pagnel (59) 3 m. SE b E.

Pop. 260.

A parish in the hundred of Newport; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Marquis of Northampton.

MOULTON, co. Pal. Chester.

P. T. Northwich (173) 2 m. S. Pop. 196.

A township in the parish of Davenham and hundred of Northwich.

MOULTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Holbeach (107) 4 m. W. Pop. 1629.

A parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland; living, a vicarage with the curacy of Moulton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 28*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) the Rev. M. Johnson.

MOULTON, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Acle (121) 3 m. S b W. Pop. 185.

A parish in the hundred of Walsham; living, a dis. vicarage with that of Tunstall, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 115*l.* 18*s.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) the Rev. George Anguish.

MOULTON, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 4½ m. NNE.

Pop. 1072.

A parish in the hundred of Spelhoe; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough; valued in K. B. 14*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) Miss Mostyn.

MOULTON, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Newmarket (61) 4 m. E. Pop. 312.

A parish in the hundred of Risbridge; livings, a rectory and vicarage, both peculiars, in the diocese of Canterbury; the former valued in K. B. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the latter 4*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, Christ's College, Cambridge.

MOULTON, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 5 m. NE b E.

Pop. 236.

A township in the parish of Middleton Tyas and wapentake of Gilling East.

MOULTON, CHAPEL, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Crowland (87) 6 m. NE b N.

Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish of Moulton and wapentake of Elloe parts of Holland; liv-

ing, a curaey, subordinate to the vicarage of Moulton in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 46*l.*; patronage with Moulton vicarage.

MOULTON, GREAT, co. Norfolk.

P. T. St. Mary Stratton (100) 3 m. SW b W. Pop. 417.

A parish in the hundred of Depwade; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) W. Chute, Esq.

MOULTON, LITTLE, co. Norfolk.

P. T. St. Mary Stratton (100) 3 m. WSW. Pop. with Great Moulton.

A parish in the hundred of Depwade; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 4*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.*; patron (1829) S. Webster, Esq.

MOULTON PARK, co. Northampton.

P. T. Northampton (66) 3 m. NNE. Pop. with Moulton Pa.

An extra-parochial district in the hundred of Spelhoe.

MOUNDFORD, or **MUNDFORD**, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Brandon Ferry (78) 5 m. NNE. Pop. 397.

A parish in the hundred of Grimeshoe; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; church ded. to St. Leon, and patron (1829) Mrs. Newcome.

MOUNT-BELLEW, co. Galway, Con. I.

P. T. Castle Blakeney (105) 6 m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Killasolan and barony of Tyaquin.

MOUNT-CHARLES, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Donegal (140) 3½ m. W. Pop. 871. Fairs, March 17; June 9; Sept. 22; and Nov. 18.

A town in the parish of Inver and barony of Bannagh. This place gives title of Viscount to the family of Conyngham, Marquises of Conyngham.

MOUNTEAGLE, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Castle Island (197) m. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Ventry, and barony of Corkaguincy, situated upon Ventry Harbour.

MOUNTFIELD, co. Sussex.

P. T. Robert's Bridge (50) 1 m. S. Pop. 683.

A parish in the hundred of Netherfield, rape of Hastings; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lewes and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 143*l.*; church ded. to All Saints.

MOUNT HEALEY, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Alawick (308) 12 m. SW. Pop. 38.

A township in the parish of Rothbury and west division of Coquetdale ward.

MOUNT LOTHIAN, sh. of Edinburgh, S.

Pop. with Pennycuik.

An ancient parish, formerly a chapelry, annexed about 1638 to the parish of Pennycuik. At a hamlet, which still retains its name, stood the church, which was dedicated to St. Mary. This parish has been sometimes called Monk Lowden, from an estate here which belonged to the monks of Newbattle.

MOUNTMELLIK, Queen's co. Leinster, I.

Dublin 51 m. WSW. Pop. 2388. Fairs, March 17; Thurs. after Trin. Sun.; Aug. 26; Sept. 29; Nov. 1; and Dec. 11.

An inland town in the parish of Rosinallis, or Onegan, nearly encompassed by rivers, of which the Barrow is the principal. The streets are regular, the houses well built, and it is chiefly inhabited by members of the Society of Friends. Mountmellik was anciently called Ballycuillin, "The Town in the Woods." Here are two schools, one supported by the Protestants, the other by the Friends.

MOUNTNESSING, co. Essex.

P. T. Ingatestone (23) 2 m. SW. Pop. 728.

A parish in the hundred of Chelmsford; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 11*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 77*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; church ded. to St. Giles; patron (1829) F. B. Bramston, Esq.

MOUNT-NUGENT, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

Dublin 60 m. N b W. Pop. 99. Fairs, June 1, and Oct. 21.

A village in the parish of Killbride, and barony of Clonmahon.

MOUNTON, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Chepstow (136) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 52.

A parish in the upper division of the hundred of Caldicot; living, a curaey in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, of the certified value of 1*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 110*l.*; patron (1829) Mr. Lloyd.

MOUNTON, or **MONKTON**, co. [Pembroke, SW.

P. T. Narberth (255) 2 m. S. Pop. 39.

A village and parish in the hundred of Narberth, situated upon a streamlet, tributary to the East Cleddau, and in the agreeable and fertile dale of Monkton; living, a chapelry to the rectory of Narberth. Fulling, corn, and paper mills are established on the river which water the vale.

MOUNTRATH, Queen's co., Leinster, I.

Dublin 60 m. SW. Pop. 2594. Fairs, Feb. 17; 2d Thurs. in May; Sept. 29; Thurs. before Nov. 12.

A town in the parish of Clonenagh, and barony of West Maryborough. The family of Coole derive title of Earl from this place. The name Mountrath, or Moynraith, means the "Fort in the Bog."

MOUNT-SHANNON, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Killaloe (110) 9 m. NW. Pop. 200.

A village in the parish of Iniscaltra, and barony of Leitrim, situated upon the banks of the river Shannon.

MOUNT-SORRELL, or **MOUNT-SOAR-HILL**, co. Leicester.

London 105 m. NNW. Pop. with Rothley. M. D. Monday. July 29, a holiday-fair for toys.

A small market-town and township, partly in the parish of Barrow-upon-Soar, and partly in that of Rothley and hundred of West Goscote, derived its name from its situation on a steep craggy hill on the banks of the river Soar; a ridge of high hills extends hence through the midst of Charnwood Forest into Derbyshire, and terminates immediately on the west side of the town; and on the highest point, called Castle Hill, there formerly stood a fortress, supposed to have been built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester; the garrison of this castle withstood a severe siege against King Henry III., but was at last obliged to surrender, and was soon after entirely demolished. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Leicester and archdiocese of Lincoln, not in charge; church dedicated to St. Peter; patron, the Vicar of Barrow. Here are three Dissenting meeting-houses, belonging to Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists. Mount-Sorrell Hill is a rock of reddish granite, of which many of the houses are built, and the streets paved; it is of great durability, and, after exposure to the air, resists all kinds of tools; it is often dug up in imperfect cones, and being too hard to be cut or broken, its smoothest side is laid outwards in beds of the excellent lime of Barrow. At the end of Barn Lane, which divides the parishes of Rothley and Barrow, formerly stood a curiously decorated cross; but in 1793 it was removed, and a small market-house, in imitation of a pavilion, erected in its place. The petty sessions for this hundred are holden here occasionally.

MOUNT-TALBOT, co. Roscommon, Connaught, I.

Dublin 103 m. NW. Pop. 185. Fairs, May 8; June 14; Nov. 1; and Dec. 21.

A town in the parish of Tessararagh, and barony of Athlone, situated upon the river Suck.

MOUNT TEMPLE, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Moate (66) 4 m. NW. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Ballyloughloe and barony of Clonloghan.

MOURNE, co. Down, Ulster, I.

Pop. 13,804.

One of eight baronies into which the county is divided, containing the parish and town of Killkeel. It is occupied by a great ridge of mountains, standing on a base of 30,000 acres, and the highest point of which, called Sliebh Donard, attains an elevation of 2809 feet above the sea level. This is altogether a granite region, and beryls resembling

emeralds are found embedded in the rocks here.

MOURNING-THORPE, co. Norfolk.

P. T. St. Mary Stratton (100) 2 m. SE b E. Pop. 160.

A parish in the hundred of Depwade; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

MOUSWALD, shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Annan (79) 10 m. NW b W. Pop. 795.

A parish between four and five miles in length and two in breadth, exclusive of about 880 acres of Lochar moss. The surface is slightly varied with rising grounds, and the soil is in general light and sandy, except on the borders of the moss, and towards the eastern part, where there is a rich deep loam. The living is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Marquis of Queensbury. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of 300 merks, with a school-house and fees. There are in this parish the villages of Mouswald, Banks, Clenagh-brae, and Woodside, of which the first is the most considerable. In a deep ravine, called the Glen of Lag, are the ruins of the castle of Lag, which have belonged ever since the fourteenth century to the family of Grierson.

MOVIDDY, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bandon (186) m. Pop. 2264.

A parish in the barony of East Muskerry, situated upon the river Bride; living, a rectory and vicarage, united to Killbonane and Aglish, in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 507*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, and possessing a church and parsonage; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

MOVILLE, UPPER, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

Dublin 169 m. NW. Pop. 3935.

A village and parish in the barony of Inishowen, situated upon Lough Foyle; living, a rectory and corps of a prebend in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh valued in K. B. 20*l.*, and, by commutation for tithes, at 55*l.* annually. It possesses a church and parsonage upon a glebe of 113 acres. A monastery was founded here by St. Patrick, over which Cengussius presided.

MOVILLE, LOWER, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

P. T. Merville (169) m. Pop. 4469.

A parish in the barony of Inishowen, situated at the sea-entrance of Lough Foyle; living, a rectory in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church, and being valued, by commutation for tithes, at 553*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

MOWNY, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Killenaule (96) 5 m. SE. Pop. 353.

A parish in the barony of Sliebhagh;

living, a rectory and vicarage, being part of the corps of the archdeaconry, in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel. Area of parish, 1228 acres; patron, the Archbishop. **MOWSLEY**, co. Leicester.

P. T. Market Harborough (83) 6 m. W b N. Pop. 263.

A hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Knaptoft and hundred of Gartree; living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Knaptoft, in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, not in charge; patron, the Rector of Knaptoft.

MOWSON, co. Northumberland.

P. T. Belford (322) 2 m. SSE. Pop. 73.

A township in the parish of Bambrough and north division of Bambrough ward.

MOXBY, N. R. co. York

P. T. Easingwold (213) 5 m. E. Pop. with Marston, 161.

A township in the parish of Rippon, and partly in the liberty of Rippon, and partly in the wapentake of Bulmer.

MOXHALL, co. Warwick.

P. T. Sutton Coldfield (111) 4 m. E b S. Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Wishaw and Birmingham division of the hundred of Hemlingford.

MOY, shire of Elgin, S.

P. T. Forres (157) 2 m. WNW. Pop. with Dyke.

An ancient parish, the living of which was a rectory, now united with that of Dyke. The land consists of a fine fertile plain, in which stood the villages of Eastermoy and Westermoy, in the former of which was a prebendal church, and the cemetery belonging to it is still used as a place of interment. Eastermoy is likewise the appellation of a district locally included in Elginshire, but subject to the jurisdiction of the county of Nairn, it having been the property of the Thanes of Calder, who were anciently hereditary sheriffs of Nairn.

MOY, or **MOY** and **DALAROSSIE**, shires of Inverness and Nairn, S.

P. T. Inverness (155½) 12 m. SE. Pop. 1332.

A united parish in the district of Badenoch, principally in the shire of Inverness, but extending into that of Nairn. It is about thirty miles in length and five in breadth, extending along both sides of the river Findhorn, and corresponding with the district of Stratherne, anciently a part of the earldom of Moray. The soil is rugged, mountainous, and barren, except near the banks of the river, where the land in favourable seasons is very productive. More than 12,000 sheep are fed on the hills, besides black cattle and horses; and game of all kinds is very abundant. The living is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray; patron, Rose of Kiilravock. The church of Moy was built in 1765; and divine service is performed alternately here and at the church of Dalarossie, nine miles distant.

The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of 300 merks, with other emoluments, besides a school-house for residence. The inhabitants of this parish are extremely attached to ancient customs, and it was formerly held by the Laird of Mackintosh, of whom Sir Æneas Mackintosh, Bart., is the representative. At Dealgin Ross, in this parish, General Moy has fixed the site of the Roman station Victoria, mentioned by Richard of Cirencester.

MOY, co. Tyrone, Ulster, I.

Dublin 90 m. NW. Pop. 807. Fairs, March 12; July 12; and Nov. 22.

A town in the parish of Clonfeade and barony of Dungannon, upon the Blackwater river, which is navigable from Lough Neagh to Blackwater Town, from which place a cut will be made into the Ulster Canal, about to be opened from Lough Neagh to Lough Erne.

MOYAGHER, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Athboy (39) 4 m. NE. Pop. with Athboy.

A parish in the barony of Lune; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 7l. 7s. 8½d., and being part of the union of Athboy; patrons, the King, the Primate, and the Bishop of the diocese.

MOYALIFFE, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Thurles (95) 6½ m. SW. Pop. 2926.

A parish in the barony of Killnamannagh; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church and glebe-house; patron, the Archbishop. Area of parish, 5312 acres of land. Here is a poor-school supported by Mrs. Lannigan.

MOYBOLOGUE. See *Bailieborough*.

MOYCARKEY, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Thurles (95) 9 m. S. Pop. 1068.

A parish in the barony of Eliogarty; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel, and part of the corps of the chancellorship. Area of parish, 3236 acres of land.

MOYCULLEN, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Galway (133) 9 m. NW. Pop. 4087.

A parish in the barony of the same name; living, a rectory in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam, being one of eight rectories forming the union of Galway.

MOYDOE, or **MOYDOW**, co. Longford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Longford (74) 6 m. S. Pop. 1750.

A village in the parish and barony of Moydoo; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ardagh and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 2l., and possessing a church, parsonage, and glebe, of 145 acres. It is united to the rectory and vicarage of Teighshinod; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. St. Modan was abbot of this place and bishop of Carnfurbuidhe,

A. D. 599, and Erclacus, a disciple of St. Patrick, was a presbyter here.

MOYFESTA, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killrush (177) 11 m. SW. Pop. 6254.

A village and parish in the barony of the same name, situated upon Shannon-Mouth; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 10s.; and, by commutation for tithes, at 470*l.* 15s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, of which the impropriator receives 208*l.* 18s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* It is one of the parishes constituting the union of Killrush; patron, the Bishop of Killaloe.

MOYGLARE, or MOYCLARE, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Killcock (18) 3 m. E. Pop. 302.

A parish in the barony of Upper Deece; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 3*l.* 17s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, possessing a church, parsonage, and eight acres of glebe; patron, — Arabin, Esq.

MOYHANNA, or MOYANNA, Queen's co., Leinster, I.

P. T. Stradbally (49) adjacent. Pop. 1791.

A parish in the barony of Stradbally; living, a vicarage united to the vicarage of Stradbally, in the diocese of Leighton and archdiocese of Dublin; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 9s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; patrons, the Cosby family. Mrs. Grattan supports a school here, of thirty-one boys and five girls.

MOYLAGH, or MULLAGH, or MULLOGH, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Kells (40) 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. Pop. 4286.

A parish in the barony of Castleraghan; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Cashel, possessing a church and glebe-house; patron, the Incumbent of Killencare.

MOYLAGH, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Old Castle (53) 4 m. S. Pop. 2109.

A parish in the barony of Demifore; living, a rectory and part of the union of Loughcrew, in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 13s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*; and, by commutation for tithes, at 134*l.* 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* annually; patron, the King. Area of parish, 5878 acres of land.

MOYLAGH, or MULLOGH, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Cloumell (123) 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. Pop. 604. Fair, Feb. 12.

A village and parish in the united baronies of Iffa and Offa, situated upon the river Suir; living, a particle united with the vicarage of Newcastle in the diocese of Lismore and archdiocese of Cashel; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 1272 acres. A monastery was founded here for black nuns, of the order of St. Augustin, under the invocation of St. Brigid.

MOYLARY, co. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Dunleer (38) 2 m. SW. Pop. 1119.

A parish in the barony of Ferrard; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 4s. 1*d.*; and, by commutation for tithes, at 173*l.* 3s. 1*d.*, being one of six benefices constituting the valuable union of Dunleer; patron, the King. Area of parish, 4734 acres.

MOYLGROVE, co. Pembroke, SW.

P. T. Cardigan (239) 4 m. W. Pop. 406.

A parish in the hundred of Cemaes; living, a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's; patron the Lord Chancellor. Area of parish, 1000 acres of land.

MOYLOUGH, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

P. T. Castleblakeney (105) m. Pop. of Vil. 513. Of Pa. 5765.

A village in the parish of Moylough and Tyaquin, the parish also extending into Killian barony; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Tuam; valued in K. B. 2*l.* 13s. 4*d.*, and united in the benefices of Agghiart, Ballinakelly, Killmacrenan, and Killmoylan. It possesses a parsonage, upon a glebe of six acres.

MOYMET, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Trim (32) 2 m. N. Pop. 538.

A parish in the barony of Upper Navan; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued, by commutation for tithes, at 230*l.* 15s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Here is a new glebe-house; patron, the King.

MOYNALTY, co. Meath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Kells (40) 5 m. N. Pop. of Pa. 5208. Of To. 760.

A small town in a parish of the same name and barony of Lower Kells; living, a rectory in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 12s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; and, by commutation for tithes, at 550*l.* annually. Here are a church, parsonage, and glebe of twenty-one acres; patron, the King.

MOYNE, co. Mayo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Killala (127) 1 m. SE. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, July 25 and Oct. 14.

A village in the parish of Ballisakeery and barony of Tirawley, situated upon the estuary of the river Moy. Here are the ruins of an abbey possessing considerable beauty and singularity of style. The ruins are extensive, the cloisters perfect and of exquisite workmanship, the arcades separated by coupled pillars, as in the cloisters of Sligo abbey. The tower, still entire, is ninety feet in height, and ascended by a helix of 101 steps. Here is a confessionary of hewn stone, containing two seats, and pierced by apertures on each side, through which communications were made. The foundation of this abbey is ascribed, by some, to Mac-William Bourke, A. D. 1460, at the solicitation of Nehemiah O'Donoghoe, who introduced the last reformation, of the strict order of St. Francis, into Ireland. Pro-

vincial chapters of the order were held here in the years 1464, 1498, 1512, 1541, and 1550.

MOYNE, or MAYNE, or MATHYN, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Thurles (95) 5 m. NE.
Pop. of Pa. 2419. Of To. 125.

A village and parish, the former sometimes called Moyne-Temple, in the barony of Eliogarty; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 52*l.* 11*s.* 6½*d.*; and, by commutation for tithes, at 47*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.* It is united to the rectory and vicarage of Killeclonagh, and possesses a church and patronage; patron, the Archbishop of Cashel.

MOYNOE, co. Clare, Munster, I.

P. T. Killaloe (86) 9 m. NW. Pop. 998.

A parish in the barony of Tullagh, situated upon the river Shannon; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe and archdiocese of Cashel. The rectory belongs to the economy of the cathedral of Killaloe, and the vicarage is valued in K. B. at 15*s.*; and, by commutation for tithes, at 83*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Here is a Baptist's Society's school of ninety-eight boys and fifteen girls.

MOYVORE, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ballymore (72) m. Pop. of Pa. 483.
Of To. 216. Fairs, May 4; Aug. 20; and Dec. 5.

A market-town in the parish of Moyvore, or Templepatrick, and barony of Rathconrath; living, a rectory entire and lay impropriation in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh.

MUCHELNEY, or THE GREAT ISLAND, co. Somerset.

P. T. Langport (128) 1½ m. SSE. Pop. 329.

A parish in the hundred of Pitney; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wells; and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul; patron (1829) Henry Tripp, Esq. Here was formerly a Benedictine monastery.

MUCK, ISLAND OF, shire of Argyll, S.

Pop. 321.

One of the Western Islands or Hebrides, forming a part of the parish of the Small Isles. It lies four miles south by west from the Isle of Eigg, and extends about three miles in length and one in breadth, comprising 1800 acres. The surface is low, excepting one hill, and the soil is generally well cultivated and fruitful. The shores are rocky, with several small creeks, in two of which there are piers; but these harbours are only capable of affording shelter to fishing boats. Cod and ling fisheries are prosecuted here with success; and also the extraction of oil from the livers of the sun-fish, called, by the people of Muck, Cearban. This oil is sold annually to the merchants of Glasgow. On the north side of Muck is the Island of Horses, Elan-nan-Eech, a small tract so called from its excellent pas-

ture; it is insulated by a narrow channel, which is dry at the ebb of the spring tides.

MUCKAIRN, shire of Argyll, S.

P. T. Bunawe (113) 1½ m. SW. Pop. 831.

An ancient parish, formerly a vicarage, now united with the parish of Ardechattan. Here is a parochial school, with a salary for the master of 10*l.* sterling. In this district is the mountain of Creachan Beinn, the top of which is 3390 feet above the level of the sea, and its base is more than twenty miles in circumference. It is chiefly composed of reddish porphyry, and near the bottom is argillaceous schistus, intersected by veins of quartz and lapis ollaris; and on the summit have been found marine shells. The sides are clothed with woods, in which are vast numbers of roes and red-deer.

MUCKAMORE, co. Antrim, Ulster, I.

P. T. Antrim (105) 2½ m. SE. Pop. 1341.

A parish in the barony of Massareene, lower half, situated upon the Six-Mile-Water; living, a grange, forming part of the union of Antrim, in the diocese of Connor and archdiocese of Armagh; patron, the Marquis of Donegal.

MUCKART, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Kinross (25) 8 m. W. Pop. 704.

A parish of a triangular figure, comprising about 4500 acres, of which 3000 are under the plough, and the remainder, which is hilly, serves for the pasturage of sheep. It is watered by the river Doon, in the course of which are the romantic scenes of the Caldron Linn and the Rumbling Bridge. Coal and lime are said to abound here, though the mines are not extensively worked. The living is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling; and in the patronage of the Crown. There is a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of 100*l.* Scots, together with 15*l.* sterling from various benefactions.

MUCKING, co. Essex.

P. T. Horndon-on-the-Hill (21) 2 m. SE b S.
Pop. 189.

A parish in the hundred of Barstable, bounded on the east by the Thames; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Essex and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 10*l.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's

MUCKLEFORD, co. Dorset.

P. T. Dorchester (119) 5 m. WNW.
Pop. with Pa.

A titling in the parish of Bradford Peverel and hundred of St. George, Dorchester division.

MUCKLESTONE, cos. Salop and Stafford.

P. T. Drayton-in-Hales (153) 4 m. NE.
Pop. of Pa. 1753. Of To. 179.

A parish and township, partly in the hundred of Bradford North, county of Salop, and partly in the north division of the hundred of Pirehill, county of Stafford, situated on a gentle eminence, about a mile to the north of Bloreheath. The living is a rec-

tory in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 20*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; patron (1829) E. Mainwaring, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a lofty square tower, from the top of which Queen Margaret beheld the defeat of her husband's troops in the fatal battle of Bloreheath. *¶*

MUCKLEWICK, co. Salop.

P. T. Montgomery (168) 3 m. Pop. 53.

A township in the parish of Hyssington and hundred of Cherbury.

MUCKNOE, co. Monaghan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Castleblaney (68) adjacent. Pop. 8311.

A parish in the barony of Cremorne; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Clogher and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 8*l.*; and, by commutation for tithes, 436*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

MUCKTON, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Louth (149) 6½ m. SE. Pop. 131.

A parish in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; val. in K. B. 6*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 124*l.*; church ded. to the Holy Trinity; patron (1829) M. B. Lister, Esq.

MUCKULLY, or **MUCKALEE**, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Castlecomer (70) 3½ m. S. Pop. 760.

A parish in the barony of Fassadining, adjoining the banks of the Dinan river; living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ossory and archdiocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Dunmore; patron, the King.

MUDFORD, co. Somerset.

P. T. Yeovil (122) 2½ m. NNE. Pop. 375.

A parish in the hundred of Stone; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 142*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

MUFF, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Bailieborough (54) m. SE.

Pop. with Pa. Fair, Aug. 12.

A village in the parish of Bailieborough and barony of Clonchee. Here is a good annual horse fair. Near the village are the ruins of a fine castle.

MUFF, co. Donegal, Ulster, I.

Dublin 183 m. NW. Pop. 266. Fairs, May 4; Aug. 5; Oct. 25; and Dec. 11.

A town in the district of Muff, parish of Templemore, and barony of Inishowen, situated upon Lough Foyle; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Derry and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing a church and parsonage; patron, the Dean of Derry as Rector of Templemore.

MUFF, co. Londonderry, Ulster, I.

P. T. Londonderry (150) 7 m. NE. Pop. 190. Fairs, 1st Thurs. in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.

A town in the parish of Faughanvale and barony of Tyrckesrin. Here is a freeschool of fifty boys.

MUGDRUM, ISLAND OF, shire of Perth, S.

Pop. with Pa.

A small island in the river Tay, nearly opposite to Newburgh, and belonging to the parish of Abernethy. It comprises about thirty-two acres, twenty-one of which are under cultivation, and is very productive; the remainder consists of salt-marshes, forming excellent pasture. Connected with this island is a valuable fishery on the Tay.

MUGGINTON, co. Derby.

P. T. Derby (126) 7 m. NW. Pop. 525.

A parish in the hundred of Appletree; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) S. Chandos Pole, Esq. The Rev. Samuel Pole and Lady endowed a school here in 1746, for the free education of twenty-one children.

MUGGLESWICK, co. Pal. of Durham.

P. T. Stanhope (262) 8 m. NE & N. Pop. 278.

A parochial chapelry in the west division of Chester ward, bounded on the north by the river Derwent; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Durham; certified value 15*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 67*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patronage with Edmondbyers rectory. Here are several lead-mines and a smelting-mill, which produces annually about 2000 bings of pig-lead, and some portion of silver. This place gave birth to Dr. John Carr, the translator of "Lucian's Dialogues."

MUIRAVONSIDE, shire of Stirling, S.

P. T. Linlithgow (17) 3 m. W. Pop. 1678.

A parish situated, as its names indicates, on the western bank of the Avon, extending about six miles in length and two in breadth. The soil near the river is gravelly, and elsewhere clay, intermixed with moss and moor. There are in the parish several coal-mines, and iron-stone is found here in abundance. The living is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; and in the patronage of the Crown. Near the Avon, about half a mile above Linlithgow Bridge, are the ruins of a priory of nuns, called Emanuel, founded by Malcolm IV. in 1156. At a short distance from the church is an ancient fortress called Almond Castle, formerly the seat of the Earls Callander.

MUIRDRUM, shire of Forfar, S.

Edinburgh 51 m. NNE. Pop. with Pa.

A small post-village in the parish of Panbride.

MUIRHOUSE, or **MURROES**, shire of Forfar, S.

P. T. Dundee (40½) 5 m. NE. Pop. 629.

A parish of small extent, but consisting principally of good arable land. Freestone is found here in abundance. The living is in the presbytery of Dundee, synod of Angus

and Mearns; and in the patronage of the Crown.

MUIRKIRK, shire of Ayr, S.

Edinburgh 51 m. SW. Pop. 2687:

A parish and post-village in the district of Kyle, the former of which is very extensive, and the surface in general hilly and covered with heath, being appropriated to the pasturage of sheep. Coal, iron-stone, and freestone are found here in abundance; and the roads and bridges are in good repair. The living is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and in the patronage of the Countess of Loudon. Here is a parochial school, with a salary for the master of 300 merks, a house and garden. At the village of Muirkirk the road from Edinburgh to Ayr is crossed by that from Dumfries to Glasgow. At this place are blast furnaces for making pig-iron, and an extensive forge for bar-iron, the quality of which is said to be superior to that manufactured in any other part of the island. At Glenbuck, three miles distant, is another foundry, where there is one blast furnace. A manufactory of coal-tar formerly existed here.

MUKER, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Richmond (233) 19 m. W b S. Pop. 1425.
M. D. (customary) Wed. Fair, Wed. bef.
Christmas Day, for sheep.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Grinton, and partly in the wapentake of Gilling West, and partly in that of Hang West, situated on the south bank of the Swale. The town is irregularly built and has a small market on Wednesday, established by custom, and also a fair on the Wednesday before Old Christmas-day. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value, 8*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; ann. val. P. R. 96*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; chapel ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Vicar of Grinton. Here is a small endowed school and a subscription library. About two miles from this place is Keasdon Force, a beautiful cascade formed by the Swale, falling over some rugged rocks, into a very secluded dell; it consists of two falls, the lower of which is most worthy attention; near them is a vast detached hill, called Keasdon Mountain.

MULBARTON, or GREAT BARTON, eo. Norfolk.

P. T. Norwich (108) 6 m. SSW. Pop. 417.

A parish in the hundred of Humbleyard; living, a rectory with that of Keningham, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 14*l*.; church ded. to St. Mary Magdalen; patron (1829) John Steward, Esq.

MULL, ISLAND OF, shire of Argyll, S.

Pop. with Icolmkill, Staffa, Ulva, Gometray, &c., 10,612.

One of the largest of the Hebrides, or Western Islands, being about thirty-five miles in length from north to south, with an average breadth of twelve miles, com-

prising 210,000 Scots acres of land. Its coast is intersected by several large inlets or arms of the sea; and on the east it is separated from the district of Lorn, by a narrow channel called the Sound of Mull. The interior of the island is hilly, and covered with heath, but towards the sea-side there are a few tracts of arable land. Vast numbers of black-cattle and sheep are reared and fed on the hills for exportation, forming the principal objects of commercial traffic, though there is abundance of freestone, limestone, and granite; and kelp is procured by burning sea-weed at some places on the coast. Here are several lofty mountains, the chief of which is Benmore, supposed to be 3000 feet above the level of the sea. This island anciently was part of the territories of the lords of the isles; but it subsequently came into the possession of the family of the Macleans, who still retain half of it, the other part having belonged since 1674 to the Dukes of Argyll. There are three parishes, Kilfinichen with Kilvickeon, Kilninian with Kilmore, and Torosay; and these include the small adjacent islands of Icolmkill, Staffa, Ulva, Gometray, and others. The only village of any importance is that of Tobermory, a seaport at the northern extremity; but there are inns at the villages of Auchnaeraig and Aros. The rent of the whole island is stated to be about 12,000*l*. a-year.

MULLAGHBRACK, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Markethill (76) 2½ m. N. Pop. 13,733.

An extensive and populous parish in the baronies of Fews, lower half, O'Neiland West, and Lower Orior; living, a rectory, vicarage, and corps of a prebend, in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 10*l*., and possessing a church, glebe-house, and glebe, of 1082 acres; patron, the Primate. The linen-manufacture employs the dense population of this parish. Here is a charity-school of seventy-eight boys and fifty-two girls, supported by the Countess of Gosford.

MULLAGHEREW, eo. Louth, Leinster, I.

P. T. Ardee (43) m. Pop. with Pa. Fairs, Feb. 2; Mar. 17; Easter-Mon. and Tues.; May 1; June 17; July 26; Aug. 15; Sept. 18; Oct. 18; Nov. 16; and Dec. 21.

A village in the parish and barony of Ardee.

MULLAHIDART, eo. Dublin, Leinster, I.

Dublin 7 m. NW. Pop. 512.

A parish in the barony of Castleknock, situated upon the Tolka river; living, a rectory and corps of a prebend in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough and archdiocese of Dublin. The curacy forms part of the union of Castleknock; patron, the Archbishop. Here are the ruins of a church standing in an ancient cemetery.

MULLAGHMORE, eo. Sligo, Connaught, I.

P. T. Sligo (123) 10 m. NE. Pop. with Pa.

A village in the parish of Ahamplish, or Rahamlish, and barony of Carbery, lower half, situated upon the sea-coast. Here is

an asylum harbour, sheltered by a pier 310 feet in length, having a depth of 16 feet at high water, and a floating basin, formed by excavation, at the pier-head. The peninsula of Mullaghmore is connected more perfectly to the mainland by an embankment, the drifting sands have been arrested by the planting of the arundo arenaria, and much scientific and practical ability displayed in the improvement of this district; these and various other very important works have been executed here at the sole expense of the proprietor, Lord Palmerston.

MULLAGHUELLY, co. Armagh, Ulster, I.

P. T. Tanderagee (80) 2½ m. NW.
Pop. not returned.

A parish in the barony of Orior; living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese and archdiocese of Armagh, possessing both church and parsonage; patron, the Chancellor of the cathedral of Armagh.

MULLINACUFF, co. Wicklow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Tinahely (53) 3 m. WSW. Pop. 1951.

A parish in the barony of Shillelagh; living, an impropriate cure in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, being one of the parishes constituting the corps of the prebend of Aghold; patron, the Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin.

MULLINAHONE, co. Tipperary, Munster, I.

P. T. Callan (80) 5 m. SW. Pop. 1108.
Fairs, May 1; 1st Thurs. in July; Sep. 14;
and 1st Thurs. in Dec.

A town in the parish of Killyremon and barony of Sliebhardsagh.

MULLINAVAT, co. Killkenny, Leinster, I.

P. T. Knocktopher (80) 9 m. SE. Pop. 158.
Fairs, Easter-Tues. and Oct. 3.

A village in the parish and barony of Knocktopher; there are three subscription poor-schools.

MULLINGAR, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

Dublin 48 m. W b N. Pop. of Pa. 5150.
Of To. 1100. Fairs, April 6; July 4; Aug.
29; and Nov. 11.

A good market-town in the parish of Mullingar and baronies of Fertullagh, Moyashel, and Magheradernan. This is the assize town, and capital of the county; it is situated nearly in the centre of the kingdom, and possesses one of the best cattle fairs in Ireland. The Royal Canal passes by the town, and a permanent military station is fixed here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; possessing a church and parsonage upon a glebe of two acres; patron, the King. A priory was founded here, A. D. 1227, by Ralph de Petyt, Bishop of Meath, for canons of the order of Augustin. A Dominican friary was erected here by the Nugents, in the year 1237; and a monastery for friars of the order of St. Francis was commenced, but not completed, by the friars of Mullifernan. Considerable ruins of these

religious houses are still to be seen. Mullingar was formerly a borough; it was more anciently a palatinate, and gave the title of Baron to the family of Petit.

MULLINS, ST., co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

P. T. Graig (75) 4 m. SE. Pop. 4814.
Fairs, June 17; July 25; Sept. 8; and Nov. 1.

A town in the parish of the same name, the latter being partly in St. Mullins' barony and partly in that of Bantry, in the county of Wexford, situated upon the river Barrow; living, an impropriate curacy in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin, possessing a church and parsonage; patron, C. Coclough, Esq. Regular canons of the rule of St. Augustin obtained a settlement at this place, and the ruins of their religious house are still visible. In the cemetery of St. Mullins, the Cavenaghs, kings of Leinster, were interred, and this is the burial-place of their descendants to the present time.

MULLYAN, or **MULLION**, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Helstone (272) 6 m. S b E. Pop. 692.

A parish in the west division of the hundred of Kerrier; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; church ded. to St. Melan; patron, the Bishop of Exeter. Kynance Cove, in this parish, may be considered as one of the most interesting spots on the coast. The descent to it is steep and dangerous; the cove is formed by overhanging rocks of an immense height, and so disposed in one part as to open a fine natural arch into a kind of grotto. The rocks are composed entirely of serpentine, varying in colour internally, but externally of a very dark green, with veins of light green, white, and scarlet.

MULRANCON, co. Wexford, Leinster, I.

P. T. Broadway (103) m. Pop. 582.

A parish in the barony of Bargie; living, a rectory and vicarage, united with Killmannon, Killag, and Killcowen, in the diocese of Ferns and archdiocese of Dublin, possessing a church, parsonage, and, in this parish alone, a glebe of twenty-four acres; patron, the Bishop of the diocese.

MULTIFARNHAM, or **MULTIFERNON**, co. Westmeath, Leinster, I.

P. T. Mullingar (48) 9 m. N. Pop. of Pa. 1401. Of Vil. 185. Fairs, March 4; May 13; and Sept. 1.

A village and parish in the barony of Corkaree, situated upon the Gaine river; living, a rectory united to the benefices of Taughmon and Stone Hall, in the diocese of Meath and archdiocese of Armagh; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; and by commutation for tithes, 170*l.* annually. Here are the ruins of a church. A monastery was founded here for Conventual Franciscans by William Deleamar, in the year 1236; this house was held in such high estimation, that a provincial chapter of the order was held here in 1529; the Franciscans continued in peaceable possession until

1641, at which period it is believed the unfortunate rebellion of that period was concerted and matured in the friary. The monastery and its accompanying buildings were destroyed by the Richfort family; the extent of the whole may, however, still be traced.

MULWITH, W. R. co. York.

P. T. Ripon (212) 3 m. SE.
Pop. with Newby, 52.

A township in the parish, and in the liberty of Ripon.

MUMBY, co. Lincoln.

P. T. Alford (141) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 582.

A parish in the Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to St. Peter; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

MUNCASTER, or **MULCASTER**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Ravenglass (279) 1 m. E b N.
Pop. with Birkby, 555.

A parish in Allerdale ward, above Darwent; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester; certified value 10*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 40*l.* 14*s.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) Lord Muncaster. Muncaster Castle is a handsome structure, pleasantly seated in a spacious and well-wooded park, and commands an extensive land and sea prospect. Here is an endowed school for forty children, and the parish includes the market-town of Ravenglass. Muncaster gives the Irish title of Baron to the ancient family of Pennington.

MUNDEN, GREAT, co. Hertford.

P. T. Puckeridge (26) 3 m. WNW.
Pop. 515.

A parish in the hundred of Broadwater; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; church ded. to St. Nicholas; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

MUNDEN, LITTLE, co. Hertford.

P. T. Puckeridge (26) 4 m. W. Pop. 454.

A parish in the hundred of Broadwater; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) F. R. Reynolds, Esq. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a national school.

MUNDESLEY, co. Norfolk.

P. T. North Walsham (123) 5 m. NNE.
Pop. 333.

A parish in the hundred of North Erpingham; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 149*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

MUNDHAM, co. Norfolk.

P. T. Bungay (106) 6 m. N. Pop. 304.

A village, comprising the two parishes of St. Ethelbert and St. Peter, in the hundred of Loddon; livings, two curacies in the archdeaconry of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, not in charge; patron, the Corporation of Norwich.

MUNDHAM, NORTH, co. Sussex.

P. T. Chichester (62) 2 m. SE b S.
Pop. 422.

A parish in the hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; patron (1829) W. Brereton, Esq.

MUNDON, co. Essex.

F. T. Maldon (37) 4 m. SE b S. Pop. 309.

A parish in the hundred of Dengey; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Colchester and diocese of London; valued in K. B. 13*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

MUNGO, ST., shire of Dumfries, S.

P. T. Ecclefechan (72) 4 m. W b N.
Pop. 709.

A parish, also called Castle-milk, in the district of Annandale, containing about 3660 Scots acres of land. The ground is all level, except the Nutholm Hills, near the centre of the parish, where are vestiges of an ancient entrenchment, supposed to have been a Roman camp. The land is inclosed and well cultivated, the soil consisting of a rich and fertile loam; and through the parish flow the rivers Milk and Annan, both of which contain salmon. The living is in the Presbytery of Lochmaben synod, of Dumfries; and in the patronage of the Crown. The church was erected in 1754. Castle-milk was an ancient fortress, which belonged to the lords of Annandale, and was besieged by the English under the Duke of Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI., and again by Oliver Cromwell, who took it after an obstinate resistance. The castle was demolished in 1707, and a mansion erected on its site, which is remarkable for the romantic beauty of the surrounding scenery. This parish derives its appellation from St. Mungo, otherwise called Kentigern, who is supposed to have founded the bishopric of Glasgow about the middle of the sixth century.

MUNGNET, co. Limerick, Munster, I.

P. T. Limerick (119) 4 m. SW. Pop. 3012.

A parish partly in the barony of Pobblebrien and partly in the county of the city of Limerick; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Limerick and archdiocese of Cashel; the rectory, which is part of the corps of the deanery, is valued, by commutation for tithes, 725*l.* annually; patron, the King; the vicarage is valued in K. B. 18*s.* 5*d.*, and possesses a church, besides a glebe of about nine acres; patron, the Dean of Limerick. An abbey was founded here at an early date, over which St. Nes-san, appointed by St. Patrick, presided.

In the year 908, Cormac Mac Cuilenan, Archbishop of Cashel and King of Munster, bequeathed to this abbey three ounces of gold, an embroidered vest, and his blessing.

MUNGRISE DALE, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 10½ m. W. Pop. 236.

A township and chapelry in the parish of Greystock, Leath ward; living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Greystock in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, of the certified value of 5*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 70*l.*; patron, the Rector of Greystock.

MUNLOCHY, shire of Ross, S.

Pop. with Pa. . .

A village in the parish of Knockbain, situated on the northern shore of the Moray Firth, at the western extremity of a bay to which it gives name. It is reckoned an excellent fishing station.

MUNSLEY, co. Hereford.

P. T. Ledbury (120) 4 m. NW. Pop. 182.

A parish in the hundred of Radlow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; patrons (1829) Thomas L. Jones, &c.

MUNSLOW, co. Salop.

Pop. 10,473.

A hundred, situated on the south side of the county, bordering upon Herefordshire, containing twenty-seven parishes, two chapelries, and thirteen townships.

MUNSLOW, co. Salop.

P. T. Ludlow (142) 11 m. N b E. Pop. 703.

A parish in the hundred of Munslow; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop and diocese of Hereford; valued in K. B. 21*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Rev. R. Powell.

MUNSTER, Province of, I.

Pop. 1,935,612. No. of acres, 5,000,000.

The most southern of the four provinces into which Ireland was divided for ecclesiastical objects. It is bounded on the north by parts of Leinster and Connaught, the remainder of its boundary being formed by the sea. It includes the counties of Cork, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, which are subdivided into fifty-nine baronies and 820 parishes. It was anciently called Munham, and also Momonia; it gives the title of Earl to — Fitzclarence, the eldest natural son of William IV.

MUNSTER - CONNAUGHT, co. Cavan, Ulster, I.

P. T. Oldcastle (53) 5 m. NE. Pop. 2183.

A parish in the barony of Castleraghan; living, a rectory and vicarage, united to the rectory and vicarage of Lurgan, in the diocese of Killmore and archdiocese of Armagh; valued, by commutation for tithes, 147*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.* Here stood an hospital, of which King James granted a lease for twenty-one years, at a rent of 15*d.*, to Sir Edward Moore.

MURCOTT, co. Northampton.

P. T. Daventry (72) 5 m. NE. Pop. 46.

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A hamlet in the parish of Watford and hundred of Guilsborough.

MURESLEY, co. Buckingham.

P. T. Winslow (49) 4 m. E b N.

Pop. with Salden, 473.

A parish in the hundred of Cottlesloe; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 11*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron (1829) Lord Say and Sele.

MURHIR, co. Kerry, Munster, I.

P. T. Tarbert (159) 7 m. S. Pop. 2503.

A parish in the barony of Naghtic Connor; living, a vicarage, forming part of the union of Aghavillen, in the dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoc, and archdiocese of Limerick; amount of commutation for tithes, 143*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; patron, — Stoughton, Esq.

MURRAGH, or **MORAGH**, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Bandon (186) 4 m. NW. Pop. 2927.

A parish in the barony of Kinalmeaky; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cork and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 2*l.*, and possessing a church, parsonage, and glebe of fifty-nine acres.

MURRAH, or **MURREY**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Penrith (283) 10 m. W.

Pop. with Berrier 128.

A township in the parish of Greystock, Leath ward.

MURSTON, co. Kent.

P. T. Milton (39) 1 m. E. Pop. 141.

A parish in the hundred of Milton, lathe of Scray; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury; valued in K. B. 10*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron, St. John's College, Cambridge.

MURTON, or **MOOR TOWN**, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Whitehaven (294) 8 m. E b N.

Pop. with Pa.

A township in the parish of Lamplugh, Allerdale Ward, above Darwent.

MURTON, or **MOOR TOWN**, co. Northumberland.

P. T. North Shields (279) 3½ m. NNW.

Pop. 556.

A township in the parish of Tyncmouth and east division of Castle Ward. Here is a Methodist chapel, a brewery, and an excellent quarry, in which a stone coffin was found in 1790, containing a perfect skeleton, which went to dust on being exposed to the air.

MURTON, or **MOOR TOWN**, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Appleby (270) 3 m. ENE.

Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet in the parish of St. Michael, borough of Appleby, East ward. Here is a Methodist chapel and a small endowed school.

MURTON, N. R., co. York.

P. T. York (196) 3 m. E b N. Pop. 124.

3 I.

A township in the parish of Osbaldwick and liberty of St. Peter of York.

MUSBURY, co. Devon.

P. T. Colyton (150) 2 m. Eb N. Pop. 375.

A parish in the hundred of Axminster; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 19*l.* 1*l.* 8*d.*; church ded. to St. Michael; patron (1829) the Rev. G. Tucker.

MUSBURY, co. Pal. Lancaster.

P. T. Bury (195) 8 m. NNW. Pop. 728.

A township in the parish of Bury and hundred of Blackburn.

MUSCOATES, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Helmesley (222) 5 m. ESE. Pop. 65.

A township in the parish of Kirkdale and wapentake of Ryedale.

MUSGRAVE, GREAT, co. Westmorland.

P. T. Brough (261) 2 m. SW b W. Pop. 188.

A parish in East ward, pleasantly situated on the east side of the river Eden, over which a bridge of two arches was erected in 1826. The living is a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 1*l.* 11½*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, which is dedicated to St. Theobald, is a small edifice standing near the river; it contains several ancient monuments, on one of which is the figure of a shaven monk graven in brass. An ancient custom, on Old Midsummer-day, called Rush-bearing, which had long been discontinued here, was revived a few years ago, since which the ceremony has annually been performed by from twelve to eighteen couple of females in their holiday-dresses, each bearing a garland of flowers to the village green, whence, after dancing with their favourite swains, they proceed to the church, where they hang up their garlands, and take down those placed there on the preceding anniversary. After hearing a sermon the party is regaled with cake and wine at the rectory, and the day is closed with innocent merriments and rustic sports.

MUSGRAVE, LITTLE, co. Westmoreland.

P. T. Brough (261) 2 m. SW b W. Pop. 80.

A township in the parish of Crosby Garret, East ward, partly surrounded by the Eden, which divides it from Great Musgrave. It maintains its own paupers, and forms a manor, which belongs to the Rev. Sir C. J. Musgrave, Bart., who holds a court here, where his tenants pay arbitrary fines.

MUSKHAM, NORTH, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Newark (121) 4 m. N. Pop. 617.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton; living, a dis. vicarage in two mediets, the first mediety a peculiar of Southwell; valued in K. B. 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Prebendary of North Muskham, in Southwell College church. The second mediety in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 8*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; patron (1829) the Duke of Portland. The prebend

of North Muskham is valued in K. B. 32*l.* 5*s.* The church, which is dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is an ancient gothic structure, containing some old monuments. A singular character, of the name of Wass, died here in 1805; about thirty years before his decease he made a vow never to step out of his house on any account, and, notwithstanding the entreaties of his friends, scrupulously adhered to it.

MUSKHAM, SOUTH, co. Nottingham.

P. T. Newark (121) 2 m. N. Pop. 278.

A parish in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton; living, a dis. vicarage and a peculiar of Southwell; valued in K. B. 4*l.*; ann. val. P. R. 57*l.*; church ded. to St. Wilfrid; patron, the Prebendary of South Muskham in Southwell College church. The prebend of South Muskham is valued in K. B. 13*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

MUSSELBURGH, shire of Edinburgh, S.

Edinburgh 5 m. E.

Pop. with Pa. M. D. Frid.

A considerable market and sea-port town, locally within the parish of Inveresk, but under a separate jurisdiction. It is situated on a sandy spot, at the estuary of the river Esk; and its name is said to have been derived from an extensive muscle-bank in the Firth of Forth, opposite which the first buildings were probably erected. This place was a very ancient burgh of regality, and before the reformation it belonged to the abbey of Dunfermline. James VI. (of Scotland) gave it to his chancellor, Lord Thirlestane, an ancestor of the Earl of Lauderdale, in whose family the property chiefly remained vested till 1709, when it was sold to the Duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth; and it is now held by the Duke of Buccleugh, as lord superior of the regality, and to him sums are paid as quit-rent and feu-duty. The inhabitants are said to have received their first charter from the Earl of Marr about 1340; but the most ancient charter of this burgh extant was granted in 1562, by Robert, commendator of the abbey of Dunfermline. In 1632, Musselburgh was erected into a royal burgh, by charter under the great seal; but that charter was shortly after set aside through the influence of the magistrates of Edinburgh; yet this place has been allowed to retain all the privileges of a royal burgh, except the participation in the right of electing a member of parliament. It is under the government of a town-council, consisting of eighteen members, ten of whom are elected from Musselburgh, and eight from the suburb of Fisherrow. From this body are chosen annually two bailies and a treasurer, who cannot be re-elected more than two years in succession; two councillors go out annually by vote of council, when two new ones are appointed by the same body. There are seven incorporated trades. The municipal revenue, arising from shore-dues, feu-duties, mill-rents, &c.,

amount to about 2000*l.* a year. The magistrates have power to hold a court of record, to issue precepts both on their decrees and registrations, and to grant infeoffments. At the east end of Musselburgh was anciently a famous chapel, dedicated to our Lady of Loretto, with a hermit's cell adjoining, which were destroyed during the invasion by the English in 1544; and having been speedily restored, the chapel was finally abolished at the Reformation, and, in 1590, the materials were used in building the toll-booth of Musselburgh. There is in the town a flourishing free grammar-school, under the patronage of the magistrates, the town-council, and the minister; with a salary for the master of 28*l.* a-year. Musselburgh is a handsome well-built town, consisting principally of one street, in which are the prison and the town-house, the latter an ancient structure, with an awkward wooden steeple. Great quantities of salt are made here, and likewise starch and hair-cloth; the manufacture of tanned leather, and of roan leather from sheep-skins, is carried on extensively, and there are a pottery, and a manufactory of herring-nets conducted on very ingenious principles. On the downs between the sea and the town, called Musselburgh Links, a race course has been constructed, and here the Edinburgh races have been held since October 1816. This place gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Lauderdale.

MUSTON, or MOSTON, co. Leicester.

P. T. Melton Mowbray (105) 5½ m. W b N.
Pop. 212.

A parish in the hundred of Framland; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln; valued in K. B. 15*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*; church ded. to St. John the Baptist; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

MUSTON, E. R. co. York.

P. T. Scarborough (217) 6½ m. SE b S.
Pop. 350.

A parish in the wapentake of Dickering; living, a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of the East Riding and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 6*l.* 10*s.*; church ded. to All Saints; patron (1829) H. Osbaldeston, Esq.

MUSWELL HILL, co. Middlesex.

London 5 m. N. Pop. with Pa.

A hamlet belonging to the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, Finsbury division of the hundred of Ossulston, but locally within the parish of Hornsey. Norden, who wrote in the reign of Elizabeth, states, that at this place was a chapel bearing the appellation of "Our Lady of Muswell," which had been erected, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in consequence of a supposed miraculous cure performed on a king of the Scots by the water of a spring called Mousewell, or Muswell. This fountain being much frequented on account of its sanative properties, the chapel just mentioned was erected at or near it about 1112, on lands granted to the prior and canons of Clerken-

well, by Richard de Beauvois, Bishop of London. The chapel has been long since destroyed, the conventual estate, after the suppression of monasteries, having been held by different families under a grant from the crown; and some years since the manor-house was made a place of public entertainment. Muswell Hill, formerly called Pinsenhall Hill, is a considerable eminence about a mile north-eastward of Highgate; and on its declivity and summit are a number of beautiful villas, surrounded with gardens and pleasure-grounds, the higher parts of which afford an extensive and variegated prospect of the metropolis and its vicinity.

MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, co. Suffolk.

Pop. 13,565.

A hundred forming the most northern extremity of the county, containing twenty-five parishes.

MUTFORD, co. Suffolk.

P. T. Beccles (109) 4 m. ESE. Pop. 387.

A parish in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland; living, a dis. vicarage, with the rectory of Bamby, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich; valued in K. B. 7*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; church ded. to St. Andrew; patronage with Wheatacre, All Saints, and Bamby rectory.

MUTHIL, shire of Perth, S.

P. T. Crieff (56) 4 m. S. Pop. 2862.

Fairs, Jan. 19; May 6; Aug. 5; and Oct. 31.

A parish and village, situated on the border of the Highlands, between Crieff and Dumbane. The parish is from eight to ten miles in length, and from six to nine in breadth. The surface is hilly, but on the banks of the rivers Erne and Allan is a considerable extent of fertile land under tillage. There is plenty of game; and the rivers, with other streams in the parish, abound with trout and salmon. The village of Muthil stands on the great military road from Stirling to Inverness. The living is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling; and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a very ancient structure. There is a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of 300 merks; a school has been established by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, with a salary of 12*l.*; and at the chapel of ease, erected on the south side of the parish, is another school, with a small endowment. At Stragrath, on the banks of the Erne, are traces of a Roman station, supposed to be that called by Richard of Cirencester, Ad Hiernam; and at Ardoch is an ancient entrenched camp, supposed to be the most perfect in Britain, and which was probably the Roman station of Lindum.

MUTTON ISLAND, co. Galway, Connaught, I.

Pop. 16.

An island in the bay of Galway, belonging to the parish of Rahoon, and county of the town of Galway. Here is a lighthouse, exhibiting a fixed bright light.

MUXBEAR, co. Devon.

P. T. Tiverton (162) 4 m. E. Pop. with Pa.

A chapelry in the parish and hundred of Halberton; living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Halberton, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patronage, with Halberton vicarage.

MYDDFAI, co. Carmarthen, SW.

P. T. Llandovery (191) 3 m. S. Pop. 1110.
Fairs, May 18 and Oct. 18.

A village and parish in the hundred of Perfedd, encompassed by the rivers Tywi, Rhyddau, Ydw Gwydding, Henwen, Usk, Clydach, and Bran; living, a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; value in K. B. 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; ann. val. P. R. 100*l.*; amount of rectorial tithes, 240*l.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese; area of parish, 5000 acres. Here is a Dissenters' meeting-house; a subscription-school for the poor; and a bequest of 10*l.* per annum, to the poor of the parish, chargeable upon the tithes of Llanegwad, agreeably to the will of Morgan Owen, Lord Bishop of Llandaff, who died A. D. 1644, and is interred in the chancel of Myddfai church. Here are two royal mills, which are subject to a chief rent of 2*l.* annually, paid to the lord of the manor.

MYDLOE, co. Huntingdon.

P. T. St. Neot's (56) 1½ m. NW. Pop. 43.

An extra parochial liberty in the hundred of Toscland.

MYDRIM, co. Carmarthen, SW.

P. T. Llacharn (245) 6 m. NW. Pop. 941.

A parish in the hundred of Dcrllys; living, a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's; valued in K. B. at 7*l.* 10*s.*; and in P. R. at 73*l.* 10*s.*; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. Area of parish, 8000 acres.

MYERSCOUGH, co. Pal. of Lancaster.

P. T. Garstang (229) 3 m. S. Pop. 557.

A township in the parish of Lancaster and hundred of Amounderness; is understood to be of the same extent as the ancient forest, and consists of about 2200 acres, nearly the whole of which is now enclosed. It was formerly ranged by herds

of wild deer, and in the year 1617 James I. hunted in this royal chase.

MYLOR, co. Cornwall.

P. T. Penryn (265) 3 m. E. Pop. 2193.

A parish in the east division of the hundred of Kerricr; living, a vicarage with that of Mabe, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter; valued in K. B. 16*l.* 15*s.*; church ded. to St. Melor; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

MYNACHDY, co. Carmarthen, SW.

P. T. Lampeter (209) 4 m. E. Pop. 132.

A hamlet in the parish of Llan-y-Crwys, and hundred of Caoe.

MYNYDD MAEN, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Newport (148) 9½ m. NW b W.
Pop. 511.

A hamlet in the parish of Mynydd Ysllwyn and hundred of Wentlloog.

MYNYDD YSLLWYN, co. Monmouth.

P. T. Newport (148) 9½ m. NW b W.
Pop. 3186.

A parish in the hundred of Wentlloog; living a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff, of the certified value of 15*l.*; church ded. to St. Tyder; patron, the Bishop of Landaff.

MYROS, co. Cork, Munster, I.

P. T. Rosscarbery (207) m.
Pop. of Pa. 3555. Of Vil. 107.

A village and parish in the barony of West Carbery, east division; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Ross and archdiocese of Cashel; valued in K. B. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; patron, the Bishop of Cork.

MYSHALL, co. Carlow, Leinster, I.

Dublin 80 m. W b S. Pop. of Pa. 2647.
Of Vil. 137.

A village and parish in the barony of Forth; living, a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Leighlin and archdiocese of Dublin; valued, by commutation for tithes, 400*l.* annually; patron, the Bishop of Leighlin.

MYTHE, co. Leicester.

Pop. 14.

An extra-parochial district in the hundred of Sparkenhoe.

MYTON-UPON-SWALE, N. R. co. York.

P. T. Aldborough (207) 2 m. E. Pop. 185.

A parish in the wapentake of Bulmer, situated near the Swale, across which there is a ferry. The living is a dis. vicarage in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and diocese of York; valued in K. B. 6*l.*; church ded. to St. Mary; patron, the Archbishop of York.

END OF VOL. II.

